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David T. Kelcox

QUINCY
AND
ADAMS COUNTY

History and Representative Men

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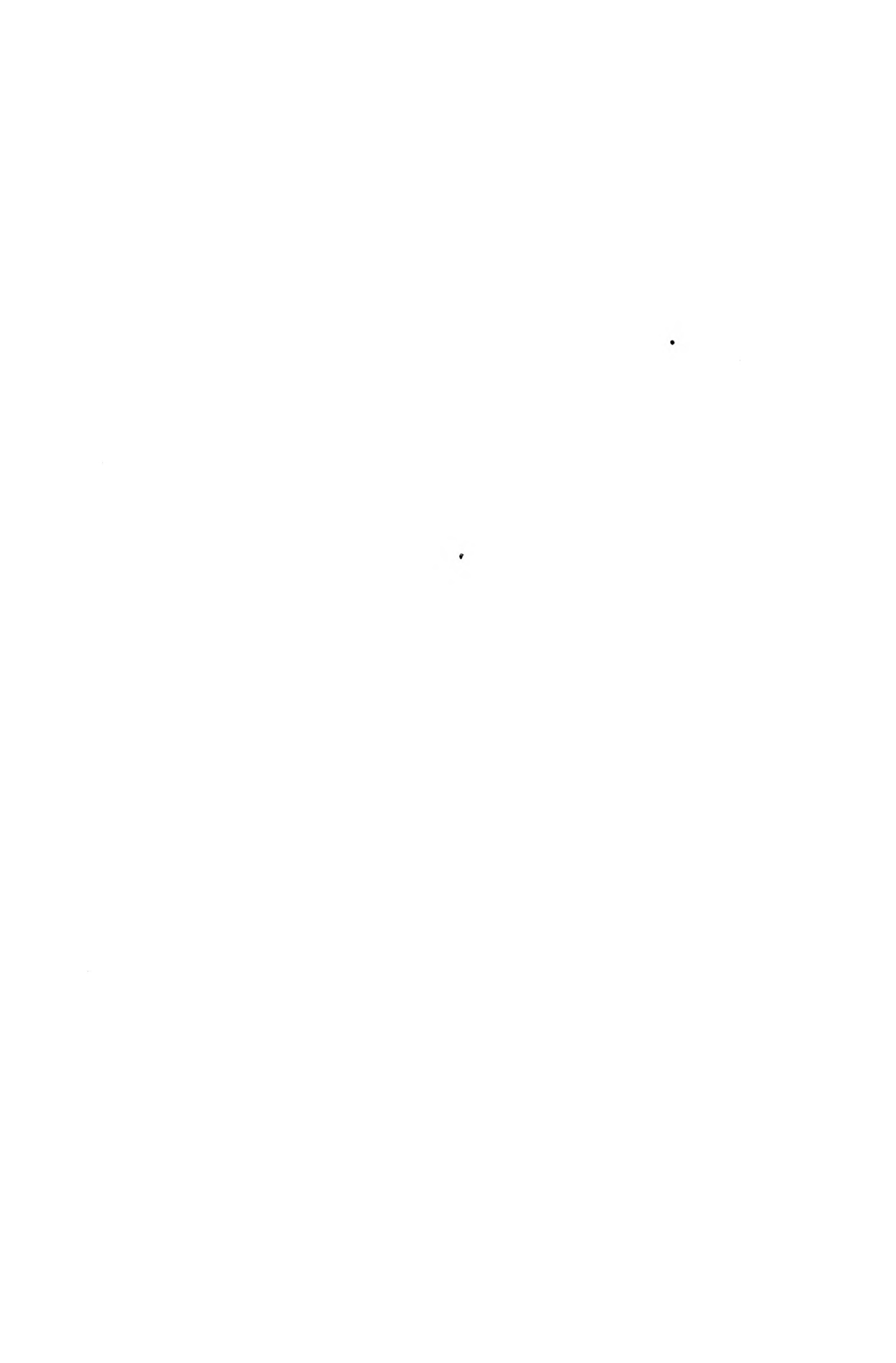
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PREFACE

The geographical position of Adams County gave it historical prominence from the time of its first settlement; so forcibly was this evident that in not a few of the events and movements which have been of national import, Adams County and its staunch citizenship have wielded decisive influence. Quincy, its beautiful county seat, occupying a commanding site on the banks of the Mississippi, on the western confines of Central Illinois, which here juts into the border territory of the South, was early recognized as a community where disputants over Slavery, States Rights and Mormonism would be accorded justice and even untrameled discussion. Although its leaders have never lacked positiveness and forceful expression of their opinions, Adams County earned a name for liberality and charity in its very infancy and has always maintained it. That statement applies to both its men and women, one of the pioneer organizations in the United States for "the emancipation of the weaker sex" having originated in Quincy and there developed, with the progress of the times, as a representative body of American womanhood.

In politics, in social matters, in educational influence, in patriotic works and in industrial and commercial expansion, Quincy and Adams County have constituted a credit to the state and the nation. The Soldiers' Home, the Chamber of Commerce, churches, farmers and their splendidly conserved interests, the factories and stores, and all the fine men and women, comprise subjects of interest and pride for the writers and compilers of this history. They do not pretend to have done any of such subjects full justice, but have been honest in their endeavor.

In bringing these wonders to pass, no class or nationality has been pre-eminent. No section of Illinois or the nation has been more truly American than Adams County; and especially has this been made manifest in the acid and fiery test of these days of fearful stress and war. A considerable portion of this history, however, has been devoted to the influence of the German element upon the development of Quincy and the territory tributary to it, and the supervising editor, with his advisory associates, takes pleasure in spreading the record over many pages charged with interest and instruction. No citizen of Quincy could have been better prepared to undertake and complete this exposition than Henry Bornmann. Those who know him well, and the many personalities who have been woven into his narrative, need be told that Adams County does owe a great debt to the pioneer Germans, who migrated to free America, from the country which bound

them with shackles and whose intelligent and patriotic descendants, reaping the fruits of their racial industry and thrift amid the very conditions and institutions which their fathers sought, have long since forgotten that they have any blood in them but American.

The supervising editor, David F. Wilcox, also wishes to extend his thanks to the members of the Advisory Board, Lyman McCarl, chairman, Judge of the County Court, and Joseph J. Freiburg, of Quincy; to George W. Cyrns, of Camp Point, and Thomas S. Elliott, of Payson, for their invaluable assistance, both in the collating of the necessary data for the history and in the revision of the manuscripts after they had been prepared. The newspaper men and women of the county, the city and county officials, the clergymen of the city and county, its prominent and charitable women, and the managements of the Chamber of Commerce, the Soldiers and Sailors Home and other institutions, have also been helpful in every way.

Believing that the history of Adams County, and of its beautiful county seat, should be preserved, and feeling that all available material has been used to that end, the publishers submit these volumes to the public with the hope that they may be of interest to the present generation and of great value to the generations which are to follow.

The preparation of these volumes was a task carried on while the nation was engaged in war. The generation that receives them need not be told of the conditions which restricted and made difficult the printing and publishing business. The war imposed, without option, certain variations from accepted standards of material. The publishers believe that no essential quality has been lost in the present books on that account, but offer this explanation for any lack of uniformity that may be attributed to war-time requirements.

David F. Wilcox

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History of Quincy and Adams County

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IN A STATE OF NATURE

AREA, DRAINAGE AND SPRINGS—UPLANDS, PRAIRIES AND BOTTOM LANDS—SURFACE GEOLOGY RELATED TO NATURAL WEALTH—ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS—THE LOESS—THE REAL DRIFT—FORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE DRIFT—GLACIAL MOVEMENTS AND ICE SHEETS—ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES—SWAMP LANDS TRANSFORMED INTO PRAIRIE—THE COAL MEASURES—THE COMMERCIAL CLAYS—SOILS AND THEIR NATURAL PRODUCTS—HEALTHFUL CLIMATE—BIRD LIFE IN ADAMS COUNTY—FRIENDS OF THE FARMER.

Adams is one of the Mississippi River counties, west of the center of the State, and lies a trifle away from the great routes of discovery and exploration into the interior of the country which were marked out by the great French adventurers and Catholic priests. As it is not far north of the historic valley of the Illinois, the region soon came within the scope of these activities, especially when the lower reaches of the Mississippi, which were supposed to lead toward the South or Oriental Seas, had been carelessly explored, and the upper waters of the great river beckoned to the revealers of the New World. What is now Adams County was then passed and repassed by great men, but they did not linger on its soil, as it was watered and fertilized by no large or attractive stream; that is, as all the majestic, bewildering and mysterious rivers of America were subject to their choice, there was no waterway in what is now Adams County which could attract them overpoweringly to its soil.

AREA, DRAINAGE AND SPRINGS

The county embraces an area of about 830 square miles, divided into twenty-two political townships, sixteen of which are of the regulation thirty-six sections each; which accounts for 576 square miles of the total area. The irregular townships border on the Mississippi River, one only (Mendon) being in the second tier to the east. The

tributaries to the great river which forms its western boundary are Bear, Ursa and Crooked creeks, which drain the northern portions of the county; Rock and McGee creeks, which water the central and eastern townships, and Mill, Fall, McCraney's and Hadley's creeks, which meander through the southern sections. These streams furnished, in early times, a small amount of water power for mills and machinery and an abundant supply of water for live stock. Fine springs are abundant in some portions of the county, more especially in the southern and western townships where the Burlington or Quincy limestone is the prevailing rock. That formation is somewhat cavernous and admits the free passage of subterranean waters through it, until they finally find an outlet at the surface in the form of living springs of clear filtered water.

UPLANDS, PRAIRIES AND BOTTOM LANDS

The uplands in this county are nearly equally divided into timber and prairie, the timber portions being mainly restricted to the broken lands in the vicinity of the streams. The prairies are generally quite rolling, except in the northeastern part of the county where they are comparatively level. The general elevation of the prairie region above the level of the Mississippi at low water is from 200 to 280 feet.

Along the western border of the county there is a belt of alluvial bottom lands from 1 to 5 miles in width extending the whole length of the county from north to south, except for about two miles in the vicinity of Quincy, where the bluffs approach near to the river bank. A portion of these alluvial lands is quite dry, being only overflowed by the highest floods in the river. They have a very rich and productive soil, which is partly prairie, especially the higher portions adjacent to the river bluffs. The low bottom lands are partly covered with timber. Those north of Quincy toward the Hancock County line were, in the early times, intersected with numerous bayous, and in the northwestern corner of Adams County one of them widened into what was known as Lima Lake. Systematic drainage has since almost obliterated that body of water, and brought under cultivation large tracts of lands which were considered worthless.

SURFACE GEOLOGY RELATED TO NATURAL WEALTH

The geological formations exposed in Adams County comprise the lower carboniferous limestone about 300 feet in thickness, 100 feet of the lower part of the coal series and deposits of a more recent age. Outside the field of science—in other words, to the average person—the last named are of more interest and importance than the more aged strata which lie deeper and are more solid. Surface geology, which deals with the soils and subsoils from which man draws his physical life and wealth, explains the origin and properties of nature's raw material from which are evolved through her mysterious processes

guided by the cunning mind and hand of man, those many forms of vegetation which are at the basis of human existence.

These invaluable contributions by nature include the surface soil and the subsoil of the uplands, in Adams County; the alluvial deposits of the river valleys; the Loess along the Mississippi bluffs; the drift proper, including all the thick beds of unstratified clay and gravel and inclosing boulders of large size, and the subordinate clays, usually stratified, which rest immediately on the stratified rocks.

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

The alluvial deposits of the Mississippi Valley consist of partially stratified sands, alternating with dark bluish-gray, or chocolate-brown clays, deposited by the annual floods of the river. In the vicinity of the bluffs these deposits are annually increased by the wash from the adjacent hills and the sediments that are carried down by the small streams during their overflows.

The Valley of the Mississippi has been excavated in solid limestone strata to the depth of from 150 to 300 feet and from 5 to 10 miles in width; and as we frequently find some portions of the valley still occupied by the beds of unaltered drift material, like that which covers the adjacent highlands, we have evidence that it was not formed by the river, which now, in part, occupies it, but is due to some agency much older and more widespread. It is evident, that the surface of the stratified rocks in this portion of the state has been subjected to the powerful denuding forces of periods long antedating the deposit of superficial materials and soils, as in many localities the rocks have been cut into deep valleys which form the permanent river courses, or have been filled with drift.

THE LOESS

The next older division of this system is the Loess, a term originally applied to a similar formation which caps the bluffs of the Rhine in Germany. In Adams County, it is a deposit of marly sand and clay, ranging in thickness from ten to forty feet. It attains its greatest development where it caps the river bluffs, thinning rapidly toward the adjacent highlands. The Loess is usually of a light buff brown, or ashen gray color, frequently showing distinct lines of stratification and always overlies the drift clays when both are present in the same section. It is usually quite sandy on the upper surfaces of the cliffs but as the beds get thinner it becomes calcareous. The Loess is well exposed in the bluffs at Quincy, where it is forty feet in thickness and overlies some beds of plastic clay and sand. Immediately above the limestone at this locality is a few feet of what is called "local drift," consisting of angular fragments of chert embedded in a brown clay. This is overlaid by a few feet of blue plastic clay and stratified sands on which the Loess is deposited.

THE REAL DRIFT

The real Drift in Adams County is composed of yellowish-brown or bluish clays, with sand, gravel and large boulders of water-worn rock, the whole mass usually showing little or no trace of stratification, and ranging in thickness from thirty to eighty feet. It is a mass of water-worn fragments of all the stratified rocks that are known to occur for several hundred miles to the northward, and embedded in brown or blue clays, and most of the boulders are of sandstone, granite and various igneous rock found on the borders of the Great Lakes. Associated with the latter are also smaller and rounded boulders derived from the stratified rocks of Illinois and adjacent states. Intermingled with these masses are fragments of native copper, lead, coal and iron, which does not indicate that such minerals were ever mined in any near section of the country, for they have often been transported hither from far-distant localities by the same powerful agencies to which the Drift itself owes its origin.

The old coal shaft at Coatsburg penetrated the thickest bed of drift which has ever been uncovered in Adams County. The sections were of the following thickness: Soil and yellowish clay, 6 feet; bluish-colored clay and gravel, 45 feet; clay, with large boulders, 40 feet; black soil, 2½ feet; clay (stratified), 6 feet; very tough blue clay, 20 feet. The bed thus analyzed contains therefore eighty-five feet of what may be considered true Drift, consisting of unstratified clays intermixed with gravel and boulders. The upper six feet of the formation probably represents the age of the Loess, and its origin is explained by Professor Lesquereaux in his chapter on the formation of the prairies, which will be hereafter noted.

FORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE DRIFT

A pause is here taken in the simple descriptive narrative to dwell somewhat at length on the probable origin of those variegated deposits grouped as Drift, which form the solid basis of the alluvial and surface soils from which spring the germs and finished products of the vegetable world. The greatest agents in the formation and distribution of the Drift and the general modification of the surface of the earth, have been glaciers and ice sheets; and this statement applies with particular significance to Illinois. When it is remembered that these ice sheets were hundreds and possibly thousands of feet thick, and were hundreds of miles in width and length, some adequate idea may be formed of their power to plow up and completely change the surface structure of the earth.

The debris which they brought from the Laurentian Mountains of Canada was distributed over Illinois generally, greatly to the enrichment of its soils. This material, which eventually became the wonderfully productive soil in all the glacial areas, was transported in several ways. Much of it was pushed along mechanically in front of the advancing

ice-sheet, so that when the forward movement began to be retarded, this material was left scattered along the edges of the advancing body. Much material was carried along under the ice-sheet and was grounded and distributed over the glacial area. Other material, again, was carried to the surface of the ice-sheet, and often deeply imbedded in it. When the movement was finally checked, the superimposed material becoming heated by the sun, worked its way through the ice and rested on the ground, the whole body of ice eventually melting.

Vast quantities of material were also carried by the streams which continually flowed from the melting ice. Much of the detritus was left on the broad, flat prairies, but much was carried into the streams which overflowed their banks and deposited as alluvium.

The material which these glaciers brought into the State of Illinois, as the basis of her vast material wealth, goes under the general name of Drift. Its composition varies, but its main constituents are clay, sand and boulders. This drift is sometimes found stratified, but more generally is without definite layer formation.

GLACIAL MOVEMENTS AND ICE SHEETS

Without going into details as to authorities, it may be stated that, in North America, there seems to have been three great centers of glacial movement—one known as the Labrador ice sheet; a second called the Kewatin ice sheet, and the third, the Cordilleran ice sheet. The first sheet had its center of movement near the central point of the peninsula of Labrador; the second, near the western shore of Hudson Bay, and the third moved from the Canadian Rockies.

The ice sheet, the center of which rested on the Labrador peninsula, moved northeast, northwest, south and southwest, the movement in the direction last named starting a large section of the vast body toward what is now the State of Illinois. The Labradorean sheet reached its extreme southern limit in Southern Illinois, some 1,600 miles from the point of departure. The advancing front in Illinois took the form of a gigantic crescent, and its extreme southern reach, according to the most recent geological surveys, may be traced from Randolph County southeast, through the southern side of Jackson eastward through Southern Williamson, east and northeast through Southeastern Saline, northeastward to the Wabash through the northwest corner of Gallatin and Southeastern White. That line also marks the southern limit of the prairie areas, and is coincident with the northern foothills of the Ozark Mountains, which trend east and west across the state through Union, Johnson, Pope and Hardin.

According to the more recent investigations, Illinois was subject to at least four ice-sheet invasions. In the order of time, these were (a) the Illinois sheet, which covered nearly the entire state; (b) the Iowan sheet, moving over the area bounded by the Rock River on the west, Wisconsin on the north, Lake Michigan on the east, and on the

south by a parallel extended from the southerly bend of that body of water; (e) the Earlier Wisconsin, covering the northeastern fourth of Illinois, and (d) the Later Wisconsin, plowing out the western borders of Lake Michigan and extending some fifty or sixty miles westward. The Illinois ice-sheet is the one, obviously, which included Adams County in its operations.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES

Nothing in the New World was more interesting to the European than the broad prairies between the Mississippi and the Ohio. In 1817 Gov. Edward Coles, then a young man returning from a diplomatic mission to Russia, stopped in France and England. He was a Virginian, but had traveled through the West and had himself been greatly charmed by the rich grandeur of the prairie lands. The French and the English never tired of his graphic descriptions of them, and among his charmed auditors was Morris Birkbeck, a prosperous tenant farmer of England, who was thereby induced to come to America and settle in Edwards County, Southeastern Illinois. In later years Dickens went into raptures over his first sight of a "western" prairie, revealing his sentiments in his "Notes on America."

When the first French explorers reached the Mississippi Valley, they were amazed at the great sweep of timberless areas, although they originally applied their word, "prairie," to describe the flat bottom lands of the river valleys. Nor is the application of the word to such tracts inappropriate, as it has been shown by geologists that the formation of the prairies of Illinois is identical in character with the formation of the bottom lands along the Mississippi, the Ohio, and other smaller rivers.

When the first settlers came to Illinois country they are said to have found about one-fourth of it timbered and the remainder timberless, or prairie lands. They designated the largest timberless area the Grand Prairie, and it was virtually limited by the great watershed which divides the basins of the Mississippi and the Ohio. It extends from the northwestern part of Jackson County through Perry, part of Williamson, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Fayette, Effingham, Coles, Champaign and Iroquois, crosses the Kankakee River and extends to the southern end of Lake Michigan. Adams County was therefore just west of the Grand Prairie, in the broad Mississippi Valley; and therefore of rather a composite nature.

The origin of the prairies has been a debatable question for many decades. Three general theories have been advanced to account for their existence at the time of the coming of the earliest settlers into the limits of Illinois. One explanation is that the great prairie fires which annually swept over the Grand Prairie effectually kept the trees from making any headway. But there are two scientific explanations which seem to go more to the bedrock of the matter.

SWAMP LANDS TRANSFORMED INTO PRAIRIE

Says a later writer on this subject, "Professor Whitney holds to the theory that the treeless prairies have had their origin in the character of the original deposits, or soil formation. He does not deny, in fact admits, the submersion of all prairie lands formerly as lakes or swamps, but he holds that while the lands were so submerged there was deposited a very fine soil, which he attributes, in part, to the underlying rocks, and in part to the accumulation in the bottom of immense lakes, of a sediment of almost impalpable fineness. This soil in its physical, and probably in its chemical composition, prevents the trees from naturally getting a foothold in the prairies.

"Professor Lesquereux holds to the theory simply stated that all areas properly called prairies were formed by the redemption of what was once lake regions and later swamp territory. He points out that trees grow abundantly in moving water, but that when water is dammed the trees always die. His theory is that standing water kills trees by preventing the oxygen of the air from reaching their roots. He further shows that the nature of the soil in redeemed lake regions is such that without the help of man trees will not grow in it. But he further shows that by proper planting the entire prairie area may be covered with forest trees.

"As rich as was the soil of our prairies, the first emigrants seldom settled far out on these treeless tracts. Most of the early comers were from the timber regions of the older states and felt they could not make a living very far from the woods. Coal had not come into use and wood was the universal fuel. There was a wealth of mast in the timber upon which hogs could live a large part of the year. Again, our forefathers had been used to the springs of New England, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and they did not think they could live where they could not have access to springs. The early comer, back in the '30s, therefore, rode over the prairies of Central Illinois, and then entered 160 in the timber, where he cleared his land and opened his farm." In line with the Lesquereux theory Adams County, with the gradual disappearance of its swamp lands, is gradually becoming a prairie tract.

After a careful investigation of the subject, some of the most eminent geologists of Illinois have arrived at the conclusion that the extensive prairies of the West, with their peculiar soil, have been formed in the past pretty much as prairies on a smaller scale are being formed at the present day. The black, friable mold, of which the prairie soil is composed is due to the growth and decay of successive crops of coarse swamp grasses, submerged in spring, and growing luxuriantly in summer, only to be submerged again, and returned, in a rotten condition, to the annual accumulations before made. It is not difficult to believe that in a few hundred years, more or less, as the great sheet of water that once covered the entire valley of the Mississippi and tributaries, gradually receded to the present water courses,

and left the prairies in the condition of alternate wet and dry swails, that a black, mucky soil was produced to the depth now found upon the prairies. In process of time, by more complete recession of the waters, the surface of the prairies became dry, and adapted to the wants of animals and men. The fact of there being no trees on the prairies is accounted for on the ground that such a condition of the soil as is here described is not favorable to their growth, as may be often noticed in the marshy spots of timbered regions.

THE COAL MEASURES

Although geology recognizes "coal measures" in Adams County, no carboniferous deposits have been commercially developed. Upper seams, or outcroppings, have been stripped in a small way from such localities as the south fork of Bear Creek, Little Missouri Creek and other small streams near Clayton, in the neighborhoods of Columbus and Camp Point and along Mill Creek, as well as near the Pike County line. It is estimated that about one-half the area of Adams County is underlaid with coal measures, its central and eastern sections being considered the most promising from an economic or commercial standpoint.

THE LIMESTONES OF THE COUNTY

The coal measures rest on three main strata of limestone—the St. Louis, Keokuk and the Burlington. The first named is a light or brownish gray variety, and contains many beautiful fossil corals and marine shells. Noteworthy outcrops of the St. Louis limestone have been found along McGee Creek near Columbus, at Coatsburg and in the vicinity of Mendon. The Keokuk group is usually bluish-gray or grayish-brown, and presents remarkable specimens of crystallized minerals. It comes to the surface at Coatsburg, along the creeks mentioned, and a few miles northeast of Quincy. That variety has been quarried considerably, furnishing the foundation for Governor Wood's historic mansion. From Quincy to the north line of the county it outcrops at various points along the bluffs, and is well exposed on Bear Creek, near the Lima and Quincy Road, where it forms a mural cliff from 40 to 50 feet in height. It is also found along all the small streams in the western part of the county as far south as Mill Creek, on the forks of that stream. The regularly bedded limestones of the Keokuk group are mainly composed of organic matter; the calcareous portions of the molluses, erinoids, corals and other small forms of marine animals which swarmed in the ocean depths. The Burlington limestone, which underlies the lower stratum of the Keokuk group, differs but little from the latter. It is usually of a lighter gray color, variegated with beds of buff or brown stone, and devoid of the bands of shale which separate the strata of the Keokuk series. The Burlington variety outcrops at Mill Creek, a few miles southeast of

Quincy, and from that point to the south line of the county it comes to the surface quite continuously.

Commercially, the Burlington limestone is usually considered the most valuable of the three varieties. It has been rather extensively quarried at and near Quincy, and as the aggregate thickness of the group averages 100 feet, nearly all of which may be used as building stone, the Burlington is considered virtually inexhaustible. It cuts easily when free from chert, and is considered an excellent stone for dry walls, as well as for caps and sills. The buff and brown layers contain a small percent of iron and magnesia, and the surface becomes more or less stained by exposure to the atmosphere, but the light gray beds are nearly pure carbonate of lime and generally retain their original color. The brown magnesian limestone of the St. Louis group is an evenly stratified rock, well adapted for use in foundation walls, bridge abutments and culverts, where a rock is required to withstand the combined actions of frost and moisture. Most of the stone used in the manufacture of quick lime is obtained from the Burlington limestone, near Quincy, although the bluish-gray strata of the Keokuk group and the upper beds of the St. Louis series have been utilized considerably.

THE COMMERCIAL CLAYS

The clays of the county have been developed economically to some extent, although some of the potteries in which they have been used are outside of its limits. The best deposits of fire and potter's clays are found in the shape of light blue shale between the coal seams. On exposure it becomes a fine plastic clay, or good material for the manufacture of fire brick. The subsoils intermingled with the fine sand of the Loess form an excellent material for the manufacture of common brick. The combination may be found almost anywhere in the western part of the county, and there are few localities in the state which have produced a better variety of building brick than that manufactured in the neighborhood of Quincy. In the eastern part of the county, where the Loess is wanting, the sand may be obtained in the alluvial valleys of most of the small streams.

SOILS AND THEIR NATURAL PRODUCTS

But when all has been said, a return is made to the original statement—that the great contribution made by nature to the comfort and happiness of man is in her virtual guarantee that he shall not suffer if he depends primarily upon her returns to his labor and skill. Confining the survey of such natural advantages to Adams County, it may be said that its western portions include a belt of country from 5 to 10 miles in width adjacent to the bluffs of the Mississippi, and extending throughout its entire length from north to south, which is underlain with marly sands and clays of Loess. It possesses a soil of

remarkable fertility, with an undulating surface which furnishes a free drainage, so that with a rather porous subsoil it is less subject to the deleterious influences of remarkably dry or wet seasons than the other upland soils of the county. The natural growth of timber on this variety of soil consists principally of red, white and black oak, pignut and shell-bark hickory, elm, black and white walnut, sugar maple, linden, wild cherry and honey locust. These lands are also well adapted to the growth of fruit.

On the banks of McGee's Creek and its tributaries the surface of the country is considerably broken, and the soil, which is mainly derived from the drift clays, is a stiff clay loam, better adapted to the growth of wheat and grass than almost any crop usually grown in this latitude. The growth of timber on this kind of soil consists of two or three varieties of oak and hickory, which are characteristic of the so-called "oak ridges" which are so frequently seen along the small streams in Adams County and other section of Illinois. In the northeastern portion of the county is a considerable area of comparatively level prairie, covered with a deep black soil rich with the annual decay of the surface shrubs and grasses. This black prairie soil is underlaid with a fine silicious brown clay, which does not permit the surface water to pass freely through it and, until drained, the lands are so flooded during the wet season as to be very difficult of cultivation. When the season is favorable, or after they have been well drained, there are no lands in the county which grow better crops of cereals, both as to quantity and quality. The alluvial bottom lands bordering the Mississippi are generally similar in their character to those in Pike County and are heavily timbered with the same varieties. Where these bottom lands are elevated above the annual overflow of the river, or properly drained, they, also, are exceedingly productive.

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE

There is another blessing for which the people of Adams County are indebted to mother nature; that is their climate, which is, on the whole, equable and pleasant. Healthful, cool breezes usually circulate through the Mississippi Valley, which keep it comparatively free of fogs and miasmatic mists. The rainfall is generally seasonable and abundant, averaging about thirty-eight inches, and droughts of severity are rare. There are exceptions to these rules, of course; but as the years come and go this section of the state is conducive to good health, good crops and all-around blessings.

BIRD LIFE IN ADAMS COUNTY

The Mississippi Valley is the great natural highway of travel for the United States. Not only the Mound Builders have scattered evidences of their migrations along its mighty courses, and the Indian

tribes of history floated on its waters or wandered and warred along its shores, but the very birds of the air have made it their great trunk line in their search for fitting habitations in which to live and rear their families. All the Mississippi River counties, especially if they possess such a variety of topography and lands as Adams, are therefore rich in bird life. With the progress of natural history and scientific farming, the feathered kind have been found to be not only fascinating studies, but agents of valuable protection to the cereals, fruits and vegetables. Of course, they have keen appetites and eat some things of value, but all-in-all the farmers are commencing to fully realize that they much more than "pay for their keep."

C. L. Kraber, whose father was one of the pioneers of Quincy—a carpenter who built the courthouse and other well known structures of an early date—lived on the old homestead farm just northeast of the county seat for some sixty years. Very observant and especially fond of birds, Mr. Kraber has written considerably regarding those who have frequented Adams County during his long period of residence within its borders. He has noted at least one hundred varieties, among the chief of which he lists the paroquets, wild Muscovy ducks, the green head mallard, the blue coot, the pineated woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, blackbirds, red-eyed wild pigeon, sand hill cranes, plovers, the Canadian wild goose, the brant, wild turkey, grossbeck, English sparrow, turtle dove, cardinal, bluebird, the brown thrush, French robin (cuckoo), whippoorwill, will-o-the-wisp, red-winged blackbird, meadow larks, cow-blackbirds, black crow, robin red breast, cat bird, quails, oriole, wren, pheasants, swallow, turkey buzzard, blue heron, humming bird, crossbills, bald eagle, owl, scarlet tanager, wild white swan, butcher bird, the pewee, kingfisher, hawk, ground sparrow and an army of other small birds. Some of these are now rare, or nearly extinct. In the early days, the Mississippi bottoms near Quincy contained numerous paroquets, or green parrots; but they appear to have departed with the Indians. The wild Muscovy duck is now very rare, but the mallard is the game duck of the open season.

The following is a well-put paragraph from Mr. Kraber's pen: "The old reliable red headed woodpecker is an active worker, and stops the career of thousands of insects in the embryo state from further developing into pests of the soil, and from adding to the discomfort of mankind. Flying from one tree to another with its red head and white marked wings, it is easily seen. It is not a wild bird, and can be studied at pleasure. His near relative, the yellow hammer, or flicker of the 'high roller' of E. P. Roe, is another bird to study with referenee to habits, etc., since they have many traits worthy of emulation by the human family. The flicker and its mate will edge up to each other on the limb of a tree and go through more fantastic motions than any quixotic people. It would be hard to describe them, as they sit there swinging back and forth in unison, their heads up and moving from side to side, and all the while chattering to each other something very interesting to themselves. At

such time it does not take a very close observer to see that it is bird sentiment being expressed in its most amorous and innocent way. They mean every word they say, and lay it off so positively to one another that one can hardly help looking on and listening, and understanding just what they are talking about. It is interesting to have it made so plain that they are one in sentiment, and agree so well in their out-of-door domestic life."

Up to the '60s, the red-eyed wild pigeons appeared in Adams County during their migrations southward as to break the forest trees and darken the sun, taking the course of the river bluffs in the spring and fall. They are now extinct in this part of the world. Flocks of plovers, often taken for wild pigeons, still occasionally fly across country from southwest to northeast. Even the honk of the Canadian wild geese, which once bred in such numbers in the north-western part of the county, in the region of Lima Lake, is seldom heard. "Their habit," says Mr. Kraber, "was to leave the lakes and rivers by the hundreds before sunrise, and settle down into the wheat and corn fields upon the bluffs and further inland until about ten o'clock in the morning. Then all would return to the river and lakes until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they would again enter the fields and feed until after dark; then go back to the water for the night with much noise. They were very regular about it until late in the fall, and sometimes all winter if the weather was mild. They domesticated very readily, and became quite tame, but when so are only waiting to try their wings for a final good-bye. They are destined to early extinction." The wild turkey has quite disappeared from the locality.

The Mississippi River is the home of the gulls. They spend much time on the wing over the water, never flying very high. They are both scavengers and eaters of fresh fish.

FRIENDS OF THE FARMER

But it is the land birds in which we take the practical interest; the destroyers of insect pests destructive to vegetation; the real friends of the agriculturist. What these insects are and the special varieties of birds which seem created to assist in their extermination was thus told not long ago to a State Farmers' Institute by O. M. Schantz, president of the Illinois Audubon Society:

"The State of Illinois is 378 miles long in its greatest length and 210 miles wide. Owing to its length and its peculiar position, it has almost as great a range of climatic influences, geographical influences, and so on, as any state in the union. Therefore, its flora and fauna, its animal and vegetable life are extremely varied. The northern part is entirely different in its geography and its animal life from the southern part. By its location, part of it touching Lake Michigan and the rest of it being tributary to the great Mississippi Valley, except for the water fowl of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, more migra-

tory birds pass through the Mississippi Valley than through any other part of the United States.

"In the consideration of a question of so great importance to the Illinois farmer as the relation of birds to farm economy, it is very necessary to make clear in the most direct manner possible just how and why the farmer is to be benefited.

"The proper time to plant, seasonable weather during the growing season and also for the harvesting of crops, are, naturally the most evident factors in successful farming.

"The old-fashioned, unprogressive farmer gave little thought to other and less noticeable handicaps, such as plant diseases and the myriads of insects that were the natural enemies of both his fruit and cereal crops. With the rapid increase in the value of farm lands, the competition for markets, and so forth, it has become absolutely necessary for a farmer to know every factor that may enter farm economy, or he fails to win out.

"The lax use of powers of observation is rapidly disappearing, and today our farmers are growing more and more alive to the fact that a knowledge of scientific farming is the only way to make 150 to 250 acres yield a profit.

"The agricultural colleges of many states, and the Federal Department of Agriculture, have for many years past conducted most exhaustive research as to the losses due to noxious insects, and the most effective means of curtailing these losses.

"We have, by cultivation and removal of forests, disturbed the natural balance of nature. We have made conditions extremely favorable for the rapid increase of certain noxious insects. Insect life increases at such an incredible rate that with no check of any kind everything green would soon disappear, and in a short time the land would be uninhabitable.

"On the other hand, it is a well known fact that certain of our most useful birds increase as a result of the settlement of land.

"Many birds are very tolerant of man, if reasonably protected and allowed to rear their young undisturbed.

"In the earlier years of the settlement of the country, there did not exist the same need for watchfulness that is necessary today.

"The problem of adequate food supply for the world is a part of the problem of the United States. One hundred years ago, very few men devoted even a small portion of their time to the study of insects in their relation to the food supply, or to the careful study of birds as the most effective check on the spreading of injurious insects. Today thousands of men and women are preparing earnestly for these very important studies, and the biological departments of our colleges and universities are of the most importance and popular in all parts of the United States.

"The Illinois Audubon Society was organized less than twenty years ago by a few very earnest bird lovers in Chicago. Their primary object was no doubt a humane desire to protect from destruc-

tion the many beautiful birds that came in such great numbers to the woodlands and parks in and around Chicago. The time has come when a much greater field is open for it and similar societies, for intelligent work for the protection of birds, not only for their beauty and wonderful songs, but as a vital factor in the economies of the country's food supply.

"The problem of the city bird lover is largely different from that of the farmer and the people of the smaller cities and villages.

"The larger cities, particularly Chicago, are flooded with thousands of immigrants, to whom the United States means all sorts of liberty. License to kill birds, we understand, is in some parts of Southern Europe held out as a great inducement to prospective emigrants in connection with cheaper living. Cheap firearms are sold everywhere, and Sundays and holidays during the summer months see each day a veritable 'armed host' scouring the prairies and woodlands ready to kill anything that flies.

"Where transportation is cheap, these irresponsible shooters reach the farms, and not only trespass on the fields of growing grain, but shoot thousands of the farmers' best friends, the birds, or if no birds can be found, his domestic chickens, ducks or turkeys.

"The problems of Illinois are those of Iowa and the other adjoining prairie states.

"No crop raised by the farmer is immune from insect foes. Many of these insects are so minute that they ordinarily escape the notice of the casual observer, yet the damage annually done on a single farm by these inconspicuous insects may run into large sums of money.

"The different aphides or plant lice, whose life cycle is only a few days, increase with such astounding rapidity that the figures startle.

"These soft small insects, of which thousands could be held in one's hand, frequently cover the stems of their host plants completely.

"The greatest enemy of the different aphides is the warbler family, which numbers among the twenty-five or thirty varieties that visit us many of our smallest birds. The number of insects that a pair of these little birds will consume for a single meal is almost beyond comprehension.

"To better understand the ability of birds to check insects, it is necessary to know something of their marvelous powers of digestion. Birds fill themselves to running over with either weed seeds or insects so that frequently they are replete up to the bill. The process of digestion is so powerful and rapid that they can eat almost without stopping, many birds consuming an amount of food each day equal to about one-third of their own weight.

"The temperature of birds and their circulation is much greater than that of other animals, consequently it is largely a matter of fuel enough to keep the machinery going properly.

"Much painstaking work has been done recently in the State of Massachusetts in order to ascertain the effect that wild birds have on

the awful insect pests which have become so serious a problem in that state.

“While the conditions in Illinois are vastly different from those in Massachusetts, the results of the investigation should be of great interest to Illinois farmers.

“It has been proven that almost without exception all birds have a good balance to their credit over and above the damage they do; that even such conspicuously aggressive birds as the bluejay, grackle and crow have a large credit in assisting to destroy both larvae and adults of the gypsy and brown-tailed moths. Such birds as feed on fruits—robins, catbirds, cedar birds and others—also devour enough insect pests to have the balance in their favor.

“Many birds are peculiarly adapted to attend certain insects, and the birds have been very happily alluded to by one writer as the police of the orchard and garden.

“The seed-eating birds, which include the sparrows and finches, destroy weeds by the million. Three morning doves’ stomachs contained by actual count a total of 23,100 weed seeds, consumed at one meal.

“All of the thrush family, of which the robin and bluebird are the best known members, are valuable insect destroyers. The flycatchers, headed by the kingbird and phoebe, and containing about eighty nearly related species, the swallows, martins, night hawk and chimneyswifts, are policemen of the air.

“The towhee and many sparrows forage on the ground; the nut-hatches, woodpeckers and brown creepers take care of the trunk and branches; and the warblers and vireos examine the leaves and buds. The entire tree or shrub is thoroughly guarded. Out in the open, the meadow lark, bobolink, bobwhite, prairie chicken and many others keep tab on grasshoppers, crickets and myriads of other insects. No insect family escapes; it has an ardent, relentless foe in some bird.

“Now, what is your duty to your bird friends? Make your premises attractive. Furnish bird boxes or nests, feed the birds in winter; exterminate stray cats; plant vines and shrubbery bearing fruits agreeable to birds; help to legislate against shooting; train the small boy to respect and love the birds and not to collect birds’ eggs; teach him also to shoot with a field or opera glass. If a bird helps itself to a little of your fruit, before destroying the bird look up its record and see what insects he preys upon.

“Observe closely the birds at nesting time and note the tireless energy with which the young birds eat, and then do a little calculating by multiplying the number of times fed by the insects fed at a meal.

“Read literature on the subject of bird conservation. Result: Sure and lasting conversion to the side of the birds.

“Scientific men look with alarm at the rapidly decreasing bird population. The rapid increase of population, encroaching more and more

on the nesting places, lessens the available woodland and prairie where the birds may nest and not be disturbed.

“Intelligent planting of shrubbery and vines along roadsides, as is contemplated by the Lincoln Highway movement, will in part overcome this condition.

“Concerted efforts by states and at Washington for better bird protection, the education of all classes as to the beneficial part the bird has in our daily life, vigorous prosecution for violation of our present game laws, the taxing of cats, the encouragement of organizations for bird study—all these are necessary and important features of the growing intelligent effort for bird conservation.

“See that some one attends to the purchasing of good bird books for your public library; offer prizes to your children for best observations or well written papers about birds, their habits and usefulness—these papers, or the best of them, to be published in your local paper.

“There is no reason why, in this tremendous state, a powerful and concerted effort should not be made for bird conservation and protection which would place the State of Illinois in the first rank in the Union for such work.

“Nowhere in the entire United States is there a greater and more interesting bird migration, both spring and fall, than in this state. The state's length gives it a wonderfully interesting plant life and variety of climate. This, in part, explains its variety of bird life.

“A very small sum as an individual contribution, if given by enough people, would maintain a paid expert whose duty might be that of state ornithologist.

“There is a man in Massachusetts who gives his entire life and energy to this very important work, and whose book, ‘Useful Birds and Their Protection,’ is the last word in bird conservation.”

CHAPTER II

WEALTH BASED ON THE SOIL

THE RICH CORN BELT—EARLY ATTEMPTS AT FRUIT RAISING—HOG RAISING AND PORK PACKING—ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE ORGANIZED—THE COUNTY'S FARM ADVISER—WORK OF THE COUNTY FARM IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION—PRESENT AND FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE.

Numerous agencies have been involved in the development of the industries of Adams County, based on the natural riches of its soil, its good drainage and climatic advantages. In the earlier times, because of the sparsely settled population and comparative poverty of the pioneers, all the efforts made toward the improvement of agricultural methods and the betterment of farming conditions were put forth by individuals—each man for himself. As the population and general prosperity increased, agricultural and horticultural societies were organized, the live stock men met and conferred as to the most approved ways of raising their hogs, cattle and sheep; fairs were held in different parts of the county, attended by the farmers and their families; under Congressional laws the swamp lands in the American bottom commenced to come into the market and be systematically drained, while the county took up the matter, in behalf of the farms, in that and other tracts naturally subject to overflow, and lands formerly considered worthless were transformed into valuable farms; the farmers' institutes were founded and expanded rapidly as educational forces in matters connected both with farming and the domestic life of rural communities; the good roads movement was born and developed in Adams County, first, through rather dissipated efforts of neighborhoods and county legislation, and finally under the superintendent of highways; telephones and automobiles became familiar objects to hundreds of households, so that every member of a rural family was brought close to his neighbors and at the same time was in constant healthful contact with Nature, and finally Uncle Sam himself, as he has a hearty way of doing, offered his warm hand and his efficient services in the widespread cooperative measures which had been gathering force during a period of eighty years and donated the county farm adviser, with the Farm Improvement Association and the Home Improvement Association, as a vital factor in the great work of extracting every advantage and blessing possible from the farmer's efforts and the farmer's life.

THE RICH CORN BELT

Adams County is in the geographical center of the great corn belt which extends across Northern and Central Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The soil is especially rich in nitrogen, that of the bottom lands containing nearly 8,000 pounds per acre. The bluff and prairie lands also carry about three-fourths as much nitrogen; so that the county is one of the banner corn sections of the state. It has been found that by such a rotation of crops as corn, oats, wheat, clover, and then "repeat," the soil may be kept live and fertile without applying commercial fertilizers to any marked extent. The average acreage of pasture lands is more than 50,000.

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT FRUIT RAISING

Fruits were cultivated in Adams County about as early as corn and as soon as the first settlers commenced to raise hogs; but they



EXHIBIT OF ADAMS COUNTY CORN

never flourished in any marked degree as a leading and standard industry based on the soil. In the spring of 1820 John Wood made a journey on foot to a St. Louis orchard and brought home a pint of apple seed for which he paid a good dollar. He planted the lot and three of them took root. Afterwards he gathered seed from an orchard owned by a Frenchman on the other side of the river; or rather he extracted it from the apple pulp of a cider mill. Mr. Wood also obtained another lot from a poor family in the neighborhood to whom he had given a large quantity of maple sugar. From such sources he started the first orchard in the county on land at Quincy which he owned, between what are now Twelfth and Fourteenth and State and Kentucky streets. About the same time he planted some

peach stones, which were set out in his orchard in 1824, and three years afterward was gathering fruit from both varieties of trees.

Before the year 1832 Major Rose, Willard Keyes, James Duun, Silas Beebe and others of the early settlers, including several in the eastern part of the county, had planted apple orchards. These trees were all seedlings, except about a dozen in Mr. Wood's orchard, and many of them were obtained from him. George Johnson, of Columbus, Deacon A. Scarborough and Clark Chatten, of Fall Creek, were among the pioneer fruit raisers. Mr. Scarborough introduced the Concord grape. Mr. Chatten was for thirty years the leading horticulturist in the county, and in 1867 had the largest orchard in the state. At that time he had 240 acres devoted to apple trees and 187 acres, to peaches. The largest nursery was owned and conducted by William Stewart, of Payson, who dealt in apple and peach trees, ornamental shrubs, flower seeds, etc. In 1852 he started a branch at Quincy.

Although not large in quantity, Adams County fruit took premiums in exhibits made at the State Fair and before the American Pomological Society. In the early '60s Clark Chatten took the first premium offered by the Illinois Agricultural Society for "the best cultivated orchard," and Henry Clay Cupp, also of Fall Creek, shared the honors with him as the leading orchardist in the county.

The horticulturists of Adams County, however, were few as compared with the farmers and raisers of live stock. Although several made a marked financial success at fruit raising, it was always considered safer to follow it as a side line than as a regular avocation. A horticultural society was formed in 1867, but it languished, and later Mr. Cupp formed the Mississippi Apple Growers Association at Quincy.

HOG RAISING AND PORK PACKING

But from the earliest times, corn and hogs were considered "stand-bys." That combination made Quincy and the county quite famous as trade and commercial centers for many years. The most prominent figure in that field for several years was Capt. Nathaniel Pease, who came from Cleveland in 1833, although his family lived in Boston. He was an energetic, enterprising and popular Yankee, and his trip to Cleveland and Quincy gave him his first western experience. The captain purchased 300 hogs at Quincy, for which he paid about \$15,000. He then had them slaughtered and packed, and sold the pork in the eastern markets at a handsome profit. This was the first exportation of pork from Adams County. In the fall of 1834 Captain Pease returned to Quincy with his family and settled permanently. During the packing season he put up 2,500 hogs, for which he paid from one to two cents a pound. His death occurred in 1836, and it was sincerely mourned by the home people with whom he had gained general respect and friendship. The next regular pork packer was

Joel Rice, and Artemus Ward succeeded him. A hog averaged about 200 pounds in those days, but gradually increased in weight. In the fall of 1836-37 prices also advanced, and farmers were no longer satisfied with 6½ cents per pound for their pork.

But other places were destined to far outstrip Quincy as a packing center, and in the very heyday of her fame the figures were not startling. The number of hogs packed during the fifteen years, 1833-48, was as follows: 1833-34, 400; 1834-35, 3,500; 1835-36, 3,000; 1836-37, 5,000; 1837-38, 7,000; 1838-39, 6,000; 1839-40, 10,000; 1840-41, 10,000; 1841-42, 11,000; 1842-43, 12,000; 1843-44, 18,000; 1844-45, 10,000; 1845-46, 15,000; 1846-47, 12,000; 1847-48, 20,000.

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The first organized movement among the farmers and citizens of Adams County to consolidate their sentiment regarding the advancement of their affairs was in January, 1838. On the sixth of that month a meeting was organized at Columbus for the purpose of forming an agricultural society, at which Maj. J. H. Holton was appointed president and Richard W. Starr, secretary. Hon J. H. Ralston explained the object of the meeting and, with Dunbar Aldrich, Daniel Harrison, Lytle Griffing, Colman Talbot, Stephen Boothe and James Murphy, was named to formulate a constitution. It was presented and adopted at the same meeting, and the following officers were elected: Maj. J. H. Holton, president; J. H. Ralston, Daniel Harrison and Stephen Boothe, vice presidents; R. W. Starr and Dunbar Aldrich, secretaries; Col. M. Shuey, treasurer. It would appear that the society was largely of a social organization, and that little effort was at first made to prepare exhibits, as object lessons of progress made and suggestions of future improvements, and it was not until 1854 that the first regular fair was held under its auspices. On October 18th and 19th of that year a vacant tract between Sixth and Eighth, just north of Broadway, inclosed with a pile of fallen trees and brushwood, and closely guarded against the invasion of the village boys, was opened to the public. The exhibits and attendance were fully up to expectations, and for a number of years fairs were held by the society at various points in the county. But as time progressed sectional jealousies sapped the strength of the society, and the preponderance of the Quincy element brought about the organization of the Quincy Fair Association. The latter, which purchased its own grounds many years ago, virtually crowded out the county organization.

COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE ORGANIZED

The second striking advance in agricultural education was made in 1881 at the suggestion of the State Board of Agriculture, when the Adams County Farmers' Institute was organized, by the election

of George W. Dean as president, C. S. Booth, secretary, and A. R. Wallace, treasurer. Mr. Dean himself writes as follows: "We had no way to support it except by the encouragement of such men as P. S. Judy (known as "Uncle Phil"), A. R. Wallace, W. A. Booth, S. N. Black and a number of others. With this support it became popular, and instructive meetings were held in October and May of each year. We used mostly home talent, securing an expert when we could do so. Our success encouraged other counties to organize and thus an interest was created throughout the state. But being satisfied that it would be impossible to get the best results from a farmers' institute at individual expense, a number of interested farmers met at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, during the Thirty-



TRACTOR AT WORK ON ADAMS COUNTY FARM

ninth General Assembly and formulated the bill which chartered the Illinois Farmers' Institute by an act of the General Assembly. This bill was placed in the hands of Col. Charles F. Mills to look after its passage. Colonel Mills placed the bill in charge of Hon. George W. Dean, then a member of the General Assembly, with instructions to use all honorable means in his power to have it become a law. The bill was passed. It provided for a Farmers' Institute to be held in each county, not less than two days in each year. The next General Assembly appropriated \$50 to every county in the state that held an institute and holds one or more institutes each year. In every state in the Union the farmers' institute is protected by law.

"The farmers employ the best available talent at their institutes, which makes it expensive, costing from \$30 to \$250 each. Considering this, the Forty-second General Assembly increased the appropriation

to \$75 for each county. The institute works under rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Directors, and there is a rule that not more than one-third of the appropriation shall be paid to foreign instructors. That means that we can get two speakers from the Agricultural College who instruct us on two different agricultural topics each. They cost the institute nothing but expenses, as they are salaried instructors."

Too much credit cannot be given to both the state and the county institutes for the drive made by the farmers and the rural communities all along the line in this part of Illinois for the application of scientific methods to the practice of their calling and the improvement of their home and living conditions. The splendid work of the Adams County Farmers' Institute was made continuous and constant through the organization of the Adams County Farm Improvement Association and the appointment of a permanent official known as the county adviser.

THE COUNTY'S FARM ADVISER

The idea of having a farm adviser for Adams County originated with J. E. Meatheringham, of Camp Point. He was president of the Adams County Farmers' Institute at the session held at that place in January, 1914, and at that time brought the advisability of having such an officer before the body named. The institute members were so favorably impressed that some of them were willing, then and there, to contribute \$100 annually toward its realization. The discussion resulted in the organization of a Soil Improvement Association, which should arrange to employ an adviser. A temporary organization was effected; but at the mass meeting held in the Quincy Chamber of Commerce on June 3, 1914, the following officers were chosen: H. F. Chittenden, president; J. B. Thomas, vice president; L. G. Hoke, secretary; A. B. Leeper, treasurer. Sixty members were secured and directors appointed for each township of the county, who were to endeavor to extend the membership. On the 8th of August the directors held a meeting at the rooms of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, and their reports were so encouraging that in the following month a permanent organization was effected at the City Hall. A constitution was adopted and from a list of sixteen applicants for the position of farm adviser was selected the name of E. W. Rusk. Since April, 1915, the organization has been known under the name of the Adams County Farm Improvement Association.

The reasons for the general sentiment in favor of the movement were well stated by Mr. Meatheringham—"to avoid losses by misapplication of scientific methods; to render assistance in buying and selling; to avoid undue margins of profits often exacted by middlemen; often locating buyers for what the farmer may have for sale; organization for efficiency; making the county practically the unit instead of the individual farm; a means of expressing the mind of the farmer

on all matters in which the farmer is concerned, and which he has no other means of expressing effectively; in other words, mutual helpfulness and mutual protection effected by cooperation through organization."

WORK OF THE COUNTY FARM IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Generally speaking, since April 1, 1915, by which time the work of the association under Mr. Rusk was fairly under way, the following have been the main features of the activities superintended by the county adviser: Early in 1915 arrangements were made with the State University for hastening the work of making a soil survey of Adams County. This has since been completed and an original copy of soil maps of the townships has been provided for the special



DEMONSTRATION MEETING OF COUNTY FARM IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

use of the Association. The bulletin for distribution will be published as soon as possible by the university.

The principles of soil fertility and permanent agriculture have been explained in farm visits, office calls and in meetings, to every member who availed himself of the opportunity.

Some members have been assisted in rearranging farm plans, so as to put into practice the established principles of soil fertility. Approximately, 1,007 tons of rock phosphate have been purchased through the association, at a saving of from 25 to 50 cents per ton. The difference at present (spring of 1918) between association contract price and price to non-members is \$1.00. Approximately 1,652 tons of ground lime have been purchased through the association, the bulk of this at a slight saving.

Definite campaigns have been conducted along the following lines: Alfalfa production, soybean production, picking seed corn, seed corn

testing, treatment for oat smut, spraying fruit trees and hog production.

Demonstrations have been conducted along the following lines: Variety tests of oats; variety tests of wheat; relative fly resistance of difference varieties of wheat; control of San Jose scale and Codling moth by spraying; use of limestone, rock phosphate and bonemeal; variety tests of soybeans; soybeans in corn and alone; testing seed corn; various methods of feeding different classes of live stock.

The following automobile tours have been made: In 1916, thirty-six people made the trip to the University of Illinois, Frank Mann's farm in Iroquois County and other farms in Livingstone, McLean and Tazewell counties. This tour gave the participants a splendid opportunity to study the results of the experiment stations and various methods used by practical progressive farmers in the sections visited. Also, the alfalfa tour within the county; the hog tour in the fall of 1917 and the dairy tour during the same season, as well as local tours made by members in different localities.

The Adams County Farm Improvement Association stands for co-operation and has participated in various co-operative affairs throughout the county, including County Farmers' Institutes and the Fall Round-up held in Quincy in 1916.

The Association assisted in the organization of the Adams County Home Improvement Association, which in February, 1918, employed a woman adviser, whose duties with that organization correspond quite closely with those which attach to Mr. Rusk in connection with the Farm Improvement Association. The woman adviser is Miss Helen Comstock, and her responsibilities are especially heavy in these times of war foods and conservations; for, although the Government issues a prodigious quantity of literature from Washington along these lines, there are comparatively few women, either among the city or the country people, who are able to digest them and apply the instructions practically to their households.

The Adams County Farm Improvement Association is a member of the Illinois Agricultural Association and co-operates with the United States Department of Agriculture, thus linking the local members through the local organizations with the state and national agricultural organizations.

Its scope and purposes are thus defined:

It is the only county-wide organization of farmers.

It is associated with other farm bureaus in an effective organization through which the will of the farmers of the state is being made known.

It employs a farm adviser who occupies all of his time working in the interest of the agriculture of the county. He is a man of scientific training as well as of practical experience, who is at the service of the members to assist in solving their problems.

It arranges for co-operative purchase of pure seeds, phosphate, limestone, tankage, etc., in large quantities at reduced prices.

It determines the causes for high and low yields of grains and grasses and for good and poor results with live stock, and furnishes such information to its members.

It brings the members into close touch with the reliable information regarding soils, crops, stock and farm management which has been collected by state and national experiments and investigations and helps to apply such information to local conditions.

It holds demonstration meetings on the farms of its members and conducts tours to the state experiment station and elsewhere so that the members may see the results of various methods of farm practice.

It holds meetings where the members come together and discuss important subjects.

It assists the individual members to study the business side of their farming operations and enables some to improve their methods.

It is managed by officers who are practical, wide-awake farmers who are studying to make the business of farming more profitable.

It publishes a weekly exchange list of live stock, seeds, and other farm products for sale by its members, free of charge.

It sends frequent letters to its members giving results of investigational work within the county and calling attention to timely information on various agricultural subjects.

Membership in a Farm Improvement Association identifies a man with a progressive farmers' organization.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

The first three-year period of the Adams County Farm Improvement Association ended April 1, 1918, at which time its membership was about 400. The star townships were Melrose, Houston, Gilmer, Camp Point, Clayton and Burton. Especially during the present stressful period the work of the Association is of vital importance, as it is a rallying organization through which the united patriotism of the agricultural element may assist in pushing Democracy on to victory. As noted by Farm Adviser Rusk in his report for the year ending December 1, 1917: "Our Government realizes the importance of organization and is strongly urging the farmers to organize throughout the country. They are backing their advice by offering financial aid to assist in the work. It is very evident that the most efficient work in the support of our Government in increasing the agricultural production of the farm can and will be done through these farm organizations. This is surely a time for loyal farmers to work shoulder to shoulder in the army behind the lines."

In the same paper Mr. Rusk sets forth numerous subjects of such practical interest and value, tending to give not only a clear idea of the work of the Association but of the present and future of agriculture in Adams County, that liberal extracts are taken from it.

"Adams County," he says, "is truly diversified in its agriculture. Along the river on the west side of the county orcharding and gar-

dening are specialties covering quite a territory. In the neighborhood of Quincy and in other small sections dairying has been developed, although it is not yet an important type of farming so far as numbers are concerned. A few of our farmers are strictly grain farmers, but for the most part, aside from the gardeners and orchard specialists, our farmers are doing a general farming business, many of them specializing in live stock, especially hog production and feeding.

We have within the county fifteen distinctly different types of soil, with the brown silt loam and yellow gray silt loam predominating. Along the western side of the county there is quite an area of yellow gray fine sandy loam and some brown fine sandy loam. Right next to the river both north and south of Quincy there is quite an area of bottom soil, some creek bottom, but mostly regular river bottom formation. With the exception of some of this bottom soil and a relatively small area of black clay loam in the northeastern



AUTOMATIC ALFALFA FEEDER FOR HOGS

part of the county, practically all of the soil in Adams County is becoming low in organic matter and is also in need of limestone and phosphorus.

The worst handicap to the development of the permanent system of agriculture in Adams County is the lack of railroad facilities in a large portion of the southeastern part of the county. Practically all of the land in this section of the county is badly in need of limestone and phosphorus, and many of the farmers would be interested in applying these materials to their land if the hauling distance was not so great. A considerable territory is so situated in this regard as to make the application of these heavy materials almost prohibitive. Local mining and crushing of limestone has been practiced to some extent in these localities, but as yet those who have operated the crushers have not been able to do the work reasonably enough to create a very great interest in the matter. Through the northern half of the county and along the entire western side

these conditions do not hold true, and the bulk of our rock phosphate and limestone is being used in these sections of the county.

"From the very beginning of the Farm Improvement Association work of Adams County the importance of making practical application of the Illinois doctrine of permanent agriculture has been emphasized. During the past year I have been able to see the results of previous work along this line. It has not been necessary to do as much pioneer work of this sort in the past year, and it has made it possible to pay more attention to the working out of cropping systems and utilization of the crops and the improvement of live stock conditions.

"We had our first dairy tour this year, and also our first hog tour; and this work has been the opening wedge to further special work along live stock lines. We have continued the work started a year ago last spring in our alfalfa campaign. This fall the first annual premiums in a three-year alfalfa contest were distributed.

"Twenty-five demonstration meetings have been held, covering several different phases of work. Included among these have been soybean, sweet clover, alfalfa, dairy, swine, rock phosphate, and limestone demonstrations. During the year just past we have not held our regular Farmers' Institute owing to the fact that the 1916-17 Institute was held early in the fall. Early in the spring of this year several special committees were appointed, and through these some definite group work has been done, especially in planning for other work. The Dairy Committee, for instance, had charge of the dairy tour, and the Live Stock Committee had charge of the hog tour, and is now planning for the organization of the live stock men of the county.

"As stated, the principal needs of Adams County soils are organic matter, limestone and phosphorus. We have had a number of excellent demonstrations to show the extreme need of limestone in order that legume crops may be grown to better advantage, and thus build up nitrogen and organic content of the soil. A considerable area of land in Adams County is also badly in need of drainage. Owing to the fact that our soils are underlaid with a fairly tight subsoil, the practice of tile draining the land has not become general. In fact, only a very few have installed adequate drainage systems. While it is a fact, of course, that tile does not work so well where the soil is tight as where there is a poorer subsoil, yet we have some very good demonstrations of the value of tile drainage on some of our medium tight subsoils.

"The practice of growing sweet clover is increasing in favor, partly due to the drainage effect resulting from the deep growing clover roots. Interest in drainage is increasing.

"As a matter of course, a considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the growing of general and special crops. I have given considerable publicity to the subject of seed corn selection, especially this fall. I am endeavoring to locate a sufficient quantity of good seed for our own use and believe we will also have

seed to spare. It will not be perhaps first class, but by very careful selection and testing we may be able to supply a considerable amount of seed. The work along this line is only well begun. Further investigation of possible supplies of seed and testing out of same will be one of our specialties.

"This spring through the Association the Iowa 103 oats were introduced on a number of farms in the county. Fairly accurate records have been kept of the relative yields of this variety in comparison with other varieties common to this section, with the result that without exception the Iowa 103 has outyielded the other varieties several bushels per acre, the average being somewhere in the neighborhood of ten bushels. Already the seed is being contracted for spring seeding.

"The work of testing out varieties of wheat has been continued, and in addition to trying to get at the relative yielding powers of the different varieties for this section, we are also co-operating with the State Entomologist in determining the relative fly resistance of several different varieties. The work has this year given us some very interesting results.

"The interest in the growing of alfalfa is increasing rather slowly in Adams County, due to the fact that the seasons have been unfavorable. Difficulty in its production has resulted from winter-killing and too much moisture, both due in some instances to the tight subsoil giving poor drainage. Some of the best results have thus far been obtained where sweet clover has been grown previous to the seeding of alfalfa. This fact, coupled with the fact that such good results have been obtained from sweet clover as a forage and pasture crop, has stimulated increased interest in the production of sweet clover. The acreage of this crop would be increased rapidly, indeed, if it were not for the fact that its successful culture demands the use of limestone.

"As has been the case generally throughout organized counties, the interest in the growing of soybeans has increased considerably during this past year. The growing of soybeans has been advised in Adams County from the beginning of the organization, and the interest in the growing of the crop has increased gradually. This year over 100 farmers are growing soybeans, perhaps twice as many as were growing them last year; and three years ago there were only four or five people in the county who grew soybeans. Perhaps the best argument in favor of the growing of this crop in the county is that every man who plants soybeans once continues to grow them. Pasture mixtures made up mainly of legumes have been tried out this season with considerable success.

"A year ago this fall some demonstration work in the control of San Jose scale was put on in two orchards in co-operation with the State Entomologist. This demonstration work was completed this spring, when a count of the scale infestation in the various plots was made. The results of the work showed that practically complete

control of scale in a badly infested orchard could be accomplished in a year's time by a thorough spraying. The various standard sprays controlled the scale about equally well.

“Considerable live stock work of various kinds has been done in the county this year. Breeding animals, especially pure bred sires, as well as stocker stuff, have been located, and the people have been assisted in the purchase and sale of same in various ways. In our dairy tour a group of fifteen live dairymen visited nine dairy herds in an adjoining county. In the hog tour three herds of pure bred hogs were inspected. This tour resulted directly in the purchase of several pure bred animals by members of the association. During the year just past, at least three members of the association have started pure bred herds of big type Poland-Chinas. Considerable information has been given members of the association with regard



PURE BRED SHORTHORNS

to methods of feeding and care of all classes of live stock. Some work has been done in connection with the control of hog cholera, including a little help in vaccination. A considerable amount of tannage has been ordered for members of the association through the office.

“A series of meetings was held in February, at which time assistance was given members in balancing and starting their Farm Account books. During the past two years a total of 117 men in the association have taken Farm Account books. All of them have received instruction by mail and the majority have had personal assistance.

“Considerable time has been given to the matter of explaining the working of the draft law and assisting farmers all over the county, whether members or not, to a proper understanding of their obligations in this matter. I have also assisted personally in the solicitation for the sale of Liberty Bonds, and, in every way possible, doing all I can to aid in the carrying out of the wishes of our Government

with respect to the work of the Food Administration and Council of Defense.

“In the spring I gave some time to the work of interesting the boys and girls of the city of Quincy in home gardens. This was done mainly through talks made to the boys and girls in the schools, Young Men’s Christian Association and club meetings. During the past three weeks I have conducted thirteen public meetings for the special purpose of increasing the interest in hog production. This work will be continued until practically every section of the county has been touched.

“I have done considerable work recently in assisting the ladies of the county in launching their Home Improvement organization. The Adams County Home Improvement Association is now organized. The two associations will co-operate to the fullest extent.”

CHAPTER III

PREDECESSORS OF THE WHITES

PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN THE "AMERICAN BOTTOM"—ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADAMS COUNTY—THE ILLINOIS INDIAN CONFEDERACY— "POOR OLD KICKAPOO ME."

Primitive man, whether he be known as mound builder, Indian or white, has followed one general rule of life; he has clung, as closely as possible, to the waterways of his world. Until his kind has so multiplied that he could construct and keep safe the overland and shorter routes, he has pitched his tent or constructed his shelter of trees and earth, formed his family circle and lighted his altar fires, within sight of the refreshing and sustaining streams and lakes of the land. In the United States, the archaeologist has discovered the most numerous and impressive remains of the civilization which was extinct when the red man was first known to history in the great basin embraced by the Mississippi system, especially in the valleys of the Ohio and its tributaries and along the banks of the parent river.

The Ohio River system embraces the richest fields of investigation for the archaeologist, although the Upper Mississippi presents much of interest. The mounds are scattered over many districts of Iowa, especially east of the Des Moines River, along the Iowa River, near Fort Madison and in the northeastern part of the state. The Iowa remains are quite similar to those found on the eastern side of the Mississippi along the strip of the river bottom lands.

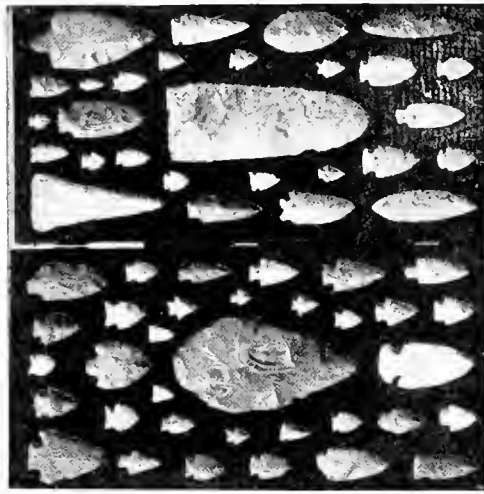
PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN THE "AMERICAN BOTTOM"

The most famous collections of prehistoric mounds in Illinois are probably those in the Galena lead district in the extreme northwestern part of the present state and those at and near Cahokia, in the far southwestern portion. Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the West in 1817, says of the mounds in the American Bottom: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the

country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for—namely, from the mouth of the Ohio, on the east side of the Mississippi River to the Illinois River, and on the west, from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country.”

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN ADAMS COUNTY

There are no really remarkable mounds, or other archaeological remains, in Adams County, although those which have given a name to one of the most beautiful of the Quincy parks are quite striking and worthy of note. The stately earthwork shown in the illustration



ARROW HEADS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

commands a sweeping view of the city from the south, with the Mississippi River in the background.

As to these structures of the days and ages long gone, illustrated by local remains, the late Gen. John Tillson, of Quincy, has written as follows, his paper being called forth by an editorial in the Quincy Commercial Review commenting on certain statements made by Doctor Rice before the Wisconsin Historical Society: “Editor Review—In your issue of February 16th reference is made to a report of Doctor Rice, of Wisconsin, in regard to the origin and use of the so-called mounds scattered throughout the Mississippi Valley, in which he asserts that they are the remains of huts—residences—and that their use as places of sepulture was by a later race than that which erected them. It is also said that this is a new theory. There is therefore a good deal that is probable and considerable that is incorrect. First, as to the novelty of the theory; it is not new. It has been the belief of the earlier examiners of these remains, long prior

to the birth of Doctor Rice of the Wisconsin Historical Society, that the great mass of the mounds found in the West (with an exception to be noted hereafter) were built for and used as residences—places for living—with occasionally a larger one for public use, such as a fort, place of worship or council.

“The material of their construction may have been wood—now completely decayed—but much more probably was of earth, as, near most of the mounds, can be observed an excavation like that near a brick-kiln or a railroad embankment, from which the soil appears to have been removed. Most of these mounds have a depression in the center, just such as would appear where the walls of a building had crumbled down and the roofs, of lighter material and less bulk, had dropped when less supported. If this theory is to be considered, the walls were of great thickness, for the reason that they were both the houses and defenses of the frail, scattered fragments of an almost exterminated race—the race which research has almost conclusively proven of higher civilization than their successors—swept from existence by the Indian.

“The exception to which I allude above is this: That the isolated, conical mounds on high points of the bluffs were undoubtedly for burial purposes only. They were the monumental resting places of honored and eminent men; and Doctor Rice is no doubt correct in his statement that the moldered huts of these long-gone builders were used by a succeeding race as places of burial. This is an Indian custom almost to the present day. But as to the other mounds, those not on the bluff peaks, their outline, so far as can be ascertained, is usually rectangular, with the depression in the center above named. Their location, like those found near Bear Creek, Mill Creek and in the Redmond field south of Quincy on land just above overflow, was accessible from the river and yet concealed therefrom. The utensils found therein, and all the surroundings, point to the plausibility of their having been domestic abodes.

“Another feature, sometimes noticeable, is that the tree growth from these mounds is often of a character unlike that found in the adjacent country; the evident product of some nuts, seeds or vegetable brought from afar and left in the hut, sprouting and growing clusters of trees not natural to the soil around.

“The examination of these vestiges of a long-gone race made half a century or more ago was more exhaustive and better based than any that can be made now. It was made by skilful, learned and curious men who saw them in far better preservation than they are at present, before civilization had aided time in their destruction and when, as is not the case now, all the Indian traditional history was at hand to throw its wavering light upon the subject. The best-based theory heretofore generally accepted as to the past occupation of this continent is that races existed here advanced in civilization beyond any that have succeeded them, until its discovery by Europeans; races contemporary in improvement with Greece and Rome, but far earlier

in point of time; and that they were swept from supremacy by a vandalism such as burst upon Europe centuries ago; that, just as theirs was inferior to European civilization, so more effectually have their memorials been extinguished and, unlike European civilization, no sufficient vitality remained to conquer their conquerors.

“The mound builders were the probable successors of a more highly cultivated stock, the remains of whose existence are found throughout Southern North America. In time, they were swept from the land by the modern Indian, whose centuries of existence, even before the withering presence of the white man premonished his extermination, have been marked by no solitary evidence of advancement (Not applicable to the present statue of the educated Indian of Oklahoma and other sections of the United States—Editor). That the Indian built none of these mounds except those on the heights before mentioned is almost sure; that they have made use of those built by their predecessors is equally certain; and that most of these mounds were houses or forts is more than probable.”

It is recorded that Marquette and Joliet met many Indian tribes in their journeys of discovery in the Mississippi Valley, whose villages were scattered along its high eastern bluffs, and it is certain that about July, 1673, the pious and intrepid priest at least passed the site of the present city of Quincy. Whether he actually landed in that locality is not known.

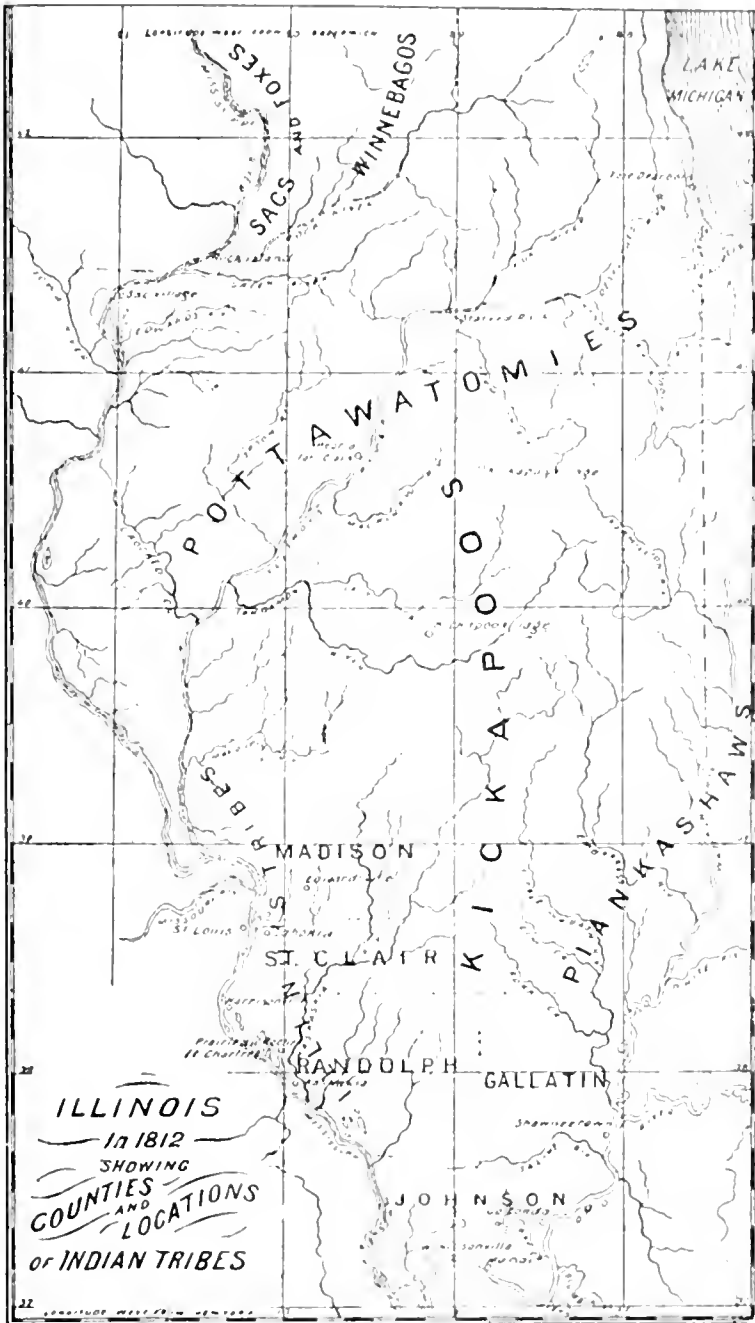
The Indians found in Illinois by Marquette and Joliet belonged to the Algonquin family; and there was undying hatred between the Iroquois of the East and Algonquins of the Northwest.

THE ILLINOIS INDIAN CONFEDERACY

The Illinois Indians formed a loose confederacy of about half a dozen tribes, the chief of which were the Metchigamis, the Kaskaskias, the Peorias, the Cahokias and the Tamaroas. In addition, there were the Piankashaws, the Weas, the Kickapoos, the Shawnees and probably other tribes, or remnants, who occupied Illinois soil for longer or shorter periods. The first five tribes are probably all who should be included in the Illinois Confederacy.

The Metchigamies were found along the Mississippi River. Their principal settlement was near Fort Chartres. They also lived in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, to which they gave their name. They were allies of Pontiac in the war of 1764, and perished with other members of the Illinois Confederacy on Starved Rock, in 1769.

The Kaskaskias were originally found along the upper courses of the Illinois River, and it was among the members of this tribe that Marquette planted the first mission in Illinois. They moved from the upper Illinois to the mouth of the Kaskaskia River in 1700, and founded there the old City of Kaskaskia, which eventually became the center of French life in the interior of the continent. During the following century the Kaskaskias occupied the region at and



ILLINOIS INDIANS AT BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

about their city, but in 1802 were almost exterminated by the Shawnees at the battle near the Big Muddy, Saline County. The Kaskaskias afterward moved to a reservation on the lower Big Muddy, and eventually to the Indian Territory. The Cahokia and Tamara tribes were merged with the Kaskaskias under one chief.

The Peorias made their home in the region of Lake Peoria and were always quiet and peaceable. The Piankashaws, a small tribe of the Miami confederation, first resided in Southeastern Wisconsin, and after the misadventure at Starved Rock moved to the Wabash River, and eventually to a Kansas reservation and to the Indian Territory. They were always very friendly to the white settlers.

Although the Miamis and the Pottawatomies were familiar to the early settlers of Western Illinois and Adams County, they were not settled representatives of the red men in those sections of the state, but rather made their appearance as warriors or hunters.

The Kickapoos seemed to have been intimately associated with the Miamis and Pottawatomies in the Indian campaigns against St. Clair, Wayne and Taylor. They were bold marauders and warriors, and were in special force at the battle of Tippecanoe. They were scattered throughout the Illinois country, but for fifty years before the Edwardsville treaty of 1819 held strong sway over the eastern part of what is now the state, and in the late '20s, when the bulk of the first permanent white settlers were arriving in the present Adams County, still occupied the soil of that region with undisputed title to its possession among the people of their own race. They were also located at some localities along the Mississippi.

The Kickapoos, as a tribe, first acknowledged the authority of the United States at the treaty mentioned, which was signed July 30, 1819. A month later, the Government concluded a treaty at Vincennes with a smaller division of the Kickapoos, known as the tribes of the Vermilion River, who chiefly claimed territory embracing the county by that name. Thus relinquishing all title to their lands in Illinois, the Kickapoos honorably observed their contracts and moved as a body to their western lands, although weak remnants of the tribe lingered until the early '30s on several favorite camping grounds. A few of them were also found wandering along the shores of the Mississippi.

The location of the mounds in the neighborhood of the Quincy bluffs points to the facts that its commanding site gave it favor as a residence and center of primitive people. When the first settlers commenced to locate in the early '20s the Indians were quite numerous in the neighborhood, and some time before they had quite a village there. It had been often sighted by the lumbermen as they floated past on their rafts as well as by half-breed boatmen and their Indian crews. The latter were usually composed of Saes and Kickapoos. It is probable that the Indian village on the site of Quincy consisted largely of Kickapoos.

"POOR ONE KICKAPOO ME"

A story is told by one of the early river men who frequented the locality before Quincy was placed on the map that upon one occasion in coming up the Mississippi River, about opposite the present site of the place, the Sac boatmen (and they were all of that tribe, except one Kickapoo) heard that one of their people had been killed by the Kickapoos. It was solemnly decided by the Saukees that the solitary Kickapoo among them must be killed in retaliation. So they informed the trembling Indian that he must die. He was allowed to go into the woods (the boat then being tied up at the shore) and sing his death song, his captors watching him closely to be sure that he did not escape. The white man, who was the owner of the cargo of goods and who told the story, said that he never heard such doleful strains as came from the poor Kickapoo, who supposed he was singing his death song. The words, in broken English, were mainly these: "O-o-o, poor one Kickapoo me; whole heap of Saukee! O-o-o, poor one Kickapoo me, whole, whole heap of Saukee! O-o-o, poor one Kickapoo me, whole, whole, whole heap of Saukee!" The narrator did not at first realize the bloody intentions of the Saes, but, when he did, managed to effect the escape of "poor one Kickapoo me." Commenting on this story, a writer sympathetically adds: "I have never, since hearing this story, seen a crowd set upon one man without any justification, but what I have thought of that one poor Kickapoo surrounded by a whole heap of Saukees."

CHAPTER IV

COUNTY HISTORY IN THE MAKING

UNDER FRENCH DOMINION—JOLIET AND MARQUETTE ON ILLINOIS SOIL—LEGENDARY MONSTERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—THE "PIASA" BIRD—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET GET DESIRED INFORMATION—RETURN VIA THE ILLINOIS RIVER—LAST DAYS OF MARQUETTE—LA SALLE CONSOLIDATES FRENCH EMPIRE IN AMERICA—BRAVE AND FAITHFUL TONTI—COMMERCIAL VENTURE INTO ILLINOIS COUNTRY—AFLOAT ON THE KANKAKEE—LA SALLE MEETS THE KASKASKIA INDIANS—BUILDS FORT CREVECOEUR BELOW PEORIA—SENDS FATHER HENNEPIN TO UPPER MISSISSIPPI—THE DISASTERS AT STARVED ROCK AND FORT CREVECOEUR—LA SALLE'S SECOND VOYAGE—AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI—MESSENGER SENT TO FRANCE—DEATHS OF LA SALLE AND TONTI—PERMANENT PIONEER SETTLEMENTS OF ILLINOIS—FORT CHARTRES, CENTER OF ILLINOIS DISTRICT—FIRST LAND GRANT IN DISTRICT—LIFE AT THE PIONEER FRENCH ILLINOIS SETTLEMENTS—UNDER THE CROWN AND THE JESUITS—KASKASKIA, ILLINOIS JESUIT CENTER—FORTUNATE AND PROGRESSIVE ILLINOIS—THE ENGLISH INVADE THE OHIO VALLEY—FRENCH REBUILD FORT CHARTRES—ILLINOIS TRIUMPHS OVER VIRGINIA—NEW FORT CHARTRES IN BRITISH HANDS—FIRST ENGLISH COURT OF LAW IN ILLINOIS COUNTRY—PONTIAC BURIED AT ST. LOUIS—LAST OF FORT CHARTRES—"LONG KNIVES" CAPTURE KASKASKIA—DID NOT WAR ON "WOMEN AND CHILDREN"—BLOODLESS CAPTURE OF CAHOKIA AND VINCENNES—CLARK'S LITTLE ARMY REORGANIZED—COMBINED MILITARY AND CIVIL JURISDICTION—COUNTY OF ILLINOIS, WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER—COL. JOHN TODD, COUNTY LIEUTENANT—AMERICAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO—ILLINOIS AS A TERRITORY—BOND LAW PROTECTS HOME SEEKERS—STATE MACHINERY SET IN MOTION—ILLINOIS COUNTIES IN 1818—WILD CAT BANKING—SLAVERY QUESTION AGAIN—THE FAMOUS SANGAMON COUNTRY—DUNCAN AND THE FREE SCHOOL LAW—ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—CAPITAL MOVED TO SPRINGFIELD—REMAINS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM—CONSTITUTION OF 1848—LEGISLATIVE LESSONS THROUGH EXPERIENCE—REAL WILD CAT BANKS—NATIONAL BANKS FORCE OUT FREE BANKS—THE CONSTITUTION OF 1870.

As the greater includes the less, the past enlightens the present and, with the enveloping background kept in mind, the present is prophetic of the future, the study even of somewhat restricted history has gath-

ered both dignity and charm. Therefore it is that to fully understand the story of Adams County development, the writer of today feels called upon to preface it by creating a background of general history dealing with the explorations and discoveries of the Mississippi Valley, and the evolution therein of French, English and American phases of civilization. Thus the Illinois Country, Illinois County, Illinois Territory, Illinois State and Adams County gradually evolve, and the reader is prepared to consider the details of that section of the commonwealth with broad understanding and a deeper interest than if he had been suddenly cast into the minutiae of the subject.

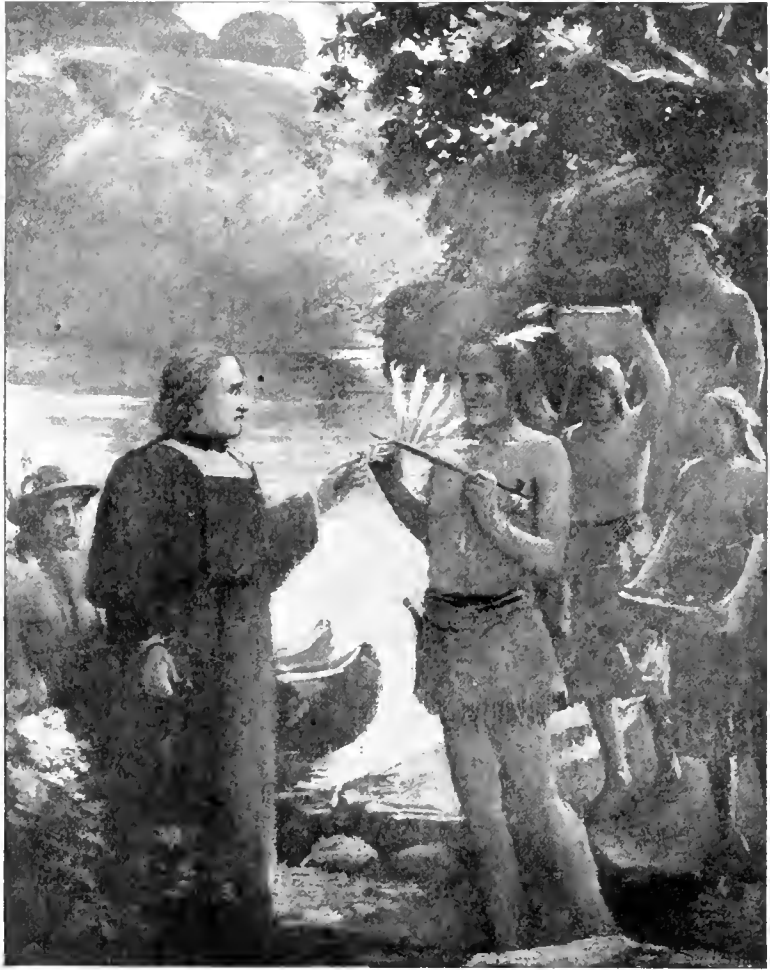
UNDER FRENCH DOMINION

What was the old Northwest Territory, between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, and what are now the State of Illinois and Adams County remained under French dominion for nearly a century—from the historic voyages of Marquette and Joliet, in 1672-73, to the surrender of Fort Chartres to the English in 1765. These pioneers of French discovery revealed to the world two great waterways from their northern domain to the portentous Father of Waters, which was discovered to cleave a new continent in twain, instead of being either diverted to the South Seas or the Atlantic Ocean. Their ascent of the Illinois, on their return voyage, as a shorter and easier route between the Great Lakes and the Great River, was significant of the commencement of an era which marked the trend of the most wonderful development in North America of every material and intellectual force which advances the civilization of the white man of the Western Hemisphere.

The grand march of French exploration and discovery up the valley of the St. Lawrence, through Cartier and Champlain; around the fringes of the upper Great Lakes and gradually into the outlying country by the same far-seeing, brave and patriotic Champlain; the wonderful combination of church and state, which penetrated the wilderness, subdued its savages both by the mysteries of Catholicism, gentle and brotherly offices and the pageantry of a gorgeous government—all these successive steps leading to the voyages of Marquette and Joliet which drove the wedge into the very center of the American continent and commenced to let in the light of the world, have been so often told that they comprise the common knowledge of the reading universe.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE ON ILLINOIS SOIL

A landing on Illinois soil was effected on their trip down the Mississippi, in June, 1673. On the 17th of that month their canoes, containing Joliet, Marquette, five French boatmen, or voyageurs, and two Indian guides, shot from the mouth of the Wisconsin into the broad Mississippi. The voyagers were filled with a joy unspeakable,



MARQUETTE IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY

The journey now began down the stream without any ceremony. Marquette made accurate observations of the lay of the land, the vegetation and the animals. Among the animals he mentions are deer, moose, and all sorts of fish, turkeys, wild cattle, and small game.

Somewhere, probably below Rock Island, the voyagers discovered footprints and they knew that the Illinois were not far away. Marquette and Joliet left their boats in the keeping of the five Frenchmen and after prayers they departed into the interior, following the tracks of the Indians. They soon came to an Indian village. The chiefs received the two whites with very great ceremony. The peace pipe was smoked and Joliet, who was trained in all the Indian languages, told them of the purpose of their visit to this Illinois country. A chief responded and after giving the two whites some presents, among which were a calumet and an Indian slave boy, the chief warned them not to go further down the river, for great dangers awaited them. Marquette replied that they did not fear death and nothing would please them more than to lose their lives in God's service.

After promising the Indians they would come again, they retired to their boats, accompanied by 600 warriors from the village. They departed from these Indians about the last of June and were soon on their journey down the river.

LEGENDARY MONSTERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

As they moved southward the bluffs became quite a marked feature of the general landscape. After passing the mouth of the Illinois River, they came to unusually high bluffs on the Illinois side of the Mississippi. At a point about six miles above the present City of Alton, they discovered on the high smooth-faced bluffs a very strange object, which Marquette describes as follows: "As we coasted along the rocks, frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on these rocks, which startled us at first, and on which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, and ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red, and a kind of black are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well; besides this, they are so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them."

THE "PIASA" BIRD

In an early day in Illinois, the description of these monsters was quite current in the western part of the state. So also was a tra-

dition that these monsters actually inhabited a great cave near. It described, however, but a single monster and but a single picture. The tradition said that this monster was a hideous creature with wings, and great claws, and great teeth. It was accustomed to devour every living thing which came within its reach; men, women, and children, and animals of all kinds. The Indians had suffered great loss of their people from its ravages, and a council of war was held to devise some means by which its career might be ended. Among other schemes for its extermination was a proposition by a certain young warrior to the effect that upon the departure of the beast on one of its long flights for food he would volunteer to be securely tied to stakes on the ledge in front of the mouth of the cave, and that a sufficient number of other warriors of the tribe should be stationed near with their poisoned arrows so that when the bird should return from its flight they might slay it.



THE PIASA BIRD

This proposition was accepted and on a certain day the bird took its accustomed flight. The young warrior who offered to sacrifice his life was securely bound to strong stakes in front of the mouth of the cave. The warriors who were to slay the beast were all safely hidden in the rocks and debris near. In the afternoon the monster was seen returning, from its long journey. Upon lighting near its cave, it discovered the young warrior and immediately attacked him, fastening its claws and teeth in his body. The thongs held him securely and the more it strove to escape with its prey the more its claws became entangled in the thongs.

At a concerted moment the warriors all about opened upon the monster with their poisoned arrows, and before the beast could extricate itself, its life blood was ebbing away. Its death had been compassed.

The warriors took the body and, stretching it out as to get a good picture of it, marked the form and painted it as it was seen by Marquette. Because the tribes of Indians had suffered such

destruction of life by this monster, an edict went forth that every warrior who went by this bluff should discharge at least one arrow at the painting. This the Indians continued religiously to do. In later years when guns displaced the arrows among the Indians, they continued to shoot at the painting as they passed and thus it is said the face of the painting was greatly marred.

Judge Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville, Illinois, a prolific writer and a man of unimpeachable character wrote in 1883 as follows: "I saw what was called the picture sixty years since, long before it was marred by quarrymen or the tooth of time, and I never saw anything which would have impressed my mind that it was intended to represent a bird. I saw daubs of coloring matter that I supposed exuded from the rocks that might, to very impressible people, bear some resemblance to a bird or a dragon, after they were told to look at it in that light, just as we fancy in certain arrangements of the stars we see animals, etc., in the constellations. I did see the marks of the bullets shot by the Indians against the rocks in the vicinity of the so-called picture. Their object in shooting at this I never could comprehend. I do not think the story had its origin among the Indians or was one of their superstitions, but was introduced to the literary world by John Russell, of Bluff Dale, Illinois, who wrote a beautiful story about it."

The bluff has long since disappeared through the use of the stone for building purposes.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET GET DESIRED INFORMATION

As Marquette and Joliet proceeded down the river they passed the mouth of the Missouri, which at that time was probably subject to a great flood. When considerably below the mouth of the Kaskaskia River they came to a very noted object—at least the Indians had many stories about it. This is what is known today as the Grand Tower. This great rock in the Mississippi causes a great commotion in the water of the river and probably was destructive of canoes in those days.

On they went down the river past the mouth of the Ohio, into the region of semi-tropical sun and vegetation. The cane-brakes lined the banks, and the mosquitoes became plentiful and very annoying. Here also, probably in the region of Memphis, they stopped and held councils with the Indians. They found the Indians using guns, axes, hoes, knives, beads, etc., and when questioned as to where they got these articles, they said to the eastward. These Indians told the travelers that it was not more than ten days' travel to the mouth of the river. They proceeded on down the river till they reached Choctaw Bend, in latitude 33 degrees and 40 minutes. Here they stopped, held a conference, and decided to go no further.

They justified their return in the following manner: First, they were satisfied that the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico,

and not into the Gulf of California, nor the Atlantic Ocean in Virginia. Second, they feared a conflict with the Spaniards, who occupied and claimed the Gulf coast. Third, they feared the Indians of the Lower Mississippi, for they used firearms and might oppose their further progress south. Fourth, they had acquired all the information they started out to obtain.

RETURN VIA THE ILLINOIS RIVER

And so, on the 17th of July, 1674, they turned their faces homeward. They had been just two months, from May 17th to July 17th, on their journey. They had traveled more than a thousand miles. They had faced all forms of danger and had undergone all manner of hardships. Their provisions had been obtained en route. France owed them a debt of gratitude which will never be fully paid. Indeed not only France, but the world is their debtor.

Nothing of interest occurred on their return journey until they reached the mouth of the Illinois River. Here they were told by some Indians that there was a much shorter route to Green Bay than by way of the Upper Mississippi and the Wisconsin and Fox portage. This shorter route was up the Illinois River to the Chicago portage, thence along Lake Michigan to Green Bay.

Marquette and Joliet proceeded up the Illinois River. When passing by Peoria Lake they halted for three days. While here Marquette preached the gospel to the natives. Just as Marquette was leaving they brought him a dying child which he baptized. When in the vicinity of Ottawa, they came to a village of the Kaskaskia Indians. Marquette says there were seventy-four cabins in the village and that the Indians received them kindly. They tarried but a short time and were escorted from this point up the Illinois and over the Chicago portage by one of the Kaskaskia chiefs and several young warriors.

While in the village of the Kaskaskias, Marquette told the story of the Cross to the natives, and they were so well pleased with it that they made him promise to return to teach them more about Jesus. Marquette and Joliet reached Green Bay in the month of September, 1673. Probably they both remained here during the ensuing winter. In the summer of 1674, Joliet returned to Quebec to make his report to the governor. On his way down the St. Lawrence, his boat upset and he came near losing his life. He lost all his maps, papers, etc., and was obliged to make a verbal report to the governor.

LAST DAYS OF MARQUETTE

Father Marquette remained in the mission of St. Francois Xavier through the summer of 1674; and late in the fall started on his journey back to Kaskaskia. The escort consisted of two Frenchmen and some Indians. They reached the Chicago portage in the midst

of discouraging circumstances. The weather was severe and Father Marquette, sick unto death, was unable to proceed further. On the banks of the Chicago River they built some huts and here the party remained till spring. During the winter Father Marquette did not suffer for want of attention, for he was visited by a number of Indians and by at least two prominent Frenchmen.

By the last of March he was able to travel. He reached the Kaskaskia Village Monday, April 8, 1675. He was received with great joy by the Indians. He established the mission of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. Seeing he could not possibly live long, he returned to St. Ignace by way of the Kankakee portage. He never lived to reach Mackinaw. He died the 18th of May, 1675.

This expedition by Marquette and Joliet had carried the lilies of France nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. The Indians in the great plains between the Great Lakes and the gulf had been visited and the resources of the country noted. There remained but a slight strip of territory over which the banner of France had not floated, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. If this short distance were explored, then the French government would have completely surrounded the English colonies in North America.

Chevalier de La Salle came to America in the year 1667. Shortly after arriving in this country he established himself as a fur trader at a trading post called La Chine, on the Island of Montreal. Here he came in contact with the Indians from the Far West. Within two years he had departed on an exploration. For the next two or three years he had probably visited the Ohio River and had become quite familiar with the country to the south and west of the Great Lakes.

LA SALLE CONSOLIDATES FRENCH EMPIRE IN AMERICA

Count Frontenac built a fort on the shore of Lake Ontario where the lake sends its waters into the St. Lawrence River. La Salle was put in charge of this fort. He named it Fort Frontenac. The purpose of this fort was to control the fur trade, especially that from up the Ottawa, and prevent it from going to New York. In 1674 La Salle went to France and while there was raised to the rank of a noble. The king was greatly pleased with the plans of La Salle and readily granted him the seigniory of Fort Frontenac, together with a large quantity of land. For all this La Salle promised to keep the fort in repair, to maintain a garrison equal to that of Montreal, to clear the land, put it in a state of cultivation, and continually to keep arms, ammunition and artillery in the fort. He further agreed to pay Count Frontenac for the erection of the fort, to build a church, attract Indians, make grants of land to settlers and to do all for the ultimate purpose of furthering the interest of the French government.

La Salle returned from France and was perhaps at Fort Frontenac when Joliet passed down the lakes in the summer of 1674. The next

year he began the improvement of his fort. For two years he prosecuted a thriving trade with the Indians and also engaged in farming, ship-building, cattle-raising, and study.

The fall of 1678 found him in France with a request that the king grant him permission to explore the western part of New France and if possible find the mouth of the Mississippi River. La Salle had matured plans by which New France was to be connected with the western country by a line of strong fortifications. Fort Frontenac was the first step in this plan. He there explained how easy it would be to reach the region of the Great Lakes by the St. Lawrence route or by the Mississippi. There is no doubt that both Frontenac and La Salle wished to transfer the emphasis from the converting of the Indians to that of the conquest of territory for France, and to the more profitable business, as they saw it, of commerce. Frontenac had therefore strongly endorsed La Salle and his plans. Through Colbert and his son, La Salle succeeded in getting his patent from the king.

BRAVE AND FAITHFUL TONTI

While in France La Salle met Henri de Tonti, an Italian who had just won distinction in the French army. His father had been engaged in an insurrection in Italy and had taken refuge in France where he became a great financier, having originated the Tontine system of life insurance. Henri de Tonti had lost a hand in one of the campaigns, but he was nevertheless a man of great energy, and destined to win for himself an honored name in the New World.

La Salle returned to New France in 1678, bringing with him about thirty craftsmen and mariners, together with a large supply of military and naval stores. It can readily be seen that La Salle would be opposed by the merchants and politicians in the region of Quebec and Montreal. He had risen rapidly and was now ready to make one of the most pretentious efforts at discovery and exploration that had been undertaken in New France.

Late in the fall of 1678, probably in December, he sent Captain La Motte and sixteen men to select a suitable site for the building of a vessel with which to navigate the upper lakes. Captain La Motte stopped at the rapids below Niagara Falls and seems to have been indifferent to his mission. La Salle and Tonti arrived the 8th of January, 1679. The next day La Salle went above the falls, probably at Tonawanda Creek, and selected a place to construct the vessel.

Tonti was charged with building the vessel. It was launched in May, 1679, and was christened the Griffin (Griffon). It was forty-five to fifty tons burden and carried a complement of five cannon, and is supposed to have cost about \$10,000.

An expedition of traders had been dispatched into the Illinois country for the purpose of traffic, in the fall of 1678. Tonti and a small party went up Lake Erie and were to await the coming of the



LA SALLE STARTS FOR THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY

Griffin at the head of the lake. The Griffin weighed anchor August 7, 1679, amid the booming of cannon and the chanting of the *Te Deum*. It arrived at what is now Detroit on the 10th, and there found Tonti and his party. The vessel reached Mackinaw on the 27th of August. Here La Salle found the men whom he had dispatched the year before to traffic with the Indians. He found they had been dissuaded from proceeding to the Illinois country by the report that La Salle was visionary and that his ship would never reach Mackinaw. Tonti was given the task of getting these men together, and while he was thus engaged, La Salle sailed in the Griffin for Green Bay.

Green Bay had been for several years a meeting place between white traders and explorers, and the Indians. When La Salle reached the point, he found some of the traders, whom he had sent ahead the year before. These traders had collected from the Pottawatomies large quantities of furs. For these furs La Salle exchanged a large stock of European goods with which the Griffin was loaded. It is said that he made a large sum of money in this transaction. The Griffin was loaded with these furs and made ready to return to the warehouses at Niagara.

COMMERCIAL VENTURE INTO ILLINOIS COUNTRY

On September 18th, the Griffin, in charge of a trusted pilot, a supercargo and five sailors, started on the return voyage. La Salle on the 19th of September, 1679, with a company of fourteen persons in four birch bark canoes, loaded with a blacksmith's forge, carpenter's tools, merchandise, arms, provisions, etc., started on his journey for the Illinois country. He coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan. Their provisions were exhausted before they reached the present site of Milwaukee. They had been forced ashore three times to save their boats and their lives. They now went in search of food and fortunately found a deserted Indian village with plenty of corn. They appropriated the corn, but left some articles as pay. The next day the Indians returned and followed the whites to their boats and it was only by presenting the calumet that La Salle was able to appease them.

From Milwaukee they coasted south past the mouth of the Chicago River and following the southerly bend of the lake reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River November 1, 1679. This had been appointed as the meeting place of the two expeditions—the one under La Salle and the one under Tonti. La Salle was anxious to get to the Illinois country, but he also desired the help of Tonti, and as the latter had not yet arrived, La Salle occupied the time of his men in building a palisade fort which he named Fort Miami. Near by, he erected a bark chapel for the use of the priests, and also a storehouse for the goods which the Griffin was to bring from Niagara on its return.

Tonti arrived at Fort Miami on the 12th of November with only a portion of his company, the rest remaining behind to bring word

of the Griffin. La Salle was not impatient to proceed, and dispatching Tonti for the rest of his crew waited for his return. The ice began to form and fearing the freezing over of the river, La Salle ascended the St. Joseph in search of the portage between the Kankakee and the St. Joseph. He went up the St. Joseph beyond the portage and while searching for it was overtaken by a courier who told him Tonti and his party were at the portage farther down the river. This point is supposed to have been near the present city of South Bend, Indiana. Here was now assembled the party which was to become a very historic one. There were in all twenty-nine Frenchmen and one Indian. Among them were La Salle, De Tonti, Fathers Louis Hennepin, Zenobe Membre, Gabriel de La Ribourde, La Metairie (a notary) and De Loup, the Indian guide. They crossed the portage of three or four miles under great difficulties, dragging their canoes and their burdens on sledges. The ice was getting thick and a heavy snow storm was raging.

AFLOAT ON THE KANKAKEE

By the 6th of December, 1679, the expedition was afloat on the Kankakee. For many miles the country was so marshy that scarcely a camping place could be found, but soon its members emerged into an open region of the country, with tall grass and then they knew they were in the Illinois country. They suffered from lack of food, having killed only two deer, one buffalo, two geese, and a few swans. As they journeyed on they passed the mouths of the Iroquois, the Des Plaines, and the Fox. They passed the present site of Ottawa and a few miles below they came to the Kaskaskia village where Marquette had planted the mission of the Immaculate Conception in the summer of 1675. Father Allouez had succeeded Marquette and had spent some time at the Kaskaskia village in 1676, and in 1677 he returned. But on the approach of La Salle, Allouez had departed, for it was understood that almost all of the Jesuit priests were opposed to La Salle's plans of commercializing the interior of North America. The Kaskaskia Indians were themselves absent from the village on an expedition to the Southland, as was their winter custom.

LA SALLE MEETS THE KASKASKIA INDIANS

This Kaskaskia village of four hundred lodges was uninhabited. The huts were built by covering a long arbor-like frame work with mats of woven rushes. In each lodge there was room for as many as ten families. In their hiding places, the Indians had secreted large quantities of corn for the spring planting and for sustenance until another crop could be raised. La Salle's party was so sorely in need of this corn that he decided to appropriate as much as they needed. This he did, taking 30 minots. On January 1, 1680, after mass by Father Hennepin, they departed down the Illinois River. On the

morning of the 5th they had arrived at the outlet of what we call Peoria Lake. Here they saw large numbers of boats and on the banks wigwams and large numbers of Indians. The Indians were much disconcerted upon seeing La Salle's party land, and many fled while a few held communication with the new comers. La Salle held a consultation with the chiefs and told them of his taking their corn and said that if he were compelled to give up the corn he would take his blacksmith and his tools to the next tribe, the Osages, whereupon the Indians gladly accepted pay for the corn taken and offered more.

La Salle told them he wished to be on friendly terms with them, but that they must not expect him to engage in conflicts with the Iroquois whom his king regarded as his children. But if they would allow him to build a fort near, that he would defend them, the Kaskaskias, against the Iroquois if they were attacked. He also told them he wished to know whether he could navigate a large boat from that point to the mouth of the Mississippi River, since it was very difficult as well as dangerous to bring such European goods as the Indians would like to have from New France by way of the Great Lakes, and that it could not well be done by coming across the Iroquois country, as they would object, since the Illinois Indians and the Iroquois were enemies.

The Kaskaskia chiefs told La Salle that the mouth of the Mississippi was only twenty days' travel away and that there were no obstructions to navigation. Certain Indian slaves taken in battle said that they had been at the mouth of the river and that they had seen ships at sea that made noises like thunder. This made La Salle more anxious to reach the mouth of the river and take possession of the country. The chiefs gave consent to the construction of the fort and La Salle had a bright vision before him. This vision was sadly clouded on the morrow when an Indian revealed to him the visit to the chiefs, on the night before, of a Miami chief by the name of Monso who tried to undermine the influence of La Salle. He said La Salle was deceiving them. In a council that day he revealed his knowledge of the visit of Monso and by great diplomaey won the Kaskaskia chief to his cause the second time. It was supposed this chief Monso was sent at the suggestion of Father Allouez. Four of La Salle's men deserted him and returned to the region of Lake Michigan.

BUILDS FORT CREVECOEUR BELOW PEORIA

La Salle, fearing the influence of the stories among the Indians, upon his men, decided to separate from them and go further down the river where he could construct his fort and built his boat. On the evening of the 15th of January, 1680, La Salle moved to a point on the east side of the river three miles below the present site of Peoria. There on a projection from the bluffs he built with considerable labor

a fort which received the name of Crevecoeur. This was the fourth of the great chain of forts which La Salle had constructed, namely: Fort Frontenac at the outlet of Lake Ontario; Fort Tonti on the Niagara River; Fort Miami at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, and Crevecoeur below Lake Peoria on the Illinois River.

Fort Crevecoeur is currently believed to have been so named because of the disheartened frame of mind of La Salle, but this would not be complimentary to the character of the man. It is now rather believed to have been so named in honor of Tonti, since as a soldier in the Netherlands he took part in the destruction of Fort Crevecoeur near the Village of Bois le Duc in the year 1672.

In addition to the building of the fort, La Salle began the construction of a vessel with which to complete his journey to the mouth of the river. The lumber was sawed from the timber and rapid progress was made. The keel was 42 feet long, and the beam was 12 feet. While this work was in progress and during the month of February several representatives of tribes from up the Mississippi and down the Mississippi, as well as from the Miamis to the Northeast, came to consult with La Salle. His presence in the Illinois country was known near and far. The Indians from the Upper Mississippi brought tempting descriptions of routes to the western sea, and also of the wealth of beaver with which their country abounded.

SENDS FATHER HENNEPIN TO UPPER MISSISSIPPI

La Salle desired to make a visit to Fort Frontenac for sails, cordage, iron, and other material for his boat; besides he was very anxious to hear something definite about the Griffin and its valuable cargo. But before embarking on his long journey he fitted out an expedition consisting of Michael Ako, Antony Auguel, and Father Hennepin, to explore the Upper Mississippi. Michael Ako was the leader. They started February 29th, passed down the Illinois River and thence up the Mississippi. They carried goods worth a thousand livres, which were to be exchanged for furs. Father Hennepin took St. Anthony for his patron saint, and when near the falls which we know by that name he set up a post, upon which he engraved the cross and the coat of arms of France. He was shortly captured by the Indians, and was later released by a French trader, De Lhut. He then returned to France.

THE DISASTER AT STARVED ROCK AND FORT CREVECOEUR

Before starting for Frontenac, La Salle commissioned Tonti to have charge of the Crevecoeur fort, and also to build a fort at Starved Rock. On March 1st, the day following the departure of Ako and Hennepin for the Upper Mississippi, La Salle departed, with three companions, for Fort Frontenac. This was a long, dangerous, and

discouraging journey. Every venture which he had engaged in seems to have failed. After finally getting together supplies such as were needed he started on his return journey. He was continually hearing stories from the travelers of the desertion of Crevecoeur. When he came within a few miles of the Kaskaskia village he began to see signs of destruction. On arriving at the village, nothing but a few blackened posts remained. The Iroquois Indians had made a campaign against the Illinois Indians, and their trail could be traced by death and destruction.

When La Salle left the locality of Starved Rock for Fort Crevecoeur, on his way from Canada, he passed the Iroquois on one side of the river, and the Illinois on the other. He searched everywhere for Tonti, but could find no trace of him. He came to Crevecoeur about December 1, 1680, and found the fort deserted and the storehouse plundered; the boat, however, was without damage. La Salle went to the mouth of the Illinois River in search of Tonti, but without success. He returned to Fort Miami in the spring of 1681. Here he began the organization of all the Indian tribes into a sort of confederation.

LA SALLE'S SECOND VOYAGE

Upon the approach of the Iroquois, shortly after the departure of La Salle from Fort Crevecoeur, in March, 1680, Tonti and his party were scattered far and near. Tonti and Father Membre made their way to Green Bay, and from there to Mackinaw. La Salle heard of them here and went immediately to them. Another expedition was organized. La Salle, Father Membre and Tonti visited Fort Frontenac, where supplies were procured, and late in December, 1681, the expedition had crossed the Chicago portage. There were in this company fifty-four people—twenty-three Frenchmen and thirty-one Indians.

They passed the Kaskaskia Village near Starved Rock, but it was in ruins. On January 25, 1682, they reached Fort Crevecoeur. The fort was in fair condition. Here they halted six days, while the Indians made some linn bark canoes. They reached the Mississippi February 6th. After a little delay they proceeded down the river, passed the mouth of the Missouri, and shortly after that a village of the Tamaroa Indians. The village contained 120 cabins, but they were all deserted. La Salle left presents on the posts for the villagers when they returned. Grand Tower was passed: later, the Ohio.

AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The trip to the mouth of the Mississippi was without special interest. They reached the mouth of the river in April, and on the 9th of that month erected a post, upon which they nailed the arms of France wrought from a copper kettle. A proclamation was

prepared by the notary, Jacques de la Metairie, and read. It recited briefly their journey to the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

On April 10th the party began the return journey. La Salle was stricken with a severe illness and was obliged to remain at Fort Prudhomme, which had been erected on the Chickasaw bluff, just above Vicksburg. Tonti was sent forward to look after his leader's interests. He went by Fort Miami, but found everything in order. He reached Mackinaw July 22d.

MESSENGER SENT TO FRANCE

La Salle reached Crevecoeur on his way north. He left eight Frenchmen here to hold this position. He reached Fort Miami, and thence passed on to Mackinaw. He then sent Father Membre to France to report his discovery to the king, while he himself set about the building of Fort St. Louis, at Starved Rock, on the Illinois. The detachment left by La Salle at Crevecoeur was ordered north to Fort St. Louis, and he began to grant his followers small areas of land in recognition of their services with him in the past few years. The fort was completed and in March, 1683, the ensign of France floated to the breeze. The tribes for miles in circuit came to the valley about the fort and encamped. La Salle patiently looked for French settlers from New France, but they did not come.

During the absence of La Salle at the mouth of the Mississippi, Count Frontenac had been superseded by Sieur de la Barre, who had assumed the duties of his office October 9, 1782. He was not friendly to La Salle's schemes of extending the possessions of France in the New World. La Salle suspected, in the summer of 1683, that the new governor was not in sympathy with him. After a great deal of fruitless correspondence with the new governor, La Salle repaired to France to lay before the king his new discoveries, as well as plans for the future.

DEATHS OF LA SALLE AND TONTI

Tonti was displaced as commander at Fort St. Louis and ordered to Quebec. La Salle not only secured a fleet for the trip to the mouth of the Mississippi, but also had Tonti restored to command at Fort St. Louis. La Salle sailed to the Gulf in the spring of 1685. He failed to find the mouth of the river and landed in what is now Texas. After hardships and discouragements almost beyond belief, he was murdered by some of his own men the latter part of March, 1687.

La Salle went to France in the summer of 1683 and left Tonti in charge of his interests in the Illinois country. Tonti was active in the defense of his superior's interests. In this duty he was forced to defend the Illinois country against the Iroquois and to struggle

against La Salle's enemies in New France. He made expeditions of trade and exploration throughout all the western country, took part in a great campaign against the Iroquois, and was the life of a growing community around Fort St. Louis.

The death of La Salle occurred in the spring of 1687. Just one year previous to this Tonti had made a trip to the Gulf in search of La Salle, but, failing to find him, returned sorrowfully to Fort St. Louis. In September, 1688, Tonti heard definitely of the death of La Salle. In December of that year he organized an expedition to rescue the colonists whom La Salle had left on the coast of the Gulf. This expedition also proved a failure. For the next ten years Tonti remained in the region of the lakes, but when Bienville began planting new settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi River, Tonti abandoned Fort St. Louis and joined the new settlements. He died near Mobile in 1704.

PERMANENT PIONEER SETTLEMENTS OF ILLINOIS

The death of La Salle in 1687 and of Tonti in 1704 concluded the most romantic chapter of the early French explorations which prepared the way for permanent settlement and the solid satisfaction of home-building. Without going into the rather intricate claims as to the priority of the pioneer settlements of Illinois which assumed permanence, it will be conceded that Kaskaskia was for several generations the most notable. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception founded there by Father Marquette, with the fertile lands in that region, eventuated in drawing thither not only the soldiers of the cross, but French traders and agriculturists. The Indians and Frenchmen who came to Kaskaskia in the eighteenth century built their huts by weaving grasses and reeds into frameworks of upright poles set in rectangular form. The roofs were thatched. The ground was very rich, and a sort of rude agriculture was begun. In those days the French were just taking possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, and Kaskaskia became quite an important intermediate port of call for fresh supplies. The trading with the Indians was also a large factor in the building up of the place, which was located on the west bank of the Kaskaskia, six miles from the Mississippi.

Cahokia, its rival, situated a short distance below the present city of East St. Louis, was also a mission and a trading post, but it met with a setback quite early in its history. The village was first built on the east bank of the Mississippi, on a little creek which flowed across the rich alluvial bottoms, but by 1721 the river had carved a new channel westward, leaving the village half a league from free water communication. The little creek also took another course, and Cahokia was left decidedly inland.

The Mississippi River has swept away even the site of Kaskaskia, and Cahokia is little more than a name.

FORT CHARTRES, CENTER OF ILLINOIS DISTRICT

Fort Chartres, which was situated sixteen miles northwest of Kaskasia, was founded in 1718 and became the military and the civil center of the Illinois district of Louisiana, and so continued for nearly half a century. As completed, its outer structure consisted of two rows of parallel logs filled between with earth and limestone, the latter quarried from an adjacent cliff. It was surrounded on three sides by this two-foot wall, and on the fourth by a ravine, which during the springtime was full of water.

The fort was barely completed when there arrived one Renault, a representative of the Company of the West (a creation of the famous John Law), the director-general of the mining operations of that concern, which were designed to reinforce the uncertain finances of France, laborers, and a full complement of mining utensils. Among his force were also several hundred San Domingo negroes, whom he had bought on his way to Louisiana to work the mines and plantations of the province. Those whom he brought to the Illinois district were the original slaves of the State of Illinois.

Renault made Fort Chartres his headquarters for a short time, and from here he sent his expert miners and skilled workmen in every direction, hunting for the precious metals. The bluffs skirting the American Bottoms on the east were diligently searched for minerals, but nothing encouraging was found. In what is now Jackson, Randolph, and St. Clair counties the ancient traces of furnaces were visible as late as 1850. Silver Creek, which runs south and through Madison and St. Clair counties, was so named on the supposition that silver metal was plentiful along that stream.

Failing to discover any metals or precious stones, Renault turned his attention to the cultivation of the land in order to support his miners.

FIRST LAND GRANT IN DISTRICT

On May 10, 1722, the military commandant, Lieutenant Boisbriant, representing the king, and Des Usius, representing the Royal Indies Company (the Company of the West), granted to Charles Davie a tract of land five arpents wide (58.35 rods) and reaching from the Kaskaskia on the east to the Mississippi on the west. This is said to have been the first grant of land made in the Illinois district in Louisiana.

The next year, June 14th, the same officials made a grant to Renault of a tract of land abutting or facing on the Mississippi more than three miles. This tract contained more than 13,000 acres. It reached back to the bluffs, probably four to five miles. It is said the grant was made in consideration of the labor of Renault's slaves, probably upon some work belonging to the Company of the West. This grant was up the Mississippi three and a half miles above Fort

Chartres. The village of St. Phillippe was probably started before the grant was made—at least, the village was on the grant.

As soon as Fort Chartres was complete there grew up a village near by, which usually went by the name of New Chartres. About the year 1722 the village of Prairie du Roehér was begun. It was located near the bluffs, due east from Fort Chartres about three and a half miles. It is said that some of the houses were built of stone, there being an abundance of that material in the bluffs just back of the village. To this village there was granted a very large "common," which it holds to this day. The common is about three miles square and lies back of the village, upon the upland.

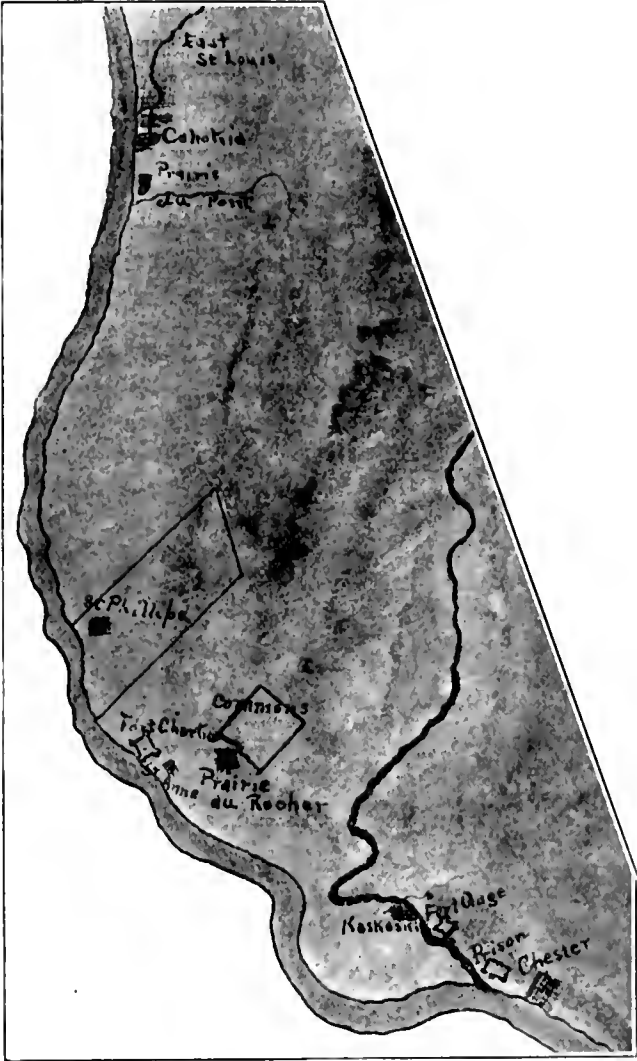
There were probably, as early as 1725, five permanent French villages in the American Bottom, namely: Cahokia, settled not earlier than 1698, and not later than 1700; Kaskaskia, settled in the later part of the year 1700 or in the beginning of the year 1701; New Chartres, the village about Fort Chartres, commenced about the same time the fort was erected, 1720; Prairie du Rocher, settled about 1722, or possibly as late as the grant to Boisbriant, which was in 1733; St. Phillippe, settled very soon after Renault received the grant from the Western Company, which was 1723.

The villages were all much alike. They were a straggling lot of crude cabins, built with little, if any, reference to streets, and constructed with no pretension to architectural beauty. The inhabitants were French and Indians and negroes.

LIFE AT THE PIONEER FRENCH ILLINOIS SETTLEMENTS

The industrial life of these people consisted of fishing and hunting, cultivation of the soil, commercial transactions, some manufacturing, and mining. The fishing and hunting were partly a pastime, but the table was often liberally supplied from these sources. The soil was fertile and yielded abundantly to a very indifferent cultivation. Wheat was grown and the grain ground in crude water mills, usually situated at the mouths of the streams as they emerged from the bluffs. And it is said one windmill was erected in the bottom. They had swine and black cattle, says Father Charlevoix, in 1721. The Indians raised poultry, spun the wool of the buffalo and wove a cloth, which they dyed black, yellow, or red.

In the first thirty or forty years of the eighteenth century there was considerable commerce carried on between these villages and the mouth of the river. New Orleans was established in 1718 and came to be in a very early day an important shipping point. The grist mills ground the wheat which the Illinois farmers raised on the bottom lands, and the flour was shipped in keel boats and flat-boats. Fifteen thousand deer skins were sent in one year to New Orleans. Buffalo meat and other products of the forest, as well as the produce of the farms, made up the cargoes. Considerable lead was early shipped to the mother country. The return vessel brought



MAP OF AMERICAN BOTTOM AND OLD FRENCH VILLAGES

the colonists rice, sugar, coffee, manufactured articles of all kinds, tools, implements, and munitions of war.

UNDER THE CROWN AND THE JESUITS

In 1720 a financial panic struck France, and John Law was forced to flee from the country. The Company of the Indies kept up a pretense of carrying on its business, but in 1732, upon petition by the company, the king issued a proclamation declaring the company dissolved and Louisiana to be free to all subjects of the king. There were at this time (1732) about 7,000 whites and 2,000 negro slaves within the limits of the Louisiana territory. The rules of the Western Company had been so exacting that many of the activities of the people had been repressed. Every one seems to have been held in a sort of vassalage to the company. Now the territory was to come directly under the crown.

In 1721 the whole of the Mississippi Valley had been divided into nine civil jurisdictions, as follows: New Orleans, Biloxi, Mobile, Alabama, Natchez, Yazoo, Natchitoches, Arkansas, and Illinois. "There shall be at the headquarters in each district a commandant and a judge, from whose decisions appeals may be had to the superior council established at New Biloxi." Breese's "History of Illinois" gives a copy of an appeal of the inhabitants of Kaskaskia to the provincial commandant and judge relative to the grants of lands to individuals and to the inhabitants as a whole.

The religious life of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and other French villages was quite free from outside influence. By the third article of the ordinance issued by Louis XV in 1724, all religious beliefs other than the Catholic faith were forbidden. The article reads as follows: "We prohibit any other religious rites than those of the Apostolic Roman Catholic Church; requiring that those who violate this shall be punished as rebels, disobedient to our commands." This ordinance also made it an offense to set over any slaves any overseers who should in any way prevent the slaves from professing the Roman Catholic religion.

KASKASKIA, ILLINOIS JESUIT CENTER

By an ordinance issued in 1722 by the council for the company, and with the consent of the Bishop of Quebec, the province of Louisiana was divided into three spiritual jurisdictions. The first comprised the banks of the Mississippi from the Gulf to the mouth of the Ohio, and including the region to the west. The Capuchins were to officiate in the churches, and their superior was to reside in New Orleans. The second spiritual district comprised all the territory north of the Ohio, and was assigned to the charge of the Jesuits, whose superior should reside in the Illinois, presumably at Kaskaskia. The third district lay south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi

River, and was assigned to the Carmelites, the residence of the superior being at Mobile. Each of the three superiors was to be a grand vicar of the Bishop of Quebec. The Carmelites remained in charge of their territory south of the Ohio only till the following fall, December, 1722, when they turned over their work to the Capuchins and returned to France.

As evidence of the activity of the Jesuits in the territory which was assigned to them, we are told they had already, in 1721, established a monastery in Kaskaskia. It is stated in Monette's "Mississippi Valley" that a college was also there about the year 1721. Charlevoix, quoted by Davidson and Stuve, says: "I passed the night with the missionaries (at Cahokia), who are two ecclesiastics from the seminary at Quebec, formerly my disciples, but they must now be my masters. Yesterday I arrived at Kaskaskia about 9 o'clock. The Jesuits have a very flourishing mission, which has lately been divided into two." All descriptions which have come down to us of the conditions in the Illinois country in the first part of the eighteenth century represent the church as most aggressive and prosperous. Civil government certainly must have passed into "innocuous desuetude" by 1732.

The government was very simple, at least until about 1730. From the settlement in 1700 up to the coming of Crozat there was virtually no civil government. Controversies were few, and the priest's influence was such that all disputes which arose were settled by that personage. Recently documents have been recovered from the courthouse in Chester which throw considerable light upon the question of government in the French villages, but as yet they have not been thoroughly sorted and interpreted.

The Company of the West realized that its task of developing the Territory of Louisiana was an unprofitable one, and they surrendered their charter to the king, and Louisiana became, as we are accustomed to say, a royal province by proclamation of the king, April 10, 1732.

FORTUNATE AND PROGRESSIVE ILLINOIS

The two efforts, the one by Crozat and the other by the Company of the West, had both resulted in failure so far as profit to either was concerned. Crozat had spent 425,000 livres and realized in return only 300,000 livres. And although a rich man, the venture ruined him financially. The Company of the West put thousands of dollars into the attempt to develop the territory, for which no money in return was ever received. But the efforts of both were a lasting good to the territory itself. Possibly the knowledge of the geography of the country which resulted from the explorations in search of precious metals was not the least valuable. Among other things these two efforts brought an adventurous and energetic class of people into Illinois.

For many years after 1732, when Louisiana became a royal province, the Illinois country, or district, was spared many of the hardships of war which so distressed and retarded the French domain both north and south of it. The massacre at Natchez and the campaigns against the Natchez and Chickasaw Indians, which ravaged the southern country for a decade, were events of this character. The French and the Indians north of the Ohio were on very good terms, and the settlements in the Illinois country grew rapidly, especially after 1739, with the subjugation of the turbulent Indians who had so interfered with the free navigation of the Mississippi. Neither did King George's war, which broke out between France and England in 1714, disturb the even progress of the western country. In the fall of 1745 the rice crop of Lower Louisiana was almost ruined by storms and inundation, which misfortune worked to the advantage of Illinois by creating an unusual demand for its wheat and flour.

THE ENGLISH INVADE THE OHIO VALLEY

King George's war, which had its origin in European political complications, closed in 1748. The treaty which closed the war provided for the return of Louisburg to the French, and all other possessions of England and France in America to remain as they were prior to the war. It could easily be seen that the next struggle between the French and the English would be for the permanent control of the Ohio Valley and the adjacent territory east of the Mississippi River. The English had never relaxed in their determination to possess the Ohio Valley. In 1738 a treaty was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between English commissioners and three Indian chiefs representing twelve towns in the vicinity of the Wabash. The purpose of the treaty was to attach the Indians north of the Ohio to the English cause. The Ohio Land Company was formed in 1738. It contained residents of England and Virginia. It received from King George II a grant of a half million acres of land on and about the Ohio River. They were given the exclusive right of trading with the Indians in that region.

In 1749 the governor general of Canada sent Louis Celeron, a knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, to plant lead plates along the valley of the Ohio, which might eventually prove French priority of occupation of this territory. Several of the plates were afterward unearthed. In 1750 Celeron wrote a letter to the governor of Pennsylvania, warning him of the danger of his people who might trespass upon the French possessions along the Ohio. In 1752 agents of the Ohio Company established a trading post within a few miles of the present site of Piqua, Ohio. In the same year the French and Indian allies destroyed this post, killing fourteen Twightwees Indians, who were under a treaty with the English. Logstown, about eighteen miles below the forks of the Ohio, was settled in 1748 by

the English, and in 1752 a treaty was made there in which the Indians ceded certain rights and privileges to the English.

The French began in 1753 to build a line of forts from the lakes to the Mississippi by way of the Ohio and its tributaries from the North. The first fort was located at Presque Isle (now Erie, Pennsylvania); the second one was Fort Le Boeuf, on French Creek, a branch of the Alleghany. The third was called Venango, at the mouth of the French Creek. From here they pushed south and found some Englishmen building a fort at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela. The French drove the Englishmen from the place and finished the fort and named it Fort Duquesne. This was the fourth fortification in the line of forts reaching from the lakes to the Mississippi River. The French and Indian war was now fairly begun, and we shall return to the Illinois to see what part this region was to play in this final contest for supremacy between the two great powers of the Old World.

FRENCH REBUILD FORT CHARTRES

We have called attention to the activity of the French in building forts on the Upper Ohio to secure that region from the English. The same activity marked their preparations in the West for the impending struggle. Fort Chartres had been originally of wood. There never were many soldiers stationed there at a time—only a few score soldiers and officers—but following King George's war it was decided to rebuild Fort Chartres on a large scale.

The old fort had been hastily constructed of wood. The new fort was to be of stone. It was planned and constructed by Lieut. Jean B. Saussier, a French engineer, whose descendants lived in Cahokia many years, one of whom, Dr. John Snyder, recently lived in Virginia, Cass County, Illinois. When complete it was the finest and most costly fort in America. The cost of its construction was about \$1,500,000, and it seriously embarrassed the French exchequer. The stones were hewn, squared, and numbered in the quarries in the bluff just opposite, about four miles distant, and conveyed across the lake to the fort in boats. The massive stone walls enclosed about four acres. They were 18 feet high and about 2 feet thick. The gateway was arched, and 15 feet high; a cut-stone platform was above the gate, with a stair of nineteen steps and balustrade leading to it; there were four bastions, each with forty-eight loopholes, eight embrasures, and a sentry box, all in cut stone. Within the walls stood the storehouse, 90 feet long, 30 feet wide, two stories high; the guardhouse, with two rooms above for chapel and missionary quarters; the government house, 84 by 32 feet, with iron gates and a stone porch; a coach house, pigeon house, and large well, walled up with the finest of dressed rock; the intendant's house; two rows of barracks, each 128 feet long; the magazine, which is still standing and well preserved, 35 by 38 and 13 feet high; bake ovens; four

prison cells of cut stone; one large relief gate on the north. Such was the pride of the French empire, and the capital of New France.

ILLINOIS TRIUMPHS OVER VIRGINIA

The fort was scarcely completed when the French and Indian war broke out. In May, 1754, George Washington and his Virginia riflemen surprised the French at Great Meadows, where Jumonville, the French commander, was killed. A brother of the slain French commander, who was stationed at Fort Chartres, secured leave from Makarty, in command there, to avenge his death. Taking his company with him, they proceeded to Fort Duquesne, and there, gathering some friendly Indians, they attacked Washington at Fort Necessity, which was surrendered on July 4th. This was the real beginning of the old French war. Flushed with victory, the little detachment returned to Fort Chartres and celebrated the triumph of Illinois over Virginia.

In the French and Indian war the demand upon Makarty at Fort Chartres for men and provisions became incessant—in fact, Fort Chartres became the principal base of supplies in the West. In 1755 Captain Aubry was sent to reinforce Fort Duquesne with 400 men. The fort held out for some time, but later Colonel Washington compelled its abandonment.

NEW FORT CHARTRES IN BRITISH HANDS

The power of the French began to wane. They maintained the struggle gallantly, however, and made one more desperate effort to raise the siege of Fort Niagara. They failed. The flower of Fort Chartres went down at Niagara. The surrender of Canada soon followed, but Fort Chartres, now called New Fort Chartres, still held out for the French king. They hoped that they would still be considered with Louisiana and remain in French territory.

Their disappointment was bitter when they learned that on February 10, 1763, Louis XV had ratified the treaty transferring them to Great Britain.

While the French at Fort Chartres were waiting for a British force to take possession, Pierre Laclède arrived from New Orleans to settle at the Illinois, bringing with him a company representing merchants engaged in the fur trade. Learning of the treaty of cession, he decided to establish his post on the west side of the Mississippi, which he still believed to be French soil. He selected a fine bluff sixty miles north of Fort Chartres for the site of his post, and returned for the winter. In the spring he began his colony, and was enthusiastic over its prospects. Many of the French families followed him, wishing to remain under the French flag. Their disappointment was still more bitter when they learned that all the French possessions west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain. This is now St. Louis.

The elder St. Ange, who had been at Vincennes, returned to take part in the last act. Though the territory had been transferred to King George, the white flag of the Bourbons continued to fly at Fort Chartres, the last place in America. The Indian chief Pontiac was another power not taken into confidence at the treaty. Pontiac loved the French, but detested the English. When the English companies, under Loftus, Pitman, and Morris, respectively, came to take possession, each was balked by the wily red man. Chief Pontiac gathered an army of red men and proceeded to Fort Chartres, where he met St. Ange and boldly proposed to assist him in repelling the English. St. Ange plainly told him that all was over, and advised him to make peace with the English. Fort Chartres was finally surrendered to Captain Stirling on October 10, 1765. The red cross of St. George replaced the lilies of France. St. Ange and his men took a boat for St. Louis, and there enrolled in the garrison under the Spanish, which St. Ange was appointed to command.

FIRST ENGLISH COURT OF LAW IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY

The first court of law was established at Fort Chartres in December, 1768, Fort Chartres becoming the capital of the British province west of the Alleghanies. Colonel Wilkins had assumed command under a proclamation from General Gage, and, with seven judges, sat at Fort Chartres to administer the law of England. After the surrender by the French the church records were removed to Kaskaskia. The records of the old French court were also removed there.

PONTIAC BURIED AT ST. LOUIS

A constant warfare had been kept up by the Indians until Pontiac was killed near Cahokia by an Illinois Indian. Pontiac's warriors pursued the Illinois tribe to the walls of Fort Chartres, where many of them were slain, the British refusing to assist them. St. Ange recovered the body of Pontiac, and it was buried on the spot now occupied by the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, a memorial plate marking the place.

LAST OF FORT CHARTRES

In 1772 high water swept away one of the bastions and a part of the western wall of Fort Chartres. The British took refuge at Kaskaskia, and the fort was never occupied again. Congress, in 1778, reserved to the Government a tract one mile square, of which the fort was the center. But this reservation was opened to entry in 1849, no provision being made for the fort.

"LONG KNIVES" CAPTURE KASKASKIA

What manner of military rule and civil government the English established over the Illinois country has been described in general;

their dominion lasted but thirteen years. During the progress of the Revolutionary war it became evident to the American colonies that the capture of the British military posts northwest of the Ohio River was a step which could not long be delayed, and Governor Patrick Henry, in behalf of Virginia, authorized Lieut.-Col. George Rogers Clark to organize an expedition for that purpose in January, 1778. In May, with seven companies of fifty men each, recruited in Western Virginia and Kentucky, he commenced his journey down



the Monongahela and Ohio, and in the following month disembarked at old Fort Massac, ten miles below the mouth of the Tennessee River, on the north side of the Ohio. He hid his boats in the mouth of a small stream which enters the Ohio from Massac County a short distance above the fort. The expedition now made preparations to march overland to Kaskaskia, about a hundred miles distant. Because of the inefficiency or treachery of the guides, the expedition did not reach Kaskaskia until the fourth day of their departure from Fort Massac, at 10 or 11 o'clock at night. Clark divided his army into two divisions, one of which was to scatter throughout the town

and keep the people in their houses, and the other, which Clark himself commanded, was to capture the fort, in which the commander, Chevalier de Rocheblave, was asleep. In a very short time the task was finished and the people disarmed. The soldiers were instructed to pass up and down the streets, and those who could speak French were to inform the inhabitants to remain within their houses. The Virginians and Kentuckians were in the meantime keeping up an unearthly yelling, for the people of Kaskaskia had understood that Virginians were more savage than the Indians had ever been, and Clark was desirous that they should retain this impression. The French of Kaskaskia called the Virginians "Long Knives."

DID NOT WAR ON "WOMEN AND CHILDREN"

On the morning of the 5th the principal citizens were put in irons. Shortly after this Father Gibault and a few aged men came to Clark and begged the privilege of holding services in the church, that they might bid one another good-bye before they were separated. Clark gave his permission in a very crabbed way. The church bell rang out over the quiet but sad village, and immediately every one who could get to church did so. At the close of the service Father Gibault came again with some old men to beg that families might not be separated and that they might be privileged to take some of their personal effects with them for their support. Clark then explained to the priest that Americans did not make war on women and children, but that it was only to protect their own wives and children that they had come to this stronghold of British and Indian barbarity. He went further and told them that the French king and the Americans had just made a treaty of alliance and that it was the desire of their French father that they should join their interests with the Americans. This had a wonderfully conciliatory effect upon the French. And now Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to conduct themselves as usual. His influence had been so powerful that they were all induced to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia. Their arms were given back to them and a volunteer company of French militiamen was formed.

Kaskaskia was captured on July 4, 1778. On the morning of the 5th occurred the incident previously referred to, relative to the conduct of the priest. Evidently very early in the day quiet was restored and better relations were established between captors and captives. The treaty of alliance between France and the United States was explained, and immediately the oath of allegiance to Virginia was taken by the people.

BLOODLESS CAPTURE OF CAHOKIA AND VINCENNES

On the same 5th of July an expedition was planned for the capture of Cahokia. Captain Bowman, with his company, or prob-



BRONZE STATUE OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, QUINCY

ably a portion of it, and a detachment of the French militia, under French officers, together with a number of Kaskaskia citizens, made up the army. Reynolds says they rode French ponies. The distance was sixty miles, and the trip was made by the afternoon of the 6th. At first the people of Cahokia were greatly agitated and cried, "Long Knives!" "Long Knives!" But the Kaskaskia citizens soon quieted them and explained what had happened at Kaskaskia only two days before. The fort at Cahokia may have contained a few British soldiers or some French militia. In either case they quietly surrendered. The oath of allegiance was administered to the people, and the citizens returned to Kaskaskia.

For the first few days of Clark's stay in Kaskaskia he and his men talked about the fort at the falls of Ohio and of a detachment of soldiers they were expecting from there every day. This was done for the purpose of making an impression upon the people of Kaskaskia. Clark was a shrewd diplomat, as well as a good soldier, and he suspected that Father Gibault was at heart on the side of the Americans. By conversation Clark learned that the priest was the regular shepherd of the flock at Vincennes, and evidently had very great influence with the people there. Clark therefore talked of his expedition against Vincennes from the fort at the falls of the Ohio. Father Gibault then told Clark that while the post at Vincennes was a very strong one and that there were usually many Indians about that place just at this time, the lieutenant-governor, or commandant, Edward Abbot, was not at Vincennes, but was in Detroit. He also told Clark that there were no soldiers there, except probably a few citizen officers, and that he had no doubt, if the people there knew the real nature of the conflict between England and the colonies and that France had joined against the hated British, there would be no opposition to Clark and his purposes. The priest further suggested that he himself would head an embassy to Post Vincennes for the purpose of attempting to secure the allegiance of the people there to the American cause.

This was the most cheering word that had come to Clark in all his first days at Kaskaskia. An expedition was immediately planned. The priest should be accompanied by a citizen of Kaskaskia, Dr. John Baptiste Lafont. The two gentlemen were accompanied by several attendants, among whom was a spy who had secret instructions from Clark.

They departed July 14th, and reached Vincennes safely. The priest had no difficulty in making it clear to the people that France was on the side of the Americans. The commander, Governor Abbot, had recently gone to Detroit, and there was no one in military command. They all took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. They also organized a militia company and took possession of the fort, over which the flag of Virginia floated, much to the wonder of the Indians. The Indians were told that the old French king, their father, had

come to life, and if they did not want the land to be bloody with war they must make peace with the Americans.

August 1st Father Gibault and his companions returned to Kaskaskia and reported the success of their mission.

CLARK'S LITTLE ARMY REORGANIZED

Clark was busy just then reorganizing his little army. The term of enlistment of the soldiers was drawing to a close, and he saw that unless he could re-enlist his men, all the good that had been accomplished would go for naught. Clark succeeded in re-enlisting about a hundred of his little army, while the rest were to be mustered out at the falls of the Ohio, their places being filled with enlistments from the French militia. Captain Bowman was made military commandant at Cahokia, Captain Williams had charge at Kaskaskia, Captain Helm was sent to Vincennes to take charge, Captain Linn was dispatched with the soldiers who did not re-enlist to the falls of the Ohio, and Captain Montgomery was sent with Chevalier de Rocheblave and dispatches to Williamsburg. It had been Colonel Clark's intention to treat with great consideration his distinguished captive, but M. Rocheblave behaved so rudely that he was sent a prisoner to Virginia, his slaves were confiscated and sold for 500 pounds sterling and the money distributed among the soldiers.

COMBINED MILITARY AND CIVIL JURISDICTION

Colonel Clark by early fall restored order and obedience in all the Illinois country. He soon found the need of civil courts. The courts established by Wilkins under the British occupation had not been put in operation. Rocheblave had given little, if any, attention to civil administration. Colonel Clark made inquiry as to the customs and usages of the people and decided to organize courts for the adjustment of claims and disputes. Accordingly Captain Bowman held an election in Cahokia, at which the citizens voted and elected judges, one of whom was Captain Bowman. Later, judges were elected at Kaskaskia and at Vincennes. Colonel Clark himself constituted the appellate court, and from a letter afterward written to Jefferson he must have been quite busy in this line of work, for he says, referring to this matter of being relieved from civil duties: "The civil department of the Illinois had heretofore robbed me of too much of my time that ought to be spent in military reflection. I was now likely to be relieved by Col. John Todd. I was anxious for his arrival and happy in his appointment, as the greatest intimacy and friendship has subsisted between us. I now saw myself rid of a piece of trouble that I had no delight in." This extract is from a letter written by Clark to Jefferson when he heard that Col. John Todd had been selected to administer civil government in the Illinois country.

The people of Virginia were soon aware of the success of the Clark expedition. The common people were, of course, greatly surprised, and the officials who had stood back of the enterprise were greatly relieved and delighted. The Legislature in session in October took steps to extend civil government over the newly conquered country.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS, WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER

In October, 1778, the Legislature of Virginia took the following action creating the County of Illinois: "All the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia who are already settled or shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois county; and the governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the council, may appoint a county lieutenant or commander-in-chief, during pleasure, who shall appoint and commission as many deputy commandants, militia officers, and commissioners as he shall think proper in the different districts, during pleasure; all of whom, before they enter into office, shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion.

"And all civil officers to which the inhabitants have been accustomed necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens in their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the county lieutenant or commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by the said county lieutenant or commander-in-chief."

In accordance with the provisions of the law creating the County of Illinois west of the Ohio River, the governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry, appointed John Todd, Esq., a judge of the Kentucky court, as county lieutenant or commander-in-chief of the newly created county.

COL. JOHN TODD, COUNTY LIEUTENANT

His commission bears date of December 12, 1778, but he did not arrive in Illinois County until May, 1779. Clark had returned from his campaign and capture of Vincennes. It is stated that Colonel Todd was received with great joy by the citizens of Kaskaskia. He was no stranger to many about the village, for he had come with Clark in the campaign of 1778, when the Illinois country was captured from the British. He is said to have been a soldier with Clark and to have been the first to enter the fort which Rocheblave surrendered. Be that as it may, he arrived now with the authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia behind him. On June 15, 1779, he issued a proclamation which provided that no more settlements should be made in the bottom lands, and further that each person to whom grants had been made must report his

claim to the proper officer and have his land recorded. If his land had come to him through transfers, then all such transfers must be recorded and certified to. This was done to prevent those adventurers who would shortly come into the country from dispossessing the rightful owners of those lands.

The country to which Col. John Todd came as county lieutenant was in a very discouraging condition. It had reached the maximum of prosperity about the time the French turned it over to the English, in 1765. Very many of the French went to New Orleans or to St. Louis during the British régime. The English king had attempted to keep out the immigrant. The cultivation of the soil was sadly neglected. The few French who remained were engaged in trading with the Indians. Many came to be expert boatmen. Trade was brisk between the French settlements in the Illinois country and New Orleans.

Previous to the coming of Clark and the French gentlemen, Chevalier de Rocheblave, who was holding the country in the name of the British government, had been not only neglectful but really very obstinate and self-willed about carrying on civil affairs. He allowed the courts, organized by Colonel Wilkins, to fall into disuse. The merchants and others who had need for courts found little satisfaction in attempts to secure justice. During the time between the coming of Clark and of Todd there were courts organized, but the military operations were so overshadowing that probably little use was made of them.

It appears from the records of Colonel Todd that on May 14, 1779, he organized the military department of his work, by appointing the officers of the militia at Kaskaskia, Prairie du Roher, and Cahokia. Richard Winston, Jean B. Barbeau, and Francois Trotier were made commandants and captains in the three villages, respectively.

The next step was to elect judges provided for in the act creating the county of Illinois. Judges were elected at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and at Vincennes, and court was held monthly. There seems to have been a scarcity of properly qualified men for the places, as in many instances militia officers were elected judges, and in one case the "deputy commandant at Kaskaskia filled also the office of sheriff."

Colonel Todd found enough work to keep him busy, and it is doubtful if it was all as pleasant as he might have wished. The records which he kept, and which are now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, show that severe penalties were inflicted in those days.

Colonel Todd held this position of county lieutenant for about three years. During that time he established courts, held popular elections, and executed the law with vigor.

There was a deputy county lieutenant, or deputy commandant, in each village, and when Colonel Todd was absent the reins of

government were in the hands of one of these deputies. On the occasion of his absence at the time of his death he had left, it seems, Timothy Demomthrum as county lieutenant. This man seems to have been the only one authorized to rule until the coming of St. Clair in 1790.

AMERICAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO

Virginia ceded her western lands in 1783; in the following year Congress passed an ordinance which established a preliminary form of civil government north of the Ohio; in 1785 a national system of surveys was adopted, and in 1787 was passed the famous Ordinance of 1787, by which the territory northwest of the Ohio was "made one district for temporary government and provision made for a definite form of government." The first county created by Governor St. Clair, in July of that year, was Washington, with Marietta the seat of government. In January, 1788, the governor and the newly appointed judges visited Losantiville (Cincinnati) and created the county of Hamilton, with that place as the seat of government. Then the governor and secretary proceeded westward and, reaching Kaskaskia on March 5, 1790, erected the County of St. Clair, with Cahokia as the county seat. On their return to Marietta, Knox County was organized, with Vincennes as the county seat.

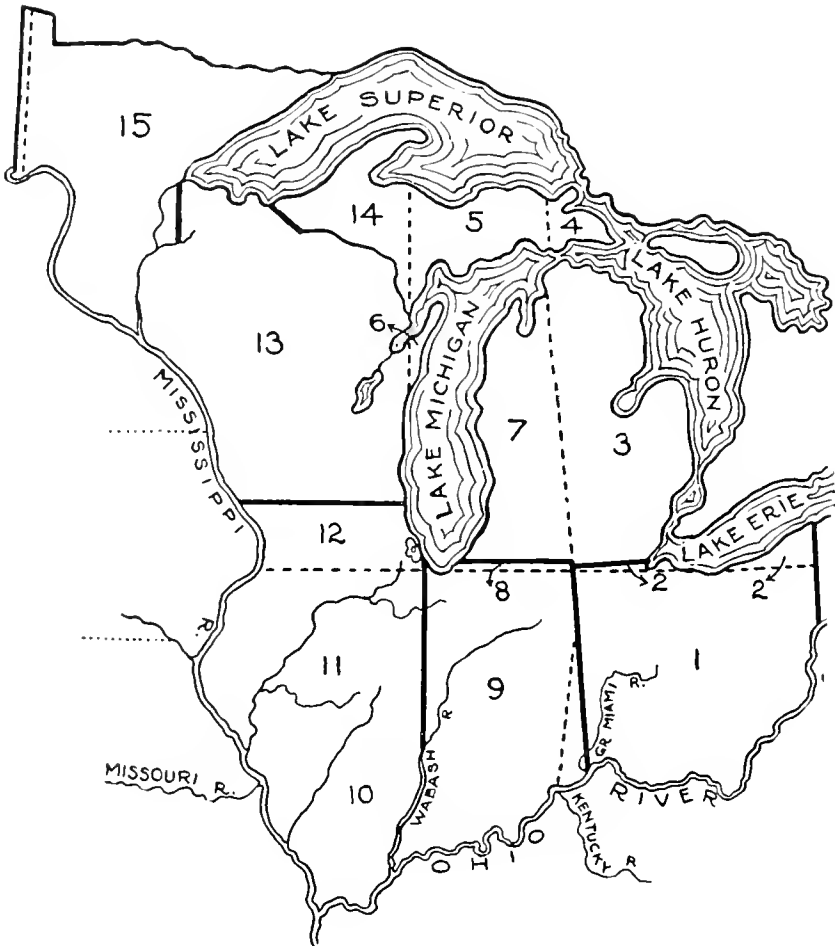
The St. Clair County thus established included all the territory north and east of the Ohio and the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and west of a line running from Fort Massac through the mouth of the Mackinaw Creek a short distance below the City of Peoria. The county was divided into three districts, with Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and Cahokia as centers of administration. Before leaving, Governor St. Clair created the offices of sheriff, judges of the court, probate judge, justice of the peace, coroner, notary, clerk and recorder, surveyor and various military officers, and named the appointees.

In 1795, Judge Turner, one of the three Federal judges, came to hold court, and from a contention which he had with the governor, St. Clair County was divided by a line running east and west through New Design. Cahokia was established as the county seat of the north half, or St. Clair County, and Kaskaskia the seat of government of the south half, Randolph County.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that when there should be 5,000 free male whites of the age of twenty-one years in the Northwest Territory they might organize a legislature on the basis of one representative for each 500 whites of the age of twenty-one. This was done in the year 1798. Shadrach Bond was elected to represent St. Clair county, and John Edgar, Randolph county. The Legislature met at Cincinnati on February 4, 1799. There were twenty-two members in the lower house, representing eleven counties. William

H. Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as secretary of the Northwest Territory, was elected a delegate to Congress.

In the session of Congress in the winter of 1779-1800 the proposition to divide the Northwest Territory into two territories was referred to a committee of which Harrison was chairman. The report was favorably received by Congress, and on May 7, 1800,



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY, 1787

an act was passed dividing the Northwest Territory by a line running from the Ohio to Fort Recovery, and thence to the line separating the territory from Canada.

The western part was to be known as the Indiana Territory, and its government was to be of the first class. Its capital was located at Vincennes, and the governor was William Henry Harrison. The eastern division was called the Northwest Territory, its capital was Chillicothe, and Governor St. Clair was still the chief executive.

The east division was admitted as a state February 19, 1802. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan now became the Indiana Territory.

ILLINOIS AS A TERRITORY

Illinois remained a portion of Indiana Territory from February, 1802, until February, 1809. During that period Vincennes was the capital. The congressional act of February 3, 1809, set off the Territory of Illinois from Indiana by a dividing line running north from Vincennes to Canada. A prominent argument in favor of the division was that the people in the Illinois region were favorable to slavery, while the Indiana people were indifferent to the subject. Several efforts had been made to either strike out the clause in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery within the Northwest Territory, or suspend its operation for a stated period.

By the creative act, Illinois was made a territory of the first class, and thus remained until May, 1812, when, under authority of the Ordinance of 1787, it entered the second class, thus enfranchising all males over twenty-one years of age, instead of allowing only freeholders to vote. Ninian Edwards, formerly a Kentucky judge, was appointed governor of the new territory, and Nathaniel Pope, secretary, on April 24, 1809. Mr. Pope was a resident of St. Genevieve, Missouri, but practiced law in Illinois.

Illinois as a territory did not participate in the battle of Tippecanoe or the War of 1812, but Governor Edwards left nothing undone to protect its soil against Indian depredations or British expeditions. Not a few soldiers and officers, however, went from the "American bottom," and it is estimated that fully 2,000 Illinoisans participated in this border warfare. The apprehension of the settlers in the valleys of the Mississippi and Illinois were intensified by the Fort Dearborn massacre.

In September, 1812, following the advancement of Illinois to a territory of the second class, Governor Edwards and the judges, acting as a legislative body, created three new counties. The two old ones were St. Clair and Randolph, and the three new ones were Madison, Gallatin, and Johnson. On the same day an election was ordered in these five counties for five members of the Legislative Council, and for seven members of the House of Representatives, and for a delegate in Congress. The election was held October 8th, 9th, and 10th. Those chosen were, for the lower house: From Madison, William Jones; St. Clair, Jacob Short and Joshua Oglesby; Randolph, George Fisher; Johnson, John Grammar; Gallatin, Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson. Those chosen for the council were: From Madison, Samuel Judy; St. Clair, William Biggs; Randolph, Pierre Menard; Johnson, Thomas Ferguson; Gallatin, Benjamin Talbot.

Under the second-class form of government the Legislature met biennially. In the summer of 1814 Col. Benjamin Stephenson was

elected delegate in Congress, and in 1816, Nathaniel Pope, who served till the admission of the state in 1818. Two new counties were added in 1815—White and Edwards—making seven in all. In 1816 four more were added—Monroe, Jackson, Pope, and Crawford. In 1817 Bond was added, and in 1818, Franklin, Union, and Washington were created, these making fifteen counties at the admission of the state in 1818.

The General Assembly of 1812 met at Kaskaskia, November 25th, and proceeded to organize by choosing Pierre Menard president of the council, and George Fisher speaker of the house. It is said the whole of the assembly boarded at one house and slept in one room. The work before this first session was to re-enact the laws for the territory which served while the territory was of the first class, to adopt military measures for the defense of the people against the Indians, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the territorial government. The Legislature was in session from November 25th to December 26th following.

BOND LAW PROTECTS HOME SEEKERS

This Legislature elected Shadrach Bond as delegate to Congress. He took his seat in the fall of 1812. During his term of office in Congress, Bond secured the passage of the first pre-emption law of Illinois. This law provided that a man who settled upon a piece of land and made an improvement while it was still Government land should have the right to buy the tract so improved in preference to anyone else. The law prevented persons from buying land which someone else had improved, to the detriment of the one who made the improvement.

The wave of immigration often traveled westward faster than the surveyors did. In such cases the settler never knew just where his land would fall when the region was platted. And again, after the surveyor had done his work, it often happened that the surveyed land was not placed on the market for a number of years. The settler usually selected his lands and made improvement with the expectation that he would buy the land when it came on the market. Unprincipled men would watch and would often step in ahead of the settler at the land office and buy the improved land at Government prices. This often resulted in violence and bloodshed. So the Bond law was a real peacemaker.

STATE MACHINERY SET IN MOTION

The Enabling Act became a law April 18, 1818. The election of delegates to the constitutional convention was fixed for the first Monday in July, and that body was to convene the first Monday in August. But the first thing to do was to take the census of the territory, and if it did not have the 40,000, then there would be no

need for the convention. It was soon evident that the territory did not have the required number. The story is told that the marshal stationed his enumerators on the public highways and counted the travelers and immigrants, regardless of their destination. Not only this, but it is asserted that often the same traveler or immigrant was counted twice, or even thrice. At last the enumerators returned 40,000 inhabitants, but as the returns were afterward footed up there were really only thirty-four thousand six hundred and twenty people in the proposed state. The delegates were duly elected and assembled at Kaskaskia on the first Monday in August.

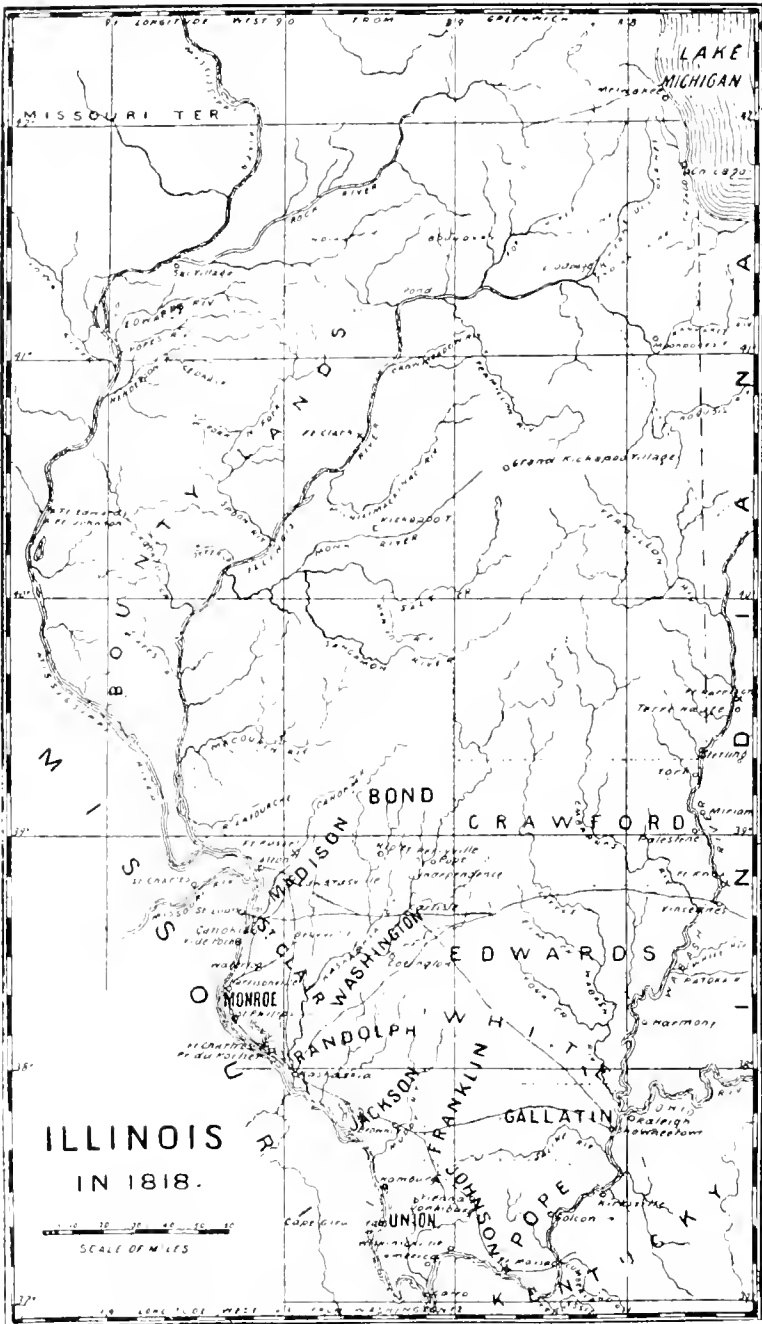
The convention met August 3, 1818, and finished its labors and adjourned August 26th. Jesse B. Thomas from St. Clair County was elected chairman, and William C. Greenup was made secretary.

The constitution was not submitted to the people for ratification and the only officers whom the people might elect were: Governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the general assembly, sheriffs and coroners. The offices which were filled by appointment of either the governor or the general assembly were: Judges of the supreme, circuit and probate courts; prosecuting attorney, county clerk, circuit clerk, recorder, justice of the peace, auditor of public accounts, attorney-general and secretary of state.

The day fixed by the constitution for the election of state officers was the third Thursday (17th) of September, 1818, when Shadrach Bond was chosen governor, Pierre Menard, lieutenant-governor, and John McLean, representative in Congress. There were also elected fourteen senators and twenty-nine representatives.

The Legislature was called to meet at Kaskaskia the first Monday in October (the 5th). The first thing for this Legislature was the canvass of the votes, and on Tuesday (the 6th) Governor Bond was inaugurated. The Legislature proceeded to the election of two United States senators. The choice fell upon Nimian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas. The Legislature chose the following state offices: State treasurer, John Thomas; auditor, Elijah C. Berry; attorney-general, Daniel P. Clark; supreme judges, Joseph Phillips (chief justice), William P. Foster, Thomas C. Brown, and John Reynolds. The governor appointed Elias Kent Kane secretary of state.

Under the Constitution of 1818 the governor did not have the veto power as a sole prerogative. It was exercised by him in conjunction with the Supreme Court, the joint body being known as the Council of Revision. It abolished imprisonment for debt; declared against the introduction of slavery and the indenture of anybody except on condition of a bona fide consideration. The constitution did not affect the slaves held by the French and their descendants. Provision was, however, made that slaves hired in slave states could be brought into the salt works at Shawneetown and held for one year; then hired again for a like period; but even this traffic must cease by 1825. Of course, the constitution provided for the regular division of the Government



into legislative, executive and judicial departments, and the election or appointment of the officials designed to fulfill their functions.

Governor Bond was elected without opposition, largely on the strength of his authorship of the Pre-emption Act while serving as a territorial delegate of Congress.

Following the announcement of the acceptance of the constitution by Congress, Governor Bond called the Legislature in special session for January 4, 1819. The machinery of the first state government was thus set in motion. In his short and unassuming message the governor recommended the early completion of the canal connecting the headwaters of the Illinois River with Lake Michigan; the passage of measures to relieve the state treasury, and a modification of the criminal laws in force during the territorial period. But the Legislature went ahead, in its own way, and passed such measures as a code of laws based on the Virginia and Kentucky statutes; levying taxes on lands owned by nonresidents, and on slaves and indentured servants, and moving the capital from Kaskaskia to a point on the Kaskaskia River, east of the third principal meridian, as well as asking Congress to donate lands for the purpose.

ILLINOIS BLACK CODE

The Legislature of 1819, also passed the Illinois Black Code entitled "An Act Respecting Free Negroes, Mulattoes, Servants and Slaves." The Black Laws, as they were generally called, remained upon the books of Illinois until February 12, 1853, and were therefore in force throughout Adams County for about twenty-eight years from its organization. They comprised twenty-five sections, and were copied from old laws in force during the territorial period and originating in the old slave states.

ILLINOIS COUNTIES IN 1818

When Illinois became a state in 1818, it was only the southernmost counties which were fully organized. Substantially they embraced the territory between the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers south of a line drawn east and west bounding St. Clair and Washington on the north, cutting off a northern tier of sections in Marion County of today, passing through nearly the center of Clay County and the upper third of Richland and east and southeast through Lawrence County to the Ohio. That area was then divided into St. Clair, Washington, Edwards, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Franklin, Gallatin, Union, Johnson and Pope. The remainder, and by far the larger portion of Illinois, was divided into Madison, Bond and Crawford counties. The last named embraced more than thirty of the counties now included in eastern, northeastern and central Illinois, and stretching from Crawford, Jasper, Effingham and Fayette counties on the south to the Wisconsin state line.

The Legislature of 1819 appointed five commissioners to locate the gift of lands made by Congress as the site of a new capital. They selected four sections immediately west of the Kaskaskia River, and completed a two-story frame building as a capitol so that it was ready for the Legislature in the summer of 1820. When that body convened in December, of that year, it met in the new capital city of Vandalia.

WILD CAT BANKING

The second General Assembly, which met at Vandalia, attempted to relieve the hard times prevalent in the state, especially caused by the matured debts of land owners who had bought recklessly in years past, by chartering the Illinois State Bank, with headquarters at Vandalia and branches at Edwardsville, Brownsville, Shawneetown and Albion. Bills of various denominations were issued on personal and real estate securities, and the State Senate passed a resolution asking the secretary of the treasury to accept the bills in payment of land. But its recommendation was not followed by the state treasury. Notwithstanding which, the State Branch and all its branches withered, and at the expiration of its charter in 1831 the commonwealth borrowed \$100,000 in order to close up its business in an honorable way. It is fitting to remark that Governor Bond and the State Supreme Court, acting as the Board of Revision, had vetoed the original measure, and that the Legislature passed it over their earnest objection.

This season of wild-cat banking, which so disturbed every legitimate business and agricultural interest in Illinois, had but an indirect effect upon the development of Adams County, as permanent settlement had only fairly commenced during the later period of its operations.

At the second session of the State Legislature, and the first held at Vandalia, several new counties were created—Lawrence, Greene, Sangamon, Pike, Hamilton, Montgomery and Fayette. Chicago was then in Pike County.

SLAVERY QUESTION AGAIN

The slavery issue in Illinois was a burning question in the Coles administration in 1822-24, but it culminated in the fall of the latter year in a decided popular vote against reopening the matter by calling a convention to consider a revision of the state constitution in regards to its pronouncement against the continuation of the institution. With the exception of Union and Johnson, all the southern counties, where black labor was most in demand, favored the calling of the convention.

The stronghold of the anti-slavery sentiment was that wonderfully fertile and charming Sangamon region, which lay along the valley of that river and stretched from the southern rim of the valley of the

Illinois toward the central regions of the state. It was rapidly settling up, and a few of the more adventurous had even "squatted" on choice timber tracts along the headwaters of the Sangamon.

The Sangamon region was settled by immigrants from all the older states but probably those from the northern states predominated. More than two hundred families had settled in the Sangamon country before the land was surveyed. In the vote on the convention question, Sangamon County cast 875 votes—153 for and 722 against, the convention. This would show a population of over 4,000 in 1824. It also means that these settlers were from the free states chiefly.

By the spring of 1825, the result of the slavery contest was known in all the older states, and, as if people were waiting for a favorable report, the movement of immigration began.

THE FAMOUS SANGAMON COUNTRY

The fame of the "Sangamon country" had spread into all the older settled portions of the United States and the migrations were largely toward that region. In the summer of 1825, the road leading into the "Sangamon country" was literally lined with movers seeking new homes. In Vandalia alone it is said 250 wagons were counted going north in three weeks.

The first to systematically explore the Sangamon region was Ferdinand Ernst, a German traveler, to whom had been carried even to Europe, marvelous stories of that country; and he wished to "see for himself." He reached the site of Vandalia before the sale of lots took place, which occurred the 6th of September, 1819. From here he visited the Sangamon country. There was a very good road leading from Edwardsville into the Sangamon country. As nearly as this road can be now traced, it ran in almost a straight line from Edwardsville to the present city of Carlinville, passing on the way the site of the present flourishing city of Bunker Hill. From Carlinville the road bent to the east-of-north, passing out of the present county of Macoupin at the northeast corner, three miles east of the present city of Virden; from this point east-of-north to a point very near Rochester, and thence to a point near the junction of the south branch and north fork of the Sangamon River, leaving the site of the present capital some four or five miles to the west. From here the road continued the same general direction to the present city of Lincoln. The road continued this general direction till it left the present county of Logan at the old Kickapoo capital. Here it struck Tazewell County and thence turned northwest to Lake Peoria. This was the route taken by Governor Edwards in his campaign in 1812.

Mr. Ernst, the traveler, took this road in 1819. He started from Vandalia and went northwest, crossed Shoal Creek, left the headwaters of Silver and Sugar Creek to the southwest, passed not far from Mt. Olive and Gillespie, and came into the road described above, a few miles north of Bunker Hill. He describes the big prairie which

separates the headwaters of the Macoupin and the Sangamon. He says the moment one passes over the divide into the drainage basin of the Sangamon he sees a marked difference in the character of the soil. The second night out the traveler stayed with a family on Sugar Creek, about two miles west of Pawnee. Sixty farms had been opened on this stream since the spring of 1819. The sod-corn was from ten to fifteen feet high. The land was not yet surveyed and could not be for some three years. This was called "the beautiful land of the Sangamon." From this point Mr. Ernst traveled west in a circuit around the present site of Springfield to Elkhart Grove. Here lived a Mr. Latham who had thirty acres in cultivation. This farm was the farthest north of any east of the Illinois River. However, there were some farms laid out at the old Kickapoo capital just in the edge of Tazewell County, but no settlements made. Mr. Ernst went north to Salt Creek, but not being able to get across he retraced his steps.

Mr. Ernst says: "In the vicinity of this town (Vandalia) is a large amount of fine land; but every one is full of praise of those sixty or eighty miles northward upon the River Sangamon. The expression the 'Sangamon country,' applied to all that country through which the Sangamon River and its branches flow. *Peek's Gazetteer*, page 131, says: 'This country contains a larger quantity of rich land than any other in the state. The Sangamon, in particular, is an Arcadian region, in which nature has delighted to bring together her happiest combinations of landscape. It is generally a level country. There is a happy proportion of timbered and prairied lands. The soil is of great fertility. All who have visited this fine tract of country admire the beauty of the landscape, which nature has here painted in primeval freshness.' "

It was most fitting that this beautiful, fertile and invigorating region of Illinois should be first settled by an energetic, enterprising class of freemen and women, constitutionally opposed to the introduction of any form of slavery into their virgin land.

DUNCAN AND FREE SCHOOL LAW

Joseph Duncan of Jacksonville, afterward congressman and governor, secured the passage of the free school law of 1825, which was the basis of the system of today. For its support, taxes were to be collected on the property of the people in the district, and provision was made for a board of directors who were to have control of the schools and buildings, examine the teachers and have general local oversight of all educational matters of a public nature.

In 1826-27 the Legislature provided for better securities from those who were borrowing the money for which the school lands had been sold. But in 1829 the Legislature repealed the part of the Duncan law of 1825 which gave 2 per cent of the net revenue of the State to the schools. Every commendable feature of the Duncan law was now repealed and the schools lay prostrate till 1855.

The Legislature of 1828-29 also adopted the plan of selling the school and seminary lands. The law provided that the sixteenth section of each township might be sold whenever nine-tenths of the inhabitants (evidently voters) were in favor of the sale. Later the law allowed the sale if three-fourths were in favor of it.

The immigrants coming into an unsettled township were always eager to dispose of the sixteenth section, as it made a fund with which the authorities might assist the schools. But this section when sold for \$1.25 per acre, the regular Government price, would bring only \$800, and this at 10 per cent interest would bring only \$80 per year. This would not be of much service when distributed among the schools of the township.

Joseph Duncan stepped from Congress into the governorship, in 1834, and during his administration was chiefly engaged in wrestling with banking and internal improvement problems, which were so intimately connected. In 1837 the state bank, with other similar institutions of the country, suspended specie payments, and in 1843 the Legislature passed a law "to diminish the State debt and put the State Bank into liquidation." The bank was given four years in which to wind up its business.

ILLINOIS INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

While the affairs of the state bank and its branches were in chaos, an ambitious system of internal improvements was assumed by the state, despite the opposition of Governor Duncan and the Council of Revision. The bill as prepared by the Vandalia convention to consider internal improvements became a law. It appropriated \$10,000,000 for the following objects: Improvement of the Wabash, the Illinois, Rock, Kaskaskia and Little Wabash rivers, and the Western Mail Route \$9,350,000; for railroads—Cairo to Galena, \$3,500,000. Alton to Mount Carmel, \$1,600,000; Quincy to Indiana line, \$1,800,000; Shelbyville to Terre Haute, \$650,000; Peoria to Warsaw, \$700,000; Alton to Central Railroad, \$600,000; Belleville to Mount Carmel, \$150,000; Bloomington to Pekin, \$350,000, and Vincennes to St. Louis, \$250,000; \$200,000 "to pacify disappointed counties" which had failed to be promised any improvement whatsoever by the state. In addition, the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of canal lands and the issuance of \$500,000 in canal bonds were authorized, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, \$500,000 of this amount to be expended in 1838. A competent historian graphically tells what happened: "Work began at once. Routes were surveyed and contracts for construction let, and an era of reckless speculation began. Large sums were rapidly expended and nearly \$6,500,000 quickly added to the State debt. The system was soon demonstrated to be a failure and was abandoned for lack of funds, some of the 'improvements' already made being sold to private parties at a heavy loss. This scheme furnished the basis of the State debt under which

Illinois labored for many years and which, at its maximum, reached nearly \$17,000,000."

Although as a whole the internal improvements scheme was a disaster to the state as a promoter of public works, it was the means of furthering the project of a great railroad to be built through central Illinois from north to south, it eventually materialized into one of the splendid railroad systems of the country, being kept alive through private promotion and management. It meant much to Adams County, as will be seen hereafter.

CAPITAL MOVED TO SPRINGFIELD

It was at the same session which originated the internal improvements scheme that the Legislature voted to move the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield, Sangamon County. Jacksonville, Peoria and Alton were also competitors. Lincoln led the Sangamon County delegation to victory, its solid support of internal improvements hinging largely on the outside backing received as a candidate for the state capital. The legislative act by which the removal was accomplished went into effect July 4, 1839, and the Legislature convened at the new capitol in December of that year.

REMAINS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS SYSTEM

In 1840 the Legislature abolished the Board of Fund Commissioners and the Board of Public Works which had in charge the internal improvements of the state and that loose-jointed system collapsed. One fund commissioner was then appointed who was authorized to act, but was without power to sell bonds or to borrow money on the credit of the state. Another Board of Public Works was also created, which, with the fund commissioner, was to wind up pending business without delay, to operate any roads which were near completion, complete the work on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and burn all bonds remaining unsold.

The Great Northern Cross Railroad, which was planned to be constructed from Springfield to Quincy, half way across the state to the Mississippi River, had actually been built from the state capital to Meredosia, Morgan County, on the eastern bank of the Illinois River, fifty-eight miles distant. This road, which became a part of the Wabash system, was sold in 1847 to Nicholas H. Ridgely of Springfield for about \$21,000.

After the defeat of the convention in 1824 nothing was done toward reviving or amending the state constitution until 1840-41. In the Legislature of that year a resolution was adopted calling on the voters to express themselves relative to a convention at the coming state election in August. The democrats favored such a convention, but when a bill passed the Legislature abolishing the Circuit Court judges and creating five new judges on the Supreme bench, all of which

places were filled by democrats, the need of a convention did not seem so apparent.

The democrats now controlled the Legislature, the executive and the courts. When the election was held in August the democrats generally voted against the proposition to hold a convention; but the whigs later passed another act calling on the people to vote on the question of convention at the general election in August, 1846. The proposition was strongly urged upon the people by the democratic press and it was not very generally opposed, and so it carried.

CONSTITUTION OF 1848

The act providing for the constitutional convention determined the number of delegates which should sit therein, the date of their election, which was fixed for the third Monday in April, 1847, and the date of the meeting of the delegates in the convention, the first Monday in June, 1847. There was no special argument against a convention, but several were urged in its favor.

There were a number of other changes which were considered during the canvass preceding the election in April. When the members came together June 7, 1847, it was found that the whigs and democrats were about evenly divided. The convention organized by electing Newton Cloud president and Henry W. Moore secretary. There were 162 delegates in this body.

In the legislative department the following features may be noted in the constitution of 1848: No member of the General Assembly shall be elected to any other office during his term as a legislator. The Senate shall consist of twenty-five members and the House of seventy-five members till the state shall contain 1,000,000 people. After that an addition of five in each House shall be made for every increase of 500,000 until there shall be 50 senators and 100 representatives, when the number shall remain stationary.

The governor must be a citizen of the United States and thirty-five years of age, shall be a citizen of the United States fourteen years and have resided in the state ten years. The governor must reside at the seat of government. He shall have the veto power. His salary was \$1,500—no more. The secretary of state, auditor and treasurer shall be elected at the same time as the governor and lieutenant-governor are chosen. The governor shall issue all commissions.

The constitution was completed on August 31, 1847. On March 6, 1848, it was submitted to the people for ratification. The vote on the constitution stood nearly 60,000 for and nearly 16,000 against. It was declared in force April 1, 1848. By the terms of the document itself an election should be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1848, for governor and other executive officers, as well as for members of the Legislature. In compliance therewith, in November, 1848, Governor French was re-elected governor for four years from January 1, 1849.

The new constitution authorized the Legislature to provide for township organization. In pursuance thereof a law was passed in 1849 which allowed counties, when authorized by a vote of the people, to organize under this new system. This new system of county organization is distinctly a New England product, and was therefore championed by the northern counties, which had been largely settled by immigrants from New England and the Middle States. The Legislature on February 12, 1849, passed a general law governing all counties under township organization. This first law was somewhat imperfect, and has therefore been subject to amendments up to the present time.

LEGISLATIVE LESSONS THROUGH EXPERIENCE

In the thirty years which had passed since the adoption of its first constitution, the State of Illinois had learned several lessons through the impressive process of distressing experience. Perhaps the most important thus instilled were those connected with reckless expansion of the financial institutions and the public utilities within her borders. Under the constitution of 1818 the credit of the state might be used to foster such enterprises as banks, railroads and canals. But the constitution of 1848 says: "No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock association for banking purposes to be hereafter created." It was not possible, therefore, for the state to engage in any banking business or improvement schemes, but it might grant charters, or pass laws, in the encouragement of such enterprises. Further safeguards are thrown around the state, as witness this provision: "No act of the General Assembly, authorizing corporations or associations with banking powers, shall go into effect or in any manner be enforced, unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election for and against such law." Another section of the same article (X) provides that all stockholders in banking associations issuing bank notes should be individually responsible proportionately to the stock held by each for all liabilities of the corporation or association. Since the winding up of the affairs of the old State Bank and the Bank of Illinois there were no banks of issue in the state. The money in circulation comprised gold and silver and paper money issued by banks in other states.

REAL WILD CAT BANKS

Following the ratification of the Constitution of 1848, there began, almost immediately, an agitation for banks of issue in Illinois. The New York free banking law had been in operation for a decade. The bank bills were secured by bonds of the United States or state, or mortgages approved by the state comptroller, in whose hands the

securities were placed. That official issued the bills put in circulation, which were countersigned by the bank officers. The bank bills were to be redeemed when presented by the holders within a reasonable time and, if necessary, the comptroller was authorized to sell the bonds deposited with him for that purpose and wind up the affairs of the bank.

In the session of 1851 the Legislature passed a law founded on the New York system, and it was ratified at the general election in November. Under it, also, no bank could be organized with a smaller issue of bills than \$50,000. It was also provided that if any bank refused to redeem its issue, it was liable to a fine of 12½ per cent on the amount presented for redemption.

On the face of it, the law seemed fairly to protect both the bank noteholder and the state; but various schemes were worked to keep the people from presenting their bills for redemption. One of the most ingenious was the interchanging of bills between banks in widely separated sections of the country. A bank, say, in Springfield, Illinois, would send \$25,000 of its own issue to a bank in Massachusetts, say in Boston; the Boston bank returning a like amount to the Springfield bank. Each bank would then pay out this money over its counter in small quantities and in this way the Springfield bank issue would become scattered all over New England and no person holding but a few dollars would think of coming to Springfield to get his bills redeemed. The issue of the Boston bank would be scattered through the West. In this way, and in other ways, the money of Illinois became scattered in other states, while in the ordinary business transaction in the state one would handle a large number of bills daily which had been issued in other states.

No doubt many corporations went into the banking business under this law with clean hands and carried on a properly conducted banking business, but there were ways by which irresponsible and dishonest men might go into the banking business and make large sums of money without very much capital invested.

These banks were known as wild-cat banks. The name is said to have originated from the picture of a wild cat engraved on the bills of one of these irresponsible banks in Michigan. However, they may have been named from the fact that the words "wild cat" were often applied to any irresponsible venture or scheme.

There were, in Illinois, organized under this law, 115 banks of issue. Up to 1860 the "ultimate security" was sufficient at any time to redeem all outstanding bills, but when the Civil war came on the securities of the southern states, on deposit in the auditor's office, depreciated greatly in value. The banks were going into liquidation rapidly. They redeemed their bills at all prices from par down to 49 cents on the dollar. It is estimated that the bill-holders lost about \$400,000, but that it came in such a way that it was not felt seriously. This system of banking was followed by the national banking system with which we are acquainted today.

The 115 banks of issue which were in operation in Illinois just prior to the Civil war issued nearly 1,000 different kinds of bank bills. Because of the large number of kinds counterfeiting was easy, and it is said that much of the money in circulation was counterfeit. Banks received reports as to the condition of financial institutions over the state daily. One never knew when he presented a bill in payment of a debt whether it was of any value. Often the merchant would accept this paper money only when heavily discounted.

The agitation of the slavery question, which had centered around the debates on the Missouri Compromise and the efforts of the Free Soilers at least to restrict the spread of the institution, swept through Western Illinois, where both Lincoln and Douglas were not unfamiliar figures. In 1858 they also electioneered in their famous contest for the United States Senate, and one of their most famous debates was held in Washington Park, Quincy.

NATIONAL BANKS FORCE OUT FREE BANKS

In February, 1863, Congress passed an act creating a national banking system, and in that year several of the free banks of Illinois changed accordingly. All free banks which had their notes secured by bonds of the seceding states were obliged to furnish additional security, or redeem their notes and suspend. Thus the free banks began to disappear. In March, 1865, Congress passed a law which placed a tax on all bills issued by the state banks, which had the effect of forcing the remainder of the free banks out of business, or inducing them to join the ranks of the National banks. The National Banking Law of 1863 is the basis of the system of today. It has been greatly reinforced of late years by the statutes by which banks are chartered and regulated by the state, and by the National enactments of even later date by which the National banks co-operate and protect the entire financial system of the country and especially promote and conserve the vast agricultural interests of the nation.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1870

The coming and progress of the Civil war, and how Adams County participated in it, is told in another chapter. Perhaps the next broad event affecting the county at many points was the adoption of the State Constitution of 1870. It is divided into twenty sections. Briefly, it provides for minority representation and for free schools; prohibits the paying of money by any civil corporate body in aid of any church or parochial school; creates fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which is entitled to one senator and three representatives; declares the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; lays the basis of the present railroad and warehouse laws; prohibits the sale or lease of the Illinois & Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibits municipalities from subscribing for any stock in any

railroad or private corporation; limits the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness that may be incurred; prohibits special legislation; authorizes the creation of appellate courts, and fixes the salaries of state officers by legislative enactment.

Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, the state as a topic has been broken into so many fragments that it is impracticable to treat it as a whole, and even the history of the county since that time is so divided and subdivided as to be strictly modern in its aspect. It is a most natural and logical ending to this chapter.

CHAPTER V

SOME YEARS PRECEDING COUNTY ORGANIZATION

ILLINOIS BOUNTY LAND TRACT AND MADISON COUNTY—OLD PIKE COUNTY—WOOD AND KEYES "MEET UP"—THE TILLSONS SPEAK OF QUINCY'S FOUNDERS—THE FIRST MAN AND THE FIRST WOMAN—AGREEABLE ALL 'ROUND—THE OLD WOOD PLACE—MRS. JEREMIAH ROSE, FIRST QUINCY WHITE WOMAN—KEYES AND DROULARD SETTLE—THE COUNTY'S FIRST PHYSICIAN—GOV. JOHN WOOD—WILLARD KEYES—JEREMIAH ROSE—ASA TYRER—OLD PIKE COUNTY VOTES "NO CONVENTION"—THOMAS CARLIN—COUNTY OF ADAMS CREATED—LOCATING THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS COMPLETELY IMMORTALIZED.

The territory now embraced within the limits of Adams County was originally a very small part of the Military Bounty Land Tract, which was created by Congress in May, 1812, and embraced all the country lying between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers as far up as fifteen north of the base line. With other lands in the territories of Michigan and Louisiana (afterward Missouri and Arkansas), that tract was set apart as a bounty to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Patriot army, each of whom was entitled to 160 acres, or a quarter section of land.

ILLINOIS BOUNTY LAND TRACT AND MADISON COUNTY

The Illinois Bounty Land Tract (which comes still closer home) was surveyed by the United States Government during the years 1815 and 1816. The title to that domain remained with the United States until after the distribution of the lands by patents to the respective soldiers entitled thereto. The entire tract, however, was not patented to the soldiers; a large portion of it was subsequently sold by the Government to purchasers outside of that class.

The County of Madison, which was organized by proclamation of Governor Edwards March 14, 1812, embraced the entire Illinois Military Tract—that is, the country in the present state north of a line beginning on the Mississippi River with the second township above Cahokia, and running east to the Indiana Territory.

OLD PIKE COUNTY

An act to form a new county from the Illinois bounty lands was approved on January 21, 1821. It was created as Pike County and

its boundaries were defined as "beginning at the mouth of the Illinois River and running thence up the middle of said river to the fork of the same, thence up the fork of the said river until it strikes the state line of Indiana, thence north with said line to the north boundary line of this state, thence west with said line to the west boundary line of this state, and thence with said boundary line to the place of beginning."

Pike County thus bounded was to form part of the First Judicial Circuit. The election for county officers which completed the or-



PIONEER HOME IN OLD PIKE COUNTY

ganization of Old Pike, took place at Cole's Grove (now Gilead), Calhoun County, April 21, 1821.

By a legislative act approved December 30, 1822, the County of Pike was again bounded so as to include not only all of the Military Bounty Land Tract south of the baseline, but all the rest of the territory within its original limits was still attached to the county for judicial and political purposes until otherwise disposed of by the General Assembly of the state.

From the foregoing record it is evident that from the organization of Madison County in 1812 to the creation of Old Pike in 1821, deeds for lands lying in the Bounty Land Tract were properly recorded in

Madison County; afterward, until the formation of new counties, in Old Pike. When the boundaries of the latter were fixed in January, 1821, the entire population of that great country could not have exceeded 100 whites, including a few French families on the Illinois River.

WOOD AND KEYES "MEET UP"

In the meantime, the founders of Quincy and Adams County were on their way to the new country bordering on the Mississippi. John Wood, a native of Cayuga County, New York, and Willard Keyes, a son of Vermont, young, hardy, ambitious and single, coming west to explore and settle "met up," as the old phrase runs, in the winter of 1819, and decided, with the opening of navigation, to board a lumber raft and float down the river in a preliminary trip of inspection. As Mr. Keyes says, in a lecture delivered many years afterward before the New England Society: "We floated past the model city (Quincy) on the 10th of May, 1819, unconscious of our future destiny in its eventful history." They decided on making camp about thirty miles south of that locality in the American Bottom, and there built a log cabin in what was then Madison County, subsequently Old Pike. From that vantage point the two young adventurers sallied forth for two or three years and became so familiar with the country, in their quest for permanent homes for themselves, that their paid services were in wide demand to act as guides to strangers seeking locations, or endeavoring to reach tracts already selected.

In February, 1820, with several others, Wood and Keyes started on an exploration through the southern part of the Military Tract. This journey occupied several weeks and carried them along the sections adjoining the Illinois River as far north as the base line, and thence east and south toward the junction of the two rivers. The young leaders wished to inspect that locality, as the published maps of the country, defective though they were, all indicated a high bluff on the river at that point, which would always be above overflow and therefore the only really available locality north of the mouth of the Illinois River for the founding of a town. Wood and Keyes rode borrowed horses, and were fully prepared to lead their party to the promised land, but although it was piloted to the bluffs, their confidence and enthusiasm could not be so instilled into their co-travelers so as to induce them to actually visit the proposed site of a new town. On their southern return, the exploring party passed through the belt of timber stretching out into the prairie and known as Indian Camp Point. The locality was a favorite gathering place for fugitive Indians for several years after white settlers were quite numerous. The Wood-Keyes explorers therefore passed within about twelve miles of the present site of Quincy, and when they reached their rendezvous thirty miles south they had been gone eleven days.

THE TILLSONS SPEAK OF QUINCY'S FOUNDERS

The father of the late General Tillson, who resided in the southern part of the Military Tract at this period, met the founders of Quincy in the course of his own investigations, and made the following record in one of his journals: "Passed the night with two young bachelors from northern New York, Wood and Keyes by name. These young men propose to be permanent settlers, and have all the requisites of character to make good citizens, such as will add to the character of a community and the development of landed values about them."

General Tillson himself, in his "History of Quincy," continues: "It was on one of the land-seeking excursions, as above named, in February, 1821, that Wood at last struck upon the long-thought-of El Dorado. Piloting two men, Moffatt and Flynn, in search of a quarter section of land owned by the latter, it proved to be the quarter section immediately east of and adjoining his present (written in 1857) residence, on the corner of Twelfth and State streets. The primitive beauties of the location touched his fancy; and he determined that it was just what he desired, and should be secured, if within his power. It was a disappointment to Flynn, who was impressed with its loneliness, and said he would not have a neighbor in fifty years. He carried away with him these feelings of dissatisfaction.

"On Wood's return to his cabin, he lost no time in pouring into the eager ears of his partner his enthusiastic impressions, and his intention of returning to plant himself for life. Catching the infection, which so blended with his own predilections and desires, Keyes, at his first convenience, borrowed a horse from his nearest neighbor eight miles distant, going up alone to look at the promised land and see for himself; he needed but a glance to become convinced that he should seek no further, or, to use his own words, that 'not the half had been told.' He laid out for the night at the foot of the bluff near the river, returned on the following day, and thenceforth the purposes of the young adventurers were fixed. Their home was chosen, the site of the future city was selected, and they waited only the opportunity to establish themselves.

"These details are given as indicative of the ideas that stimulated our ancestors in their settlement of the place. Circumstances, as has been seen, conspired to lead them to conceal the profound satisfaction which they entertained respecting their future home. Wood, it will be remembered, was 'tongue-tied' by the presence of parties from whom he expected to purchase, and before whom it was not judicious to too strongly express himself, and, whatever Keyes may have said or thought, could hardly have been remembered and brought away by his sole companion and another man's horse.

"The site of Quincy was then an unbroken wild, with no evidences of past permanent occupation, save the remains of a few rude stone chimneys or fireplaces on the river bank about the foot of Broadway

and Delaware Street. These were known to be the vestiges of the huts erected by French Traders who in past years had occasionally wintered there, or sometimes made it a temporary rendezvous in their occasional dealings with the Indians."

THE FIRST MAN AND THE FIRST WOMAN

Messrs. Wood and Keyes were not the first to view the future site of Quincy, of those who subsequently became permanent settlers in Adams County. Viewed in the light of later happenings, however, they were by far the most prominent of the new comers who arrived in that section of the Military Bounty Tract previous to 1821. Probably the first settler in the county was Justus I. Perigo, an old soldier who drew a quarter section in section 9, in the northern part of Fall Creek Township, and made some improvements on his land as early as 1820. He is also said to have brought the first wife into those parts under rather questionable representations. The story goes that he pictured to his confiding sweetheart that he owned a farm of 160 acres on which were 2,000 blooming, bearing, bending apple trees. It is believed that to relieve his loneliness he stretched the undoubted fact that upon his quarter-section flourished at least 2,000 prolific wild crabapple trees. But the woman came into the man's wild garden and if she did not eat much of its fruit, she probably preserved considerable, and made some fine jellies. At all events, Perigo's farm had the distinction of being the first cultivated tract in Adams County. It adjoined the well-known Chatten farm.

About the time of Perigo's settlement, Daniel Lisle located a short distance south of the present Town of Liberty. He afterward became a county commissioner and prominent in various other capacities.

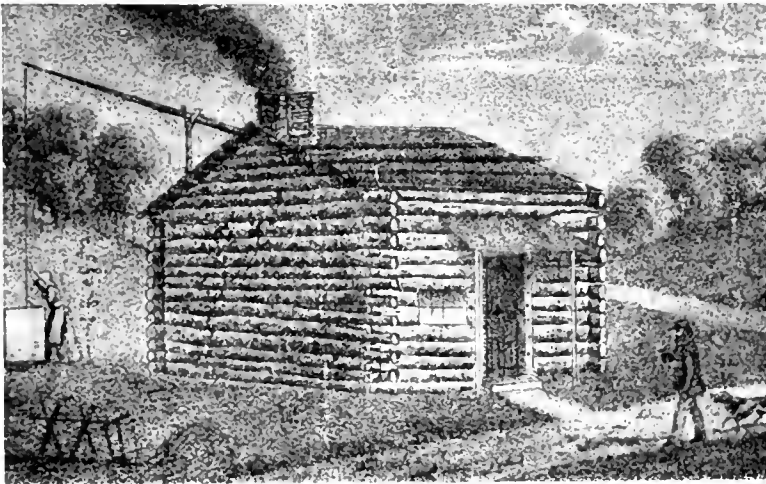
AGREEABLE ALL 'ROUND

Fortunately for the future of Quincy, Quinn, who had first claim upon its site, was as anxious to dispose of his quarter section as young Wood and Keyes were to acquire it. But \$60 stood for an awful lot of money in the summer of 1822; and that is what Flynn asked for his claim. The future founders of Quincy, by scraping the bottoms of their purses, got together \$20 between them, and a sympathetic neighbor some forty miles away loaned them \$40 more; so the deal went through. Flynn, who did not propose to wait for near neighbors half a century, departed and Messrs. Wood and Keyes came into possession of his land.

THE OLD WOOD PLACE

In the fall of 1822 Mr. Wood came up from their old camp, made another one on the river bank at what would now be the foot of

Delaware Street, and commenced the erection of the first building within the limits of the present Quincy. It was a rough log cabin, 18 by 20 feet, nailless, the cracks between the logs chinked with clay, with a specially generous application around the chimney, both over the sticks outside and the primitive stone fireplace within. With occasional aid from his distant neighbors in Old Pike, especially at the raising, Mr. Wood was enabled to complete his home sufficiently to move into it on December 8, 1822. The cabin, which stood for some years on the southeast corner of Front and Delaware streets facing west, was well remembered by the old settlers of Quincy. It was constructed with perhaps more than ordinary care for those early days; a wide porch and other additions were made; Mr. Wood applied whitewash to his residence and fences in liberal quantities and kept



THE WOOD CABIN OF 1822

his grounds in neat condition with tasteful improvements, now and then; so that the original, or old Wood place, was always a comfortable looking and pretty homestead.

For the first seven years the ownership of the property was in doubt. The Government claimed the land; so did Mr. Wood, who had purchased his title from Flynn and had made all the improvements upon it. He was planning and preparing to farm it in the spring of 1823, although his legal status was that of a "squatter," or trespasser. Had he been a soldier, with a patent title to this tract of Military Bounty Lands, his claim would have been beyond question. Lands otherwise occupied in this section were not subject to entry or purchase until 1829. After the organization of Fulton County January 28, 1823, deeds for lands in the Military Tract, and all east of the fourth principal meridian, were properly recorded in that county until the organization of counties north of Fulton.

MRS. JEREMIAH ROSE, FIRST QUINCY WHITE WOMAN

In March, 1823, Maj. Jeremiah Rose moved from Pike County, with his wife and child, and moved into Wood's cabin. Mrs. Rose was the first white woman to settle in Quincy and her daughter, afterward Mrs. George W. Brown, the first child. Mr. Wood boarded with the family, and the change from his own cooking and general domestic service to the home life offered him by the Rose family was doubtless welcome. In the spring the men broke and put under tillage about thirty acres of the land which Wood had purchased of Flynn and which he had fenced. This tract, which was first to be cultivated in the vicinity, was located on what would now be on both sides of State Street just east of Twelfth.

During the year 1823 there was little immigration, although a few settlers dropped in at scattered points throughout the county. Asa Tyrer, who had been searching a location in the American Bottom since the summer of 1820 and taken passage for a point below on the Western Engineer, the first steamboat that ever stopped at the Quincy riverfront, located a homestead in Melrose Township, southeast of the present site, and erected a little blacksmith shop there. Rather it was part of the log cabin, to which he brought his family in the following year.

KEYES AND DROULARD SETTLE

In 1824, also, Willard Keyes returned to the locality and erected a cabin on the part of the tract which he had obtained from Flynn, near what is now Vermont and Front streets. John Droulard, another real accession to the neighborhood, settled at about the same time, fixing his residence near the corner of Seventh and Hampshire streets.

Referring to Keyes and Droulard, General Tillson says: "This settlement of Keyes was a 'squat': the term in those days applied to a location or residence on Government land not yet subject to entry, and was in opposition to laws which forbid such settlement and occupation. Mr. Keyes hoped, however, to obtain a pre-emption under the law which would entitle him to priority in purchase when the land became subject to sale. But the fact of its being fractional and the subsequent taking it for the county seat under the provisions of a law which reserved any quarter section from private entry that had been selected as a county seat, before its offer for sale, spoiled the hopes of the pioneer. He cared little about this, because it was mainly through him that the county seat was located where it now is, to the sacrifice of his immediate interests in the land on which he lived. This rough, little cramped cabin became a prominent building, because put to many public uses in those early days. It was the 'temple of justice' where the first courthouse was held. It was the place for public assemblages where the early officials met and the

primitive organizations were matured. Sometimes it served for religious meetings (like Wood's cabin, half a mile south). It was a general free hotel for the wanderer and the wayfarer, and the temporary stopping place of the immigrant with his family, until he could make his permanent location in the neighborhood. This was the second house built in Quincy.

"In the fall of this year (1824) came John Droulard, a Frenchman and a shoemaker by trade, who had served in the army. He became the owner of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 2 south, Range 9 west—the 160 acres now in the center of the city lying immediately east of the fractional quarter on which Keyes had settled; bounded by Broadway and Twelfth Street on the north and east, on the west by the alley running from Maine to Hampshire between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on the south by a line nearly half way between Kentucky and York streets. This was a choice piece of property which, in a few years, Droulard frittered away. He erected a cabin near the northeast corner of what is now Jersey and Eighth streets, a little west of where the gas works are situated. These three houses—Wood's, Keyes' and Droulard's—were the only buildings in the place in 1824."

THE COUNTY'S FIRST PHYSICIAN

A Dr. Thomas Baker, the first physician to settle in Adams County, arrived during the summer of 1824, and established himself about two miles south of the bluff. He was a learned and skillful man. A few years later, he moved north into what is now Mercer County, and shortly afterward was kicked to death by his horse.

There were less than 100 settlers in the country within a range of thirty miles from Messrs. Wood, Keyes, Rose (with his family), Droulard and Doctor Baker. In fact, the census taken during the following year gave the combined population of Adams and Hancock counties as only 192.

It is evident that Messrs. Wood, Keyes and Rose comprised, during the pioneer years preceding county organization and for some time afterward, the local Triumvirate of leadership, and a pause is here taken to set forth their lives somewhat in detail.

GOVERNOR JOHN WOOD

John Wood, who proved to be the largest figure of the three, was the first settler of Quincy, a leader in all constructive movements in the advancement of the town, city and county, and when in his seventieth year served as governor of the state, its quartermaster general during the Civil war and commander of a Union brigade at the front. He was a man of unbounded energy, as well as of generosity, and his financial ability enabled him to follow almost to the limit of his desires the humane and benevolent bent of his disposition. Governor

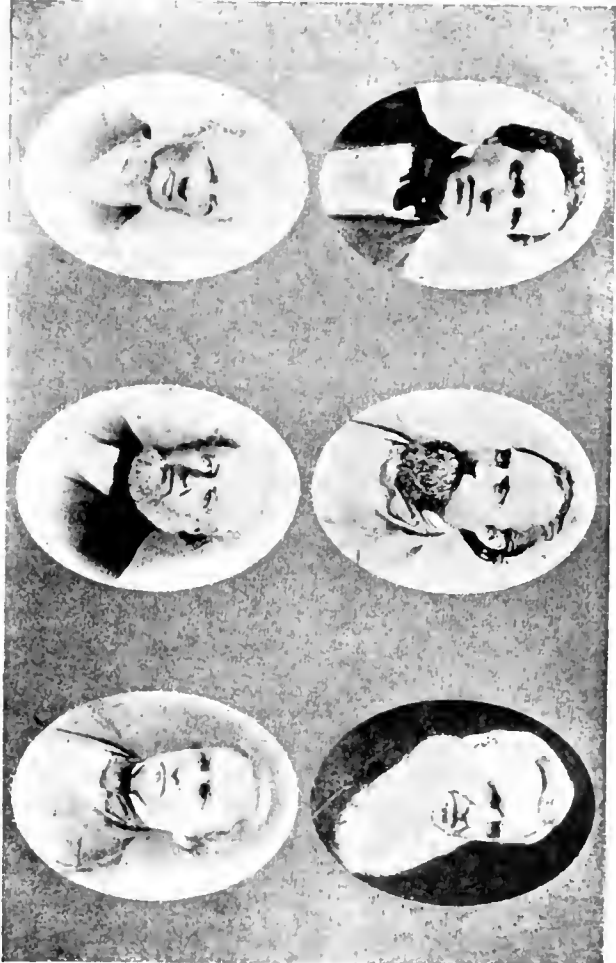
Wood was born in Moravia, Cayuga County, New York, on December 20, 1798, and was the only son of Dr. Daniel and Catherine (Crouse) Wood. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary war, a man of large attainments as a scholar and a linguist, and after the close of the war settled in Cayuga County, where he died in his ninety-third year. In after years, his body was exhumed by his son and deposited in Woodland Cemetery. In November, 1818, the future governor and general, as a young man of twenty, left his New York home with the intention of settling in the South, preferably in Tennessee or Alabama. His plan was to first tour the West, and, in line with that intention, he passed the winter of 1819 in Cincinnati, the summer of that year in Shawneetown, Illinois, and the winter of 1820 in Calhoun (then part of Madison) County.

As stated, in March, 1820, with Willard Keyes he located thirty miles southeast of what is now Quincy, and for about two years busied himself in farming and locating parties who desired to buy land in the American Bottoms or adjacent interior country. During the spring of 1821 Mr. Wood first visited the present site of Quincy, and soon afterward purchased a quarter section of land near by, and in the fall of 1822 erected a log cabin—the first building in Quincy, though not within the original town. Major Rose and family resided in this house, for some time, while Mr. Wood was a bachelor.

For several years prior to the election of the first Monday in August, 1824, there was a considerable party in the state which favored the calling of a convention, the avowed object of which should be the changing of its constitution so as to admit slaves. The election of that date was to decide whether the convention should be called or not. Mr. Wood was greatly interested in the contest, and went up as far as Montibello (now Nauvoo) to rally the voters against the proposed change. He was so successful that he appeared at the Atlas precinct as "boss" of 100 suffragists. Evidently, the full ballot was not cast, but the calling of the convention was lost in that voting precinct by ninety-seven to three; and, as has been seen, "For Convention" was buried out of sight throughout the state. Governor Wood was always proud of his work in that line.

Governor Wood led the movement which resulted in the creation of Adams County. In 1827 he temporarily resided at the Galena lead mines, but his permanent home was Quincy from 1822, until his death June 4, 1880, or for a period of fifty-eight years. In 1848, with his two elder sons, he visited California, and remained nearly a year on the Pacific Coast, a witness to the historic rush of emigration to that section of the United States, and twenty years later took an overland trip to the Coast, when he was able to realize that the country was destined to develop into permanent and prodigious riches and not end its promising career of the earlier years with a series of "booms."

It is said that "Moral or physical fear John Wood never had. When on a trip to the Pacific Coast, the steamer on which he and his



FAMOUS FAIRY MAYORS OF QUINCY

Top Row, from Left to Right—Ebenezer Moore, 1840-1; Ernoth Conyers, 1842-3—1849; John Wood, 1844-7—1852-3—1856. Lower Row—John Abbe, 1848; Samuel Holmes, 1850-1; James M. Pittman, 1854-5—1858—1867.

wife were traveling from San Francisco to a port in Southern California ran upon a rock and was wrecked. The captain, an experienced and capable officer, sustained the discipline of the ship, so difficult on such occasions to maintain, and was aided by the commanding bearing of Governor Wood. When the boats were prepared, and the women and children placed in them, the captain, standing by the gangway, said: 'Now, Governor Wood, you take your place.' The answer was: 'Send these young folks first. I'm seventy years old. Save the young.' "

Throughout all the succeeding years after his first settlement, Governor Wood was almost constantly kept in public position. He was one of the volunteers in the Black Hawk War of 1832, but in that regard he was no exception to every other able-bodied man in Adams County. He was one of the early town trustees; was often a member of the city council; served as mayor in 1844-48, 1852-54 and 1856; in 1850 was elected to the State Senate; in 1856 was chosen lieutenant governor and, on the death of Governor Bissell in 1859, succeeded to the gubernatorial chair. Governor Yates, a man of the same rugged character, had the greatest admiration for the Old Roman, and in February, 1861, selected him as one of the five delegates from Illinois to the Peace Convention which convened in Washington; and, after war broke upon the county, selected him as quartermaster general of the state. The governor performed the duties of the latter position with remarkable energy and ability, during the earlier period of the war, and in June, 1864, left Quincy for Memphis, Tennessee, at the head of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry (a 100-days regiment). In the following month he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, engaged in picket duty on the Hernando road. His regiment was attacked by the enemy, while he was on a sick bed, but he took command, rallied his brigade and the onset was repulsed.

A friend said of Governor Wood: "His liberality and benefactions were boundless. His public generosity is proverbially known, but no count can be made of the private open-handedness that ran through his fifty years of affluence. On his town, his city, feeling it almost his own, his interest and pride forever rested. His nature was bold and frank. He had no disguises, no dissimulations, no fears. 'What his heart forges, that his tongue must utter, and, being armed, he even does forget there's such a thing as death,' could never be applied to one better than to him. Singularly susceptible to physical suffering, the lightest pain being to him an acute agony, his spirit nevertheless was intrepidity itself. This led him in his matured age and position, which might well have excused him therefrom, to yearn with patriotic ardor, for personal participation in the late and sectional strife when the Nation's life was threatened."

Governor Wood's first wife was Miss Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Washington County, New York. The wedding occurred at Quincy January 25, 1826. Mrs. Wood died

October 8, 1863, leaving as surviving offspring: Mrs. Ann E. Tillson, who married Col. John Tillson, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, March 25, 1905; Daniel C. Wood, who had married Miss Mary J. Abbernethy; John Wood, Jr., whose wife was Miss Josephine Skinner; and Joshua S. Wood, whose wife was Miss Annic Bradley. Governor Wood's second marriage occurred at Quincy June 6, 1865, the lady being Mrs. Mary A. Holmes, widow of Joseph T. Holmes. Mrs. Wood was born in Glousterbury, Connecticut, March 5, 1806, and died at Quincy, January 20, 1887, nearly seven years after the death of her beloved and distinguished husband.

WILLARD KEYES

Willard Keyes, long Mr. Wood's co-worker in local and county enterprises and always his warm friend, was six years older than the Governor. He was a Vermont man, born in Windham County, October 28, 1792. Originally, the family was from Massachusetts. The boy worked on the homestead farm, attended district school when he could, mastered the trade of a wool dyer, and as a young man taught school for several winters before, at the age of twenty-five, he decided to see what the West was like. He writes in his diary that "On the second of June, A. D., 1817, being impelled by curiosity and a desire to see other places than those in the vicinity of my native town, I, Willard Keyes, started from Newfane, Vermont, intending to travel into the western parts of the United States." Traveling by various means through Canada and by the northern lakes, he reached Prairie du Chien on the 30th of August, 1817. There he remained in teaching, milling and other pursuits, until the spring of 1819, when, with one companion, he started on a raft for St. Louis, floating by the site of Quincy, May 10, 1819. "In March, 1820," the diary continues, "John Wood and myself formed a partnership to go on the frontiers and commence farming together; accordingly prepared ourselves with provisions, farming utensils, etc., as well as our slender means would permit—two small yoke of steers, a young cow and a small, though promising lot of swine—our whole amount of property did not probably exceed \$250. Paid \$50 and \$60 per yoke for small four-year old steers, \$10 for small heifer, 6¼ cents per pound for fresh pork, 75 cents per bushel for corn, \$8 per barrel for flour, \$4 per bushel for salt, and other things in proportion."

At this place in old Pike County, Mr. Keyes remained until the spring of 1824, when he moved to Quincy and built the second cabin of the place—16 by 16 feet in size—which was afterward used as the first court room. At the formation of the county in 1825 he was chosen one of the county commissioners, and acted earnestly and usefully for the interests of the infant settlement for many years. He was one of the members of the first Church Association formed at Quincy in 1830, of which he remained a deacon for forty-two years. Mr. Keyes died on February 7, 1872, having been twice married—first to Miss Laura

Harkness, December 22, 1825, and her death occurred May 8, 1832, and secondly to Miss Mary C. Folsom, who died in November, 1864.

JEREMIAH ROSE

Maj. Jeremiah Rose was a New York man, born in the same year as his friend Mr. Keyes. He was reared upon his father's eastern farm, and it is said was noted for his feats of agility and strength in which he excelled all his young companions. In 1815 he married Miss Margaret Brown, daughter of Maj. Daniel Brown, of his native town and county, and in the fall of 1821 he moved to Atlas, Pike County, with his wife and young daughter. In the following year he formed a partnership with John Wood to build a log cabin on the site of a portion of the present site of Quincy; but before he could commence work he became ill and hired a man to take his place and assist Mr. Wood. In the spring of 1823 he moved into it and boarded Mr. Wood, the Rose family representing the first woman and the first child to reside in Quincy. The latter afterward married George W. Brown.

Mr. Rose resided in the log cabin thus built until 1826, when he sold out to Mr. Wood and bought a farm just north of Quincy, upon which he resided for ten years. When the Adams County Militia was organized he was elected its major, which gave him the title by which he was generally known. In 1833 he united with the First Congregational Church of Quincy in which he was always a leader while residing in the city. In 1836 he moved to Henderson County, residing there on his farm for fourteen years. In 1850, however, he returned to Quincy, where he died nine years later at the age of sixty-seven. Although quite retiring, Major Rose was a man of strong and positive character, being especially active and locally prominent as an Abolitionist and supporter of all Christian missions. His was not as broad a character as that of Governor Wood, but none of the early settlers stood as a better example of the true, industrious, unobtrusive and ever faithful Christian.

ASA TYRER

Late in the year 1836 occurred the deaths of the first two permanent settlers of Adams County—Daniel Lisle and Justus Perigo.

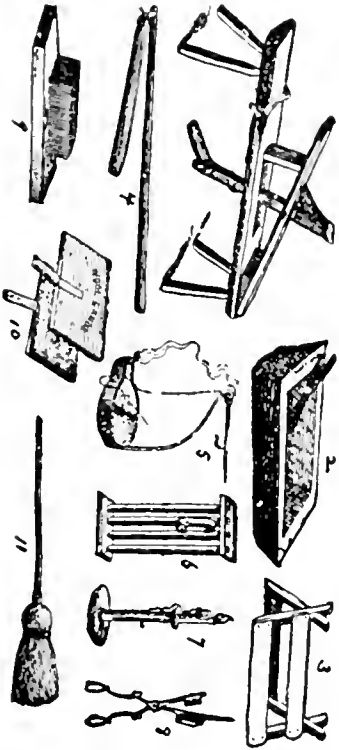
Asa Tyrer, the first coroner of Adams County, was a native of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, born October 17, 1788. He first visited the Illinois country in 1818, that he might locate a quarter section of land in the Military Bounty Tract, which he had purchased from a soldier of the War of 1812 for the sum of \$300. At the time of his visit there were no steamboats, or other public conveyances, to be used in reaching Illinois. He provided himself with knapsack and provisions, with flint, steel and punk, and, after wearisome days of travel, reached St. Louis. There he crossed the Mississippi River and started northward for his intended home, afoot and alone. Reaching



PIONEER FRYING PAN.



BED WARMING PAN AND TIN LANTERN



(Courtesy of S. E. Orth.)

OLD-TIME HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.



FOOT WARMER.

PIONEER IMPLEMENTS USED BY THE OLD SETTLERS

the Illinois River, he met a man who had camped on the bank, and who was on his way to some point about 150 miles above, journeying in a skiff which contained as cargo, a barrel of whisky. Mr. Tyrer spent the night with them all, and the next morning was rowed across the river, thanking his good luck as he resumed his journey up the Mississippi Valley. After several days travel he reached the beautiful bluffs upon which Quincy now stands, having consulted various maps and ascertained that the land which he owned and was endeavoring to locate was situated in that locality. As the Government surveyors had but recently traced the lines of the lands in that area, Mr. Tyrer found no difficulty in definitely locating his tract, and on the following day started on his return to St. Louis. Near one of the Government lines he had discovered Watson's spring, afterward quite famous, and, on both trips to the Quincy bluffs and back to St. Louis, he saw and heard of numerous bands of Indians, herds of deer and abundance of all sorts of wild game.

In the year 1822 Mr. Tyrer returned to his land on the Bluffs and built a log cabin on his tract, which was located about two miles southeast of where the courthouse in Quincy now stands. Two years afterward the entire family settled upon it. They came up the river in skiffs, two being lashed together, which served as a foundation for a platform. The structure as a whole constituted a house boat, which safely, if slowly, transported the Tyrer family to the landing at the bluffs. When he first located, or soon afterward, Mr. Tyrer set up a blacksmith shop and a corn grinder, or mill, on his place, which for a long time thereafter were the only institutions of the kind in Adams County. In 1825, at the organization of the county government, he became its first coroner, and served in that office for two terms. He resided near Quincy for a number of years and then, during the lead-mining excitement, lived for a time at Galena. But he always held his land at his original location, and some years before his death on August 6, 1873, returned to the homestead in the Quincy neighborhood, where he passed the remainder of his life.

OLD PIKE COUNTY VOTES "NO CONVENTION"

It was during the momentous year of 1824 that Adams County appears above the horizon of history. For two years the state had been stirred over the prospect that a new constitution might be adopted recognizing slavery; but fortunately the measure calling for a convention was defeated. The No Convention, or Free State party, swept the northern and western counties of Illinois at the election in August of 1824. There were but four votes in Quincy, and in what is now Adams County were a score or more. Old Pike County which then extended as far north as the base line six miles above Quincy, was thoroughly canvassed, as was the entire country as far as Rock Island. The voters turned out to a man and on Sunday morning the day before the election, nearly fifty had gathered at the Bluffs, as the place was

then called. They rode to Atlas forty miles south, swimming the creeks which were at high water, and cast their votes on the following day. Of the one hundred votes polled at Atlas, ninety-seven were for "no convention."

THOMAS CARLIN

At this same election, Nicholas Hanson, who had been ejected from the previous Legislature of Illinois was rechosen by a decisive vote, but resigned his seat before his term expired, and returned to New York, his native state. Thomas Carlin (afterward governor) was elected state senator. He held a seat in the upper legislative body for eight years, soon after came to Quincy as receiver of the Land Office, and in 1838 was chosen governor.

COUNTY OF ADAMS CREATED

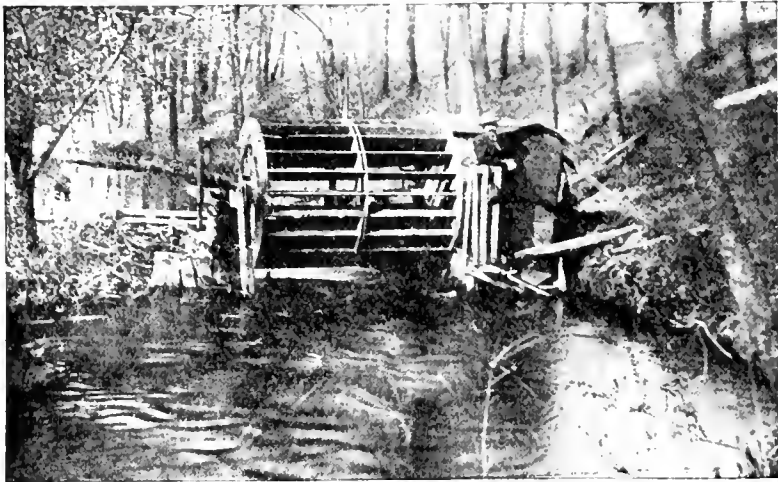
On the 14th of September, 1824, the month following the election named, and in the midst of the presidential canvass in which figured Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams, John Wood inserted the following notice in the Edwardsville Spectator: "A petition will be presented to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its next session praying for the establishment of a new county to be formed from the County of Pike and the parts attached, the southern boundary of which shall be between towns three and four, south of the base line." The notice having been published twelve times, as required by law, the General Assembly passed a bill in conformity with the petition, which was approved by the governor January 18, 1825. The act read as follows: "Be it enacted, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the place where the township line between townships three south and four south touches the Mississippi river, thence east on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west, thence north on said range line to the northeast corner of township two north, range five west, thence west on said township line to the Mississippi River to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called the county of Adams."

The result of the presidential election in the preceding November had determined the name of the new county. On the day appointed to choose electors for president and vice-president, the settlers living in and around that portion of the "Kingdom of Pike" now called Adams County, determined to hold the election on home ground; otherwise they would be called upon to make the long trip to Atlas in order to cast their ballots as American citizens. John Wood had come up from that place the day before with a list of the Adams electors. It is said that nobody knew the names of the Clay or Crawford electors; but everybody wanted to vote—even some Missourians who had crossed the river for the purpose. So an election precinct

was organized, with judges and clerks, and the twenty or more votes cast were unanimous for John Quincy Adams. The Adams elector chosen was William Harrison. There was no suggestion of going behind the returns which, on the face of them, indicated an overwhelming sentiment in favor of John Quincy. It was therefore suggested to the Legislature, which had already been petitioned to carve out a new county from Old Pike, that the county to be formed should be named Adams. And Adams it was named.

LOCATING THE SEAT OF JUSTICE

The act of January, 1825, creating Adams County appointed as commissioners to locate its permanent seat of justice, the following: Seymour Kellogg, Morgan County; Joel Wright, Montgomery County,



A WATER WHEEL OF OLD ADAMS COUNTY

and David Sutton, Pike County. They were directed to meet at the house of Ebenezer Harkness on the first Monday in April, or within seven days therefrom; and "after taking the oath before a justice of the peace to locate the seat of justice for the future accommodation and convenience of the people, shall proceed to fix the seat of justice, and when fixed it shall be the permanent seat of justice of said county; and the commissioners shall forthwith make out a copy of their proceedings and file them in the office of the recorder of Pike County; and the said commissioners shall receive the sum of two dollars per day for each day spent by them in the discharge of their duties, and for each day spent in going or returning from the same, to be paid out of the first money paid into the treasury of said county of Adams after its organization."

On the 30th of April, 1825, Messrs. Kellogg and Dutton, two of the commissioners, came to the Town Site, as Quincy was then called,

prepared to locate the county seat. Their original plan was to place it at the geographical center of the county, and they engaged Mr. Keyes as a guide to assist them in carrying out that intention. It may be that their guide had his own Town Site in mind as a most likely county seat; at all events, he led the locating commissioners a merry chase through the bogs and quagmires of Mill Creek, and at nightfall they were glad to find shelter and solid footing on the crest of the bluffs. On the following morning, without another suggestion as to the geographical center of Adams County, they led a procession composed of all the able-bodied inhabitants of the Bluffs to the locality now known as Washington Park and, halting near its present eastern entrance, drove a stake into the ground, and officially announced that the northwest quarter of section 2, town 2, south of range 9, west of the 4th principal meridian, was the seat of justice of Adams County.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS COMPLETELY IMMORTALIZED

Mr. Kellogg had previously remarked that the people of his county had called its seat Jacksonville, in honor of the defeated democratic candidate, and the suggestion had been made by some of the Bluffs delegation that as their new county had already been named to commemorate the honored Adams family, the president-elect be doubly and specifically honored by conferring Quincy on the county seat just created. When the stake was therefore set by the locating commissioners at Washington Park, it was formally driven to mark the site of the Town of Quincy. At the time the county seat was thus selected and named, the Quineyites present were Willard Keyes, Jeremiah Rose and John Droulard; John Wood, the other real fourth of the population, was absent on a business trip to St. Louis.

Still another step was taken to give complete honor to John Quincy Adams in the founding of the county and its seat of justice; and it is an interesting item of early history with which few of the present generation are familiar. Its nature was voiced quite recently to the writer by a bright, inquisitive young lady, who said: "I understand Why Adams and Quincy, but why shouldn't the John come in?" Well, it did come into the nomenclature of Adams County, but has long since been cut out. The more's the pity! The other limb in the name of John Quincy Adams was bestowed in this wise: The county being named Adams and the new town Quincy, to complete the full name of the distinguished statesman who was then president of the Public Square now called Washington Park was called John's Square, or John's Prairie. It was thus christened when the stake was driven, though the early plats of the city omitted the name John's Square. Judge Snow, who afterward made the first town plat, was not present when the stake was fixed designating the county seat, but President Adams' message delivered March 4, 1825, arrived in Quincy the very day when that important event occurred, and is said to have

aroused such enthusiasm that nothing would do but that the very center of the seat of justice should have the name of John bestowed upon it. Thus is answered the question of any other Quincyites who may fear that the good founders of Adams County and its seat of justice did not give the learned and popular John Quincy Adams all that was coming to him.

Thus the foundation has been laid upon which to erect the fabric known as the County Government, with its various attachments and auxiliaries.

CHAPTER VI

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS

THE COUNTY'S CREATIVE ACT—FIRST COURT AND ITS SEAL—COUNTY SEAT SITE ENTERED—QUINCY ORDERED PLATTED—FIRST SALE OF QUINCY LOTS—FIRST LOG COURTHOUSE—BURIAL GROUND RESERVED—FIRST TEACHER AND FIRST PREACHER—PROVIDING FOR JUDGE SNOW'S EXPANSION—WOODLAND CEMETERY—A. F. HUBBARD'S CLAIM TO FAME—THE GHOST WALKS AGAIN—COURTHOUSE OF 1838-75—DANGERS OF CHRONIC OFFICE HOLDING—A JAIL THOUGHT EXPEDIENT AND NECESSARY—ORIGINAL ELECTION PRECINCTS—COLUMBUS' FIGHTS FOR THE COUNTY SEAT—MARQUETTE AND HIGHLAND COUNTIES—JUDICIAL REFORM AND SLAVERY—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ADOPTED—FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE TWENTY POLLING PRECINCTS—OFFICIAL ACCOMMODATIONS EXTENDED—FIRE FORCES BUILDING OF NEW COURTHOUSE—COATS-BURG SUBSIDIES—JEFFERSON SQUARE SELECTED AS SITE—STEPS IN BUILDING OF PRESENT COURTHOUSE—REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTY—COUNTY OFFICERS, 1825-69—THE DECADE, 1870-79—COVERING 1882-1918—LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES—RURAL LANDS AND CITY PROPERTIES—POPULATION, 1890, 1900, 1910—ADAMS COUNTY HOME.

The preceding chapter has immortalized John Quincy Adams in local history, through the square, the town and the county, and it is the aim of this section of the work to detail the legislative, political and institutional evolution of the last named as a civic body. Interwoven with the story is much vital and mellowing personal matter; and, coming right down to basic truth, the history of the county, as well as universal history itself, is but the outward and systematized manifestation and record of individual acts which germinate into living movements and institutions.

THE COUNTY'S CREATIVE ACT

The creative act which formed the county from portions of Pike and Fulton, and which was approved on the 18th of January, 1825, reads as follows: "Be it enacted, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit—beginning at the place where the township line between townships three south and four south touches the Mississippi River, thence east on said line to the range line to

the northeast corner of township two north, range five west, thence west on said township line to the Mississippi River, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called the county of Adams." The act also appointed the commissioners to locate a permanent seat of justice for the new county, and the circumstances under which they performed their duties have been already narrated. Also in pursuance of its provisions, and by direct order of the judge of the Circuit Court, the first election for county officers was held at the cabin of Willard Keyes. About forty votes were cast, and Levi Wells, Peter Journey and Mr. Keyes himself were the successful candidates for county commissioners.

Mr. Journey, a Jerseyman by birth, resided at the lower end of the bluff some ten miles south of Quincy, in what is now Fall Creek Township. Mr. Keyes lived in his cabin at what is now the foot of Vermont Street, and Mr. Wells had his home in the locality of the present Village of Payson.

FIRST COURT AND ITS SEAL

On Monday, July 4, 1825, the first County Court of Adams County was duly organized in the cabin of Willard Keyes at Quincy. Messrs. Journey, Keyes and Wells, commissioners, all being present, Earl Pierce was appointed a special constable for the court, and Henry H. Snow was appointed clerk, entering into a bond for the faithful performance of the duties thereof, having Earl Pierce and Levi Hadley as sureties upon his bond. Ira Pierce was appointed to take the census of the county. At the same time Joshua Streeter, John L. Soule, Lewis C. K. Hamilton and Amos Bancroft were recommended to the governor and received their appointment as justices of the peace. The clerk was authorized to procure seals for the County and Circuit courts, the seals to contain these words, viz.: "Seal County Commissioners Court, Adams Co., Ill., 1825." "Seal Circuit Court, Adams Co., Ill., 1825." He was also authorized to procure the necessary stationery for use of the court, using his own discretion as to quality and quantity. It is self-evident that those early people had faith in their public servants more than is now shown to the unfortunate wight who thirsts for political honor in the way of a county office. However, H. H. Snow is described as a remarkable man in his way, and was one of nature's noblemen. He had arrived in the county but a short time previous to the convening of the court, and having good clerical ability was the man for the hour. He afterward held some four or five of the county offices at one and the same time.

The Pierces lived some five miles south of Quincy near what was subsequently called the Alexander farm.

COUNTY SEAT SITE ENTERED

The quarter section designated by the commissioners as the county seat, not being subject to entry, the clerk was instructed at this term

of the court to apply to the land office at Edwardsville for its pre-emption according to an act of Congress, granting to counties the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of public lands for a county seat. In that day as in this, it was no trouble to make the order but it was decidedly more difficult to raise the money. It appears, as the following will show, that the county officials had personal credit. At least, the money was borrowed from one Russell Farnham, a river trader who agreed to loan the commissioners \$200, taking the personal note of the commissioners for the payment of the same. The following is a true copy of the note:

State of Illinois, }
Adams County, } ss.

For value received of Russell Farnham, we, the undersigned, county commissioners of said county, promise in the name of the aforesaid county, to pay him or his order the sum of two hundred dollars on or before the fifteenth day of May next, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, from the seventeenth day of August last till paid.

Dated at Quincy, this sixth of September, 1825.

Willard Keyes, }
Levi Wells, } County Commissioners.
Peter Journey. }

Witness:

Jeremiah Rose, Dep. Cl'k.
For Henry H. Snow, Cl'k.

The following are the endorsements on the note:

Paid Russell Farnham, two hundred and five dollars as per his receipt of April 10th, 1829. (\$205.)

Paid Mr. Farnham, seventy-four dollars and fifty-nine cents, being balance of interest due on this note, which amount is in full for principal and interest due him on the within note (without date).

Robert Tillson.

The note was, however, taken up on the 1st of May, 1830.

It appears from the above note that the money was obtained August 17, 1825, and the note given for it September 6th following; it has been said that Governor Wood made the arrangement for the money in the first place, thereby securing the land, and a conveyance was made by the United States to the County of Adams and its successors on the 13th of February, 1832.

QUINCY ORDERED PLATTED

In November, 1825, the County Commissioners' Court ordered that the land purchased from the Government be laid off and platted

as the Town of Quincy. Henry H. Snow was appointed to perform the work and to receive as compensation \$1 per day while so engaged, and he was authorized to employ assistants at the rate of 75 cents per day. The commissioners set apart Block 12 for a public square, and the west half of Block 11 was appropriated for the public buildings.

On Monday, September 5, 1825, the Commissioners' Court ordered that the persons then living in township 3, south range 8, west of the fourth principal meridian, be organized into a school, to be called District No. 1.

FIRST SALE OF QUINCY TOWN LOTS

On the 13th of December, 1825, fifty-one lots, which had been advertised for sale in the Edwardsville and St. Louis papers, were sold at public auction by the county commissioners, the most of them being purchased by the commissioners, sheriff and other citizens of the county, very few being sold to outside speculators. Their purchasers and purchase prices were as follows:

Lot 6, block 15, Peter Journey	\$19.50
Lot 5, block 15, Hiram R. Hawley.....	12.00
Lot 4, block 15, Doctor McMillen	12.00
Lot 3, block 15, Doctor McMillen	19.50
Lot 6, block 6, Peter Journey	18.50
Lot 5, block 6, Peter Journey	19.00
Lot 4, block 6, Willard Keyes	20.00
Lot 3, block 6, Willard Keyes	30.00
Lot 6, block 5, Willard Keyes	38.00
Lot 5, block 5, Willard Keyes	25.50
Lot 4, block 5, Edward White	20.50
Lot 3, block 5, Jeremiah Rose	21.00
Lot 2, block 5, Jeremiah Rose	6.00
Lot 7, block 15, Samuel Seward	6.50
Lot 2, block 16, Samuel Seward	6.50
Lot 8, block 15, Samuel Seward	10.00
Lot 1, block 16, Samuel Seward	15.00
Lot 1, block 19, John Wood	13.25
Lot 2, block 19, John Wood	16.75
Lot 3, block 19, Rufus Brown	19.00
Lot 4, block 19, Rufus Brown	27.00
Lot 1, block 18, Hiram R. Hawley.....	18.25
Lot 2, block 18, Hiram R. Hawley.....	18.00
Lot 3, block 18, Ira Pierce	14.50
Lot 4, block 18, Ira Pierce	11.50
Lot 1, block 17, John L. Soule.....	5.50
Lot 2, block 17, John Wood	4.00
Lot 3, block 17, H. H. Snow.....	6.00
Lot 4, block 17, H. H. Snow.....	12.25
Lot 4, block 14, Levi Wells	5.50

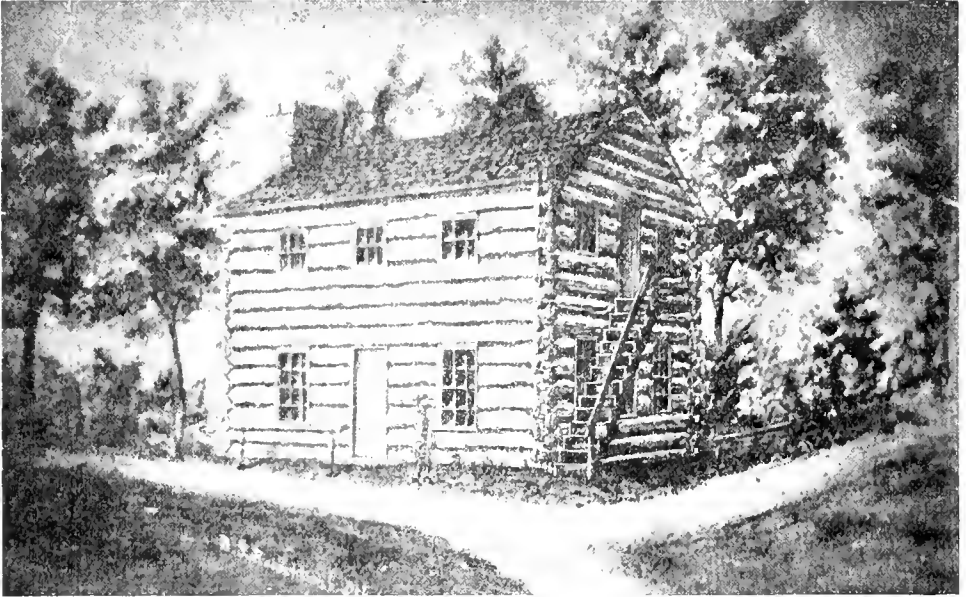
Lot 6, block 14, Levi Hadley	\$ 7.00
Lot 7, block 14, Levi Hadley	6.00
Lot 8, block 14, Levi Hadley	9.50
Lot 4, block 13, Levi Hadley	11.00
Lot 5, block 13, Levi Hadley	18.00
Lot 6, block 13, Samuel Seward	20.00
Lot 7, block 13, Levi Hadley	9.00
Lot 4, block 20, Peter Journey	16.25
Lot 5, block 20, Peter Journey	8.00
Lot 8, block 19, Jeremiah Rose	14.00
Lot 7, block 19, Jeremiah Rose	16.00
Lot 6, block 19, Rufus Brown	14.00
Lot 5, block 19, H. H. Snow.....	18.00
Lot 8, block 18, Asa Tyrer	14.50
Lot 7, block 18, Doctor McMillen	14.25
Lot 6, block 18, Levi Hadley	12.50
Lot 5, block 18, Levi Hadley	14.50
Lot 8, block 17, John L. Soule.....	10.00
Lot 7, block 17, John L. Soule.....	10.00
Lot 6, block 17, Daniel Moore	5.50
Lot 5, block 17, Rufus Brown	5.00

It is related that one of the old citizens of the county in commenting years afterward upon the opportunities presented in Quincy to acquire wealth by real estate investments, made the remark, "I remember when I could have purchased the whole of the lot on which the Quincy House now stands for a pair of boots." "Why," said the person whom he addressed, "did you not make the purchase?" "For a very good reason," he answered: "it was a cash offer, and I hadn't the boots."

FIRST LOG COURTHOUSE

After the election of officers and the platting of the county seat, the most pressing matter which remained unaccomplished was to provide permanent headquarters for the County Government and a home for the administration of justice through the courts. The pioneer citizens and officials of Adams County would not have put it thus impressively; they would have said: "Next, we had to have a courthouse." Looking practically toward that end, on Friday, December 16, 1825, the County Commissioners' Court instructed the sheriff to offer to the lowest bidder the building of a courthouse of the following description: "To be twenty-two feet long and eighteen feet wide and to be built of hewn logs seven inches thick; to be laid as close together as they are in Mr. Rose's house, with stone to be placed under the corners and the middle of each sill not less than eight inches high, and to be two stories high, the lower story to be eight feet high and the upper story five feet, with nine joists and eight sleepers; the

building to be covered with oak clapboards, four feet long and laid close together, and three boards thick, to be completed by the 15th of March, 1826." The structure was to contain a door and eight windows—four of twelve lights each and four of six lights. It was to have a double flooring of planks, each one and a quarter inches, laid on hewn puncheons. The center of the upper story was to be made of sawed planks, boards of clapboards, and that portion of the courthouse was to be reached by two flights of steps. The plans called for a good stone chimney, with fireplaces in both stories, the larger one (3½ feet wide at the back) in the lower story.



FIRST LOG COURTHOUSE

The work of placing the logs was let to John Soule for \$79; who also built the stairways. Willard Keyes put in the windows and doors, and Levi Hadley built the chimney.

The first courthouse was completed according to contract, and during the following decade was used not only for the purposes planned, but as a church, schoolhouse and public hall. At one period in its history court sat downstairs and the upper story was given over to carpentry and various clerical matters.

PIONEER COUNTY LEGISLATION

About the time the log courthouse was thrown open to the county at large, George Logan, the first permanent lawyer of the county, settled at Quincy and commenced practice. Through the records of the County Commissioners Court other pioneer events may also be traced.

In 1826 that body granted the first hotel license at the county seat to Rufus Brown; and he could not do business until he had paid into the country treasury the sum of \$1, with clerk's fees, and had his permit stowed away in his jeans, or other safe place. At the March term of the court the following rates for hotel feed and drink were fixed with all the nonchalance of the powers-that-be in 1918: For each meal of vittals, 25 cents; lodging for night, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; one-half a pint of whiskey, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; half a pint of brandy, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; half a pint of rum, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; half a pint of wine, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; bottle of wine, \$1.00; bottle of gin, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; horse feed per night, fodder and grain, 25 cents; single horse feed, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Brown opened his cabin hotel at the corner of Fourth and Maine, where the Newcomb House now stands, and later in the year George W. Hight opened a tavern under the hill on Front Street.

One of the first rules of the County Commissioners Court, adopted September 4, 1826, was as follows: "That this court always give their opinion in writing on any case of controversy, and that there shall be no argument after the decision of the court is given. The court shall, in all such cases of controversy, consult together privately or otherwise, as a majority of them shall think proper; and further, that either number of the court shall have the privilege of entering his protest, as a matter of record, to any opinion given by a majority of his court. All of which seemed businesslike and fair."

BURIAL GROUND RESERVED

On December 4th of that year the south half of what is now called Jefferson Square and which is the present site of the courthouse, was reserved as a burial ground for the people of Adams County, and the lot on Fifth Street immediately north was set aside for school purposes. The former tract was used as a cemetery for about nine years, when the ground at the southeast corner of Maine and Twenty-fourth streets was purchased for that purpose, and no interments were afterward made in Jefferson Square. Although many bodies were moved to the new grounds, some of the graves could not be identified and their contents were left undisturbed. These include several of the pioneers, whose descendants still reside in the city, as well as a number of travelers passing through the town who died en route. Governor Hubbard, the second governor of the state, was among those who were interred in the old cemetery and whose grave could not be identified.

Through the north half of the block, which was set aside for school purposes, originally ran a deep ravine. The title to that tract was long in dispute between the city and county, but finally their differences were settled, the ravine was filled up, the entire square improved and the 1876 courthouse was erected thereon. But we are far out-running the chronology of the story.

FIRST TEACHER AND FIRST PREACHER

Hardly had the little log courthouse been completed in the spring of 1826, before the few families at Quincy decided to open a school therein for the benefit of their children. Finally, somewhat late in 1827 they engaged as teacher a Presbyterian clergyman, from Abington, Massachusetts, who had journeyed thus far West in hope of strengthening a feeble constitution. He was a graduate of a New England college, and a man of more than ordinary culture and character. When his class had been completed it was found that its members were of all ages, some of the older scholars being young men and women as old as their teacher. The Porter School soon became one of Quincy's most noted institutions, and about a year after it was opened, in 1828, its head commenced the first regular preaching in town, the meeting place being also the courthouse. Mr. Porter died about 1832, and was long remembered for his talents and fine Christian character.

PROVIDING FOR JUDGE SNOW'S EXPANSION

Although the County Board had ordered a jail built as early as the spring of 1827, it was not completed until some years later; and during that period there seems to have been more need of a church building than a jail. In December of that year the commissioners perceived that the public service required a separate clerk's office, as Judge Henry H. Snow was at that time holding the offices of probate judge, recorder and county and circuit clerk, and had spread himself and his official belongings all over the second story of the courthouse. The pressing question in 1827 was to provide for the expansion of Judge Snow.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Until 1836 there had been no other public burial ground than the south half of the present Jefferson Square, which had been reserved for this purpose when the town was platted in 1825. A meeting of citizens was called on June 26th of that year to consider the establishment of another cemetery, which, in the following year, resulted in the purchase of the town from E. B. Kimball of about 8½ acres at the southeast corner of Maine and Twenty-fourth streets, now Madison Park. The price paid was \$642. There had probably been three hundred or more burials in the first named cemetery up to the time of its discontinuance, and most of them, as has been noted, were transferred to the other cemetery. Many of these, at a later date, were buried in Woodland Cemetery.

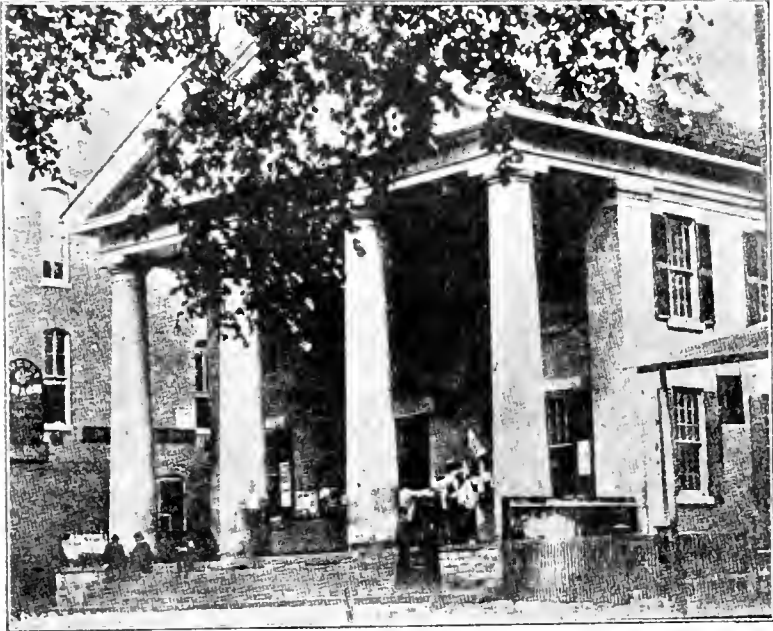
A. F. HUBBARD'S CLAIM TO FAME

As also stated, among the unidentified graves in the old cemetery was that which contained the remains of A. F. Hubbard, lieutenant-

governor of Illinois from 1822 to 1826—"a queer character," says the late Gen. John Tillson, "whose claim to fame lies more on what he was not, than on what he was, and who by this accident of an undiscovered grave obtained a more widely published notoriety than anything his merits of public service could have secured. His residence here was brief, and his public career marked only by his absurd and futile attempts to supplant Governor Coles during the latter's temporary absence from the state. He sought the governorship in 1826, but failed. The following slice from one of his speeches illustrates his capacity and character: 'Fellow citizens, I am a candidate for governor. I don't pretend to be a man of extraordinary talents, nor claim to be equal to Julius Caesar or Napoleon Bonaparte, and I ain't as great a man as my opponent, Governor Edwards. Yet I think I can govern you pretty well. I don't think it will require a very extra smart man to govern you; for to tell the truth, fellow citizens, I don't think you'll be hard to govern, no how.' He was well described by Governor Coles as a 'historic oddity.' A well enough meaning man, of shallow bearings, but inordinate aspirations, type of a class which we today see still survives. Men whom the shrewd and sarcastic Judge Purple used to speak of as 'fellows who forced themselves on the public, claiming that they have a mission to fill, which they most always Fool-fill.'"

THE GHOST WALKS AGAIN

The ghost of the opposition to Quincy as the county seat first walked in the year 1835 and materialized in the following year. The opposition was based on the phantom advantage designated by the term "geographical center of the county," which had slight substance while the country was quite raw and roads and other transportation facilities were negligible considerations. But even at that time, the center of the county's population was nearer Quincy than the geographical center, and although there was a strong sentiment in favor of the latter theory, it was overbalanced by those who really considered the question from the standpoint of "the greatest good to the greatest number." Accordingly, at the August election of 1835 the vote throughout the county stood: For Quincy, 618; for "commissioners' stake," 492. The "commissioners' stake," while purporting to be in the geographical center of the county was not really so. They are said to have first decided on the southwest quarter of section 10, range 1 south, 7 west, which location is now in Gilmer Township. The locality was quite widely advertised as Adamsburg, but when the commissioners actually arrived on the ground to fix the stake, the proprietors of the proposed seat of justice had left the state; so the former planted their stake two miles and a half further east, at or near the subsequent site of Columbus.



THE SECOND ADAMS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Completed in 1838; Burned in 1875. The Building Stood Opposite Washington Square on Fifth Street. Here Douglas Presided as Circuit Judge, 1841-43.

COURTHOUSE OF 1835-75

But, as stated, the people of the county decided that they were, on the whole, satisfied with the location of Quincy as their seat of justice, and in September, 1836, the County Commissioners Court invited proposals for the construction of a new courthouse, to be built of "brick of the best quality and in the neatest manner, the carpenters' and joiners' work to be of the best materials and finished in the most fashionable style." It was completed in 1838 and occupied until its destruction by fire in 1875. Three months afterward the old log courthouse went the same way.

DANGERS OF CHRONIC OFFICE HOLDING

It should be stated that at the general election of August, 1836, Earl Pierce was chosen sheriff of the county for the sixth time. It is said that he suddenly left for Texas under a cloud; that, though naturally frank and good-hearted, his long period of office-holding and his free-and-easy ways got the better of his honesty. Pierce had been sheriff since 1826 and at the time of his departure was also brigadier general of the State Militia. The 1836 election also placed in county offices Thomas C. King as coroner and A. W. Shim, George Taylor and John B. Young, as county commissioners.

A JAIL THOUGHT EXPEDIENT AND NECESSARY

The year following the completion of the courthouse official steps were taken to build a jail, which had previously progressed no further than suggestions. In the proceedings of the County Commissioners Court of June 6, 1839, an order was made to build the jail which stood in the rear of the courthouse on Fifth Street and was burned in 1873. Such order read: "Whereas, there is no jail or place of confinement for criminals in the County of Adams, it is therefore thought expedient and necessary that a jail should be built in said County of Adams for the confinement and safekeeping of criminals. It is therefore ordered that a jail be built in the Town of Quincy on the east part of the lot on which the courthouse now stands; said jail to be built with the front facing to the south and to range with the south side of the courthouse; said jail to be built after, and agreeable to a draft as now on file in the clerk's office.

"Ordered, that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to Joseph T. Holmes and J. O. Woodruff or bearer, for the purpose of commencing and carrying on the building of a jail in Quincy. The above sum to be issued in orders of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars each, the orders to draw twelve per cent per annum interest from the time they are taken out of the office until redeemed; said orders to be redeemed in twelve months after their date."

THE ORIGINAL ELECTION PRECINCTS

During the June meeting of 1839 the County Commissioners Court also divided the county into ten election precincts: The Northeast Precinct, for which elections were to be held at the house of Zacheus Dean, who, with Elliott Combs and Jonathan Browning, was appointed a judge thereof; Clayton Precinct, with Cyrus Cupen, George McMurray and Shannon Wallace judges of election, the house of David M. Campbell to be the polling place; Kingston Precinct, elections to be held at the house of William Hendricks, with George W. Williams, Azariah Mayfield and Richard Buffington as judges; Liberty Precinct, the house of D. P. Meacham to be the polling place and John Wigle, William Hart and Jacob Hunsaker, judges; Payson Precinct, with Thomas Crocker, Alexander Furst and David Collins, judges, and the store of J. C. Bernard the polling place; Quincy Precinct, "the old judges to serve," and no mention made as to the place for holding elections; Burton Precinct, for which the house of M. H. Daniels was named as the polling place and E. M. King, John Doty and John G. Himpfrey judges of elections; Columbus Precinct, elections to be held in the schoolhouse at the village of Columbus, with M. D. McCann, John Thomas and George Smith, judges of elections; Houston Precinct, elections for which were to be held at the house of H. A. Cyrus, with David Strickler, John W. McFarland and Richard Seaton judges, and Woodville Precinct, all elections to be held at the village by that name under the supervision of Benjamin Robertson, Martin Shurry and Simeon Curtis, judges.

COLUMBUS FIGHTS FOR THE COUNTY SEAT

In March of that year (1839) Columbus, the village at the approximate center of the county, was incorporated, and the Advocate started by Frank Higbee as an avowed champion of that place for the county seat as against Quincy. The election which was to test the relative strength of the candidates was held August 2, 1841, and on the face of the returns Columbus won by a vote of 1,636 to 1,545. A committee of Quincy citizens was at once appointed to contest the vote. It consisted of Joel Rice, J. H. Luce, John Wood and J. T. Holmes, and Abraham Wheat and Andrew Johnston, as legal counsel, represented them in the proceedings before the County Commissioners Court. The first petition of the Quincy Committee was presented to William Richards, George Smith and Eli Seehorn, the county commissioners, on September 7, 1841, and claimed that although the apparent majority in favor of Columbus was 91, in reality more than 100 illegal votes had been cast for the location of the county seat at Columbus. Messrs. Richards and Seehorn gave it as their opinion that the commissioners had the legal right to hear the contest; to go behind the returns and judge of the legality of the votes cast in the election. Commissioner Smith dissented from their opinion, and Willard Graves

and others, representing Columbus, through Nehemiah Bushnell, their counsel, formally appealed from the decision of the majority of the County Commissioners Court. The appeal was granted on condition that the representative of the Columbus people bond himself in the sum of \$100, to be paid provided the majority opinion should be affirmed by the higher court.

Judge Stephen A. Douglas, of the Circuit Court, ordered the removal of the official records from Quincy to Columbus in the month following the election, but Messrs. Richards and Seehorn refused to obey his writ of mandamus. Then, in March, he issued a peremptory writ, and the Quincy people appealed to the State Supreme Court. It was argued before that body in July by George C. Dixon for the commissioners and Archibald Williams for the Columbus claimants, and the decision was ordered deferred until December.

MARQUETTE AND HIGHLAND COUNTIES

At this point, we again fall back upon General Tillson's annals. "Immediately after the August election of 1842," he says, "the contest took a new shape, and a bombshell was thrown into the Columbus camp which broke its unity and resulted in the full defeat of all its aspirations. At a meeting held in Quincy on the 26th of October the proposition was agreed to that the Legislature should be asked to divide the county by cutting off the ten townships on the eastern side of Adams, and thereby form a new county. Columbus was asked to unite with this movement, but refused. In fact, Columbus could not safely agree to it, for the reason that the town lies on the extreme western edge of the proposed new county—a part of it being in Gilmer Township—and the village would thus be cut in two. The same objection would then lie against Columbus as a county seat—'away at one side of the county'—that had before been used against Quincy.

"This project stirred into activity every local interest in the county and proved that the previous movement had not been based on a preference for Columbus merely, but for a county center. A half score of plans were started for outlining new counties, most of them not favoring a division of the county, but demanding, if a division of the county should be made, that it should be so outlined as to make a central point the county seat, most generally ignoring Columbus. Some of these proposed to take in part of Hancock, some part of Schuyler, and some part of Brown or Pike; and all seemed to have forgotten about Columbus. The end was not difficult to foresee.

"This movement, adroitly originated for a division of the county, so as to compromise the differences between eastern and western sections, practically decided, at the very outset, that the county seat ultimately would remain at Quincy. Time had been gained, and the issue transferred itself again to the State Legislature, which then convened every two years on the first Monday in December.

"As early as the 19th of December, at the session of 1842-43,

Mr. Wheat, one of the representatives from Adams County, introduced a bill for the division of the county based upon the proposition which had been made and adopted at the meeting at Quincy on the 26th of October. Upon this, there followed a flood of petitions for and remonstrances against the proposed action, coming from all parts of the county, with every variety of project, proposition and suggestion. It was made a matter of long, bitter and doubtful discussion, and came to a final determination in the early part of 1843, resulting in a nominal division of the county, which separation stood as of a record which was never practically completed throughout the following five years."

The act creating Marquette from the eastern part of Adams was approved February 11, 1843, and provided that the justices of the peace within the limits of the original territory, as well as Daniel Harrison, school commissioner; George Smith, one of the county commissioners, and Jonas Grubb, coroner—all of whom resided in old Adams County—should hold over as officials of the newly erected county. The State Supreme Court decided in a test case, which Andrew Redman (who had been elected a justice of the peace for the Columbus Precinct, Marquette County) brought against Nicholas Wren, clerk of Adams County, to compel the latter to issue Redman a certificate of election—that Marquette County was an independent political body and absolutely separate from Adams. That was the decision of Judge Thomas, the successor of Judge Douglas to the Circuit Bench.

But though elections took place in Marquette County, at stated times and places, no officers ever qualified and it paid no taxes to either state or county for the term of five years; and during these several years of contention over the county seat and Marquette County, Columbus continued actually the seat of justice.

But E. H. Buckley, a lawyer of Columbus and one of its strongest champions, was elected to the Legislature in 1846 and appeared in his seat therein when the session opened in December. He prepared a bill, and overcame strong opposition to it, changing the name of Marquette, and creating from its old territory, with the addition of a small portion of Gilmer Township, the County of Highland. His bill became a law in February, 1847, and he afterward represented Highland County in the Legislature. The two counties were reunited in 1846 under the good old name of Adams County.

JUDICIAL REFORM AND SLAVERY

The next event of importance to vitally affect Adams County was the promulgation of the constitution of 1848. In March of that year the instrument which had been framed at Springfield in the summer of 1847 was submitted to the people for ratification. The features which had caused the most discussion were those in regard to the elective judiciary of the Circuit Bench and the creation of a sep-

arate State Supreme Court: barring slaves from Illinois, and the proposed tax of two mills on the dollar to be applied to the reduction of the public debt. In Adams County, out of a total of 2,241, the majority for the constitution proper was 923.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ADOPTED

Under the constitution of 1848, Adams was one of the first counties in the state to adopt the system of township organization. Under the old system most of the local business was transacted by three commissioners in each county, who constituted a County Court which held quarterly sessions. During the period ending with the constitutional convention of 1847, a large portion of the state had been settled by a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. Under the stress of this feeling, the constitutional provisions of 1848, and the law of 1849 extending them, were enacted, permitting counties to adopt township organization. Those north of the Illinois River, comprising the bulk of the New England population, adopted the change earlier than those in the southern portion of the state, which clung more tenaciously to the more aristocratic form of county government which originated in the Old Dominion.

In December, 1849, Adams County effected its transformation from the old county system, centering in the County Commissioners Court, to the plan of township representation as embodied in the Board of Supervisors. On the sixth of that month, the court appointed Thomas Enlow, Augustus E. Bowles and William Berry as commissioners to divide the county into townships. They reported on the eighth of the following March (1850), with the following township divisions, twenty in all:

Clayton.—The whole of Congressional Township, 1 north, 5 west.

North East.—The whole of Congressional Township, 2 north, 5 west.

Camp Point.—The whole of Congressional Township, 1 north, 6 west.

Houston.—The whole of Congressional Township, 2 north, 6 west.

Honey Creek.—The whole of Congressional Township, 1 north, 7 west.

Keene.—The whole of Congressional Township, 2 north, 7 west.

Ursa.—The whole of Congressional Township, 1 north, 8 west, and of fractional township 1 north, 9 west, and all that portion of country in townships 2 north, 8 west and 2 north, 9 west, which lies south of Bear Creek.

Lafayette.—All that portion of country in townships 2 north, 8 west, 2 north, 9 west, and fractional township 2 north, 10 west, which lies south of said Bear Creek.

Jackson.—The whole of Congressional Township 1 south, 5 west, and the north half of Congressional Township 2 south, 5 west.

Beverly.—The whole of Congressional Township 3 south, 5 west, and the south half of Congressional Township 2 south, 5 west.

Columbus.—The whole of Congressional Township 1 south, 6 west.

Liberty.—The whole of Congressional Township 2 south, 6 west.

Richland.—The whole of Congressional Township 3 south, 6 west.

Dover.—The whole of Congressional Township 1 south, 7 west.

Burton.—The whole of Congressional Township 2 south, 7 west.

Payson.—The whole of Congressional Township 3 south, 7 west.

Ellington.—The whole of Congressional Township 1 south, 8 west, and fractional township 1 south, 9 west, except that portion of said fractional township included in the corporate limits of the City of Quincy.

Melrose.—The whole of Congressional Township 2 south, 8 west, and fractional township 2 south, 9 west, except that portion of said fractional township included within the corporate limits of the City of Quincy.

Benton.—The whole of Congressional Township 3 south, 8 west, and fractional township 3 south, 9 west.

Quincy.—The whole of the corporate limits of the City of Quincy.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The first Board of Supervisors of Adams County met in the old courthouse on June 3, 1850, and those present were John P. Robbins, John M. Ruddell, Grason Orr, Baptist Hardy, Jabez Lovejoy, John T. Battell, Joseph Kern, Alexander M. Smith, David Wolf, Williston Stephens, Solomon Cusick, Thomas Bailey, William H. Tandy, Robert G. Kay, Thomas Crocker, Stephen F. Safford and Edward Sharp. Mr. Tandy was chosen chairman and the following changes were made in the names of townships: From Lafayette to Lima, Benton to Fall Creek, Dover to Gilmer, Richland to Richfield, and Jackson to Concord. Various tax matters were settled; the paupers of the county provided for: it was resolved that the board "grant no license to any one to sell ardent spirits in the county," and the grand and petit jurors were named for the October term of the Circuit Court. The report of the county treasurer for three months of 1850 indicates that he had received a trifle over \$2,744 from all sources and expended all but 35 cents of it. That official was ordered to borrow \$1,500 to meet expenses, at a rate of interest not to exceed 10 per cent.

THE TWENTY POLLING PRECINCTS

The Board of Supervisors at its next meeting, November 1, 1850, divided the county into twenty precincts, with judges and polling places as follows:

Quincy.—Polling place, courthouse, with Adam Schmitt, Lorenzo Bull and William B. Powers judges of election for the first poll, and J. D. Morgan, Christopher Diekhute and Robert S. Benneson, judges of the second poll.

Ellington.—Polling place, stone house known as the "old Jacobs place"; Samuel Jameson, A. E. Bowles and William C. Powell, judges of election.

Ursa.—Polling place, the Ursa Schoolhouse; judges of election, William Loughlin, Gabriel Keath and Joel Frazier.

Lima.—Polling place, Beebe House, Village of Lima; judges of election, E. P. Wade, Henry Nulton and Thomas Hillurn.

Honey Creek.—Polling place, schoolhouse on section 16; judges of election, John A. White, John Johnson and L. A. Weed.

Keene.—Polling place, schoolhouse on section 16; judges of election, William H. Robertson, R. L. Thurman and James Shaamon.

Houston.—Polling place, brick schoolhouse on section 16; judges of election, David Strickler, Samuel Woods and John Kern.

Northeast.—Polling place, Franklin Schoolhouse; judges of election, Elliott Combs, E. B. Hoyl and William Robins.

Camp Point.—Polling place, McFarland Schoolhouse; judges of election, John Robertson, Lewis McFarland and William Thompson.

Clayton.—Polling place, postoffice in Clayton Village; judges of election, Hiram Boyle, Thomas Curry and James C. Carpenter.

Concord.—Polling place, house of Elisha Turner; judges of election, John Ansemuse, David Hobbs and Elisha Turner.

Columbus.—Polling place, red schoolhouse in Village of Columbus; judges of election, Francis Turner, James Thomas and George Johnson.

Gilmer.—Polling place, McNeil Schoolhouse; judges of election, Thomas D. Warren, John Lummis and John I. Gilmer, Jr.

Liberty.—Polling place, schoolhouse in Village of Liberty; judges of election, Ira Pierce, Ebenezer Chaplin and Lewis J. Thompson.

Beverly.—Polling place, house of Solomon Perkins; judges of election, Isaac Perkins, James Sykes, Jr., and George W. Williams.

Richfield.—Polling place, center schoolhouse; judges of election, James Woods, Henry Farmer and Isaac Cleveland.

Burton.—Polling place, wagon shop of Mr. Enlow; judges of election, Samuel G. Blivens, William Richards and Joseph Leverette.

Payson.—Polling place, house of Benjamin Hoar, Village of Payson; judges of election, Thomas J. Shepherd, William Shinn and John O. Bernard.

Fall Creek.—Polling place, center schoolhouse; judges of election, Silas Beebe, John Bean and Joseph Journey.

Melrose.—Polling place, schoolhouse near Amos Baneroft's; judges of election, Noah Swain, John Wood and Amos Baneroft.

OFFICIAL ACCOMMODATIONS EXTENDED

Several years after the county had thus been divided into townships and organized, civilly and politically, under the township system, the authorities decided to do something toward the improvement of the official accommodations. To be more exact, in 1853 the old brick

courthouse on the east side of Washington Square was extended in the rear, and by an arrangement between the city and county, the municipality obtained the use of one of the large lower rooms for a council chamber and clerk's office, which was thus occupied during the succeeding fourteen years.

FIRE FORCES BUILDING OF NEW COURTHOUSE

Agitation over the question of a presentable courthouse had commenced among the county solons and citizens in general, several years before the structure was completed; and then it might not have been finished had not the old courthouse been rendered useless by fire. The matter was discussed in the local press and by public-spirited citizens some time in 1868 before the County Board took official cognizance of it. At the December term of that body a committee was appointed to attend the Legislature and secure authority to issue bonds and take other steps to build a new courthouse and jail. Its members were Perry Alexander, Silas Bailey, A. W. Blakesly, Benjamin Berrian and James H. Hendrickson. The object of their visit was accomplished, but in February, 1869, the Board of Supervisors refused to approve the bill passed by the Legislature.

The project seemed to rest most quiescent until on the ninth of January, 1875, when flames licked up most of the framework of the old courthouse, fortunately sparing the books and records which were moved to neighborhood buildings. The jail, at the rear of the courthouse, also escaped, although some of the sheriff's boarders were escorted to the city police station to be perfectly safe and provided for possible contingencies.

After holding several meetings the County Board decided to provide quarters for the sheriff, county and circuit clerks and the several courts in the partially destroyed courthouse. Portions of the first floor were repaired for these purposes, and, although the accommodations were anything but convenient and comfortable, especially in the summer months, the county officials, judges and the public made the best of an unavoidably bad situation. While the repairs were progressing, the county and circuit clerks had their offices in Dill's Block, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The temporary official quarters were occupied until the new courthouse was completed in 1877.

COATSBURG SUBSIDES

Numerous meetings were held on the issue for or against removal of the county seat, which was to be decided at the coming election in November. Coatsburg was the only place in the running against Quincy, and its claims for the advisability of making the change were its more central location, the probable saving of expense if the new courthouse should be built at that point, and the large number of

voters who had signed the petition for removal. The speakers for Quincy were largely in the majority. Such as Col. William A. Richardson, Hon. A. H. Browning and Hon. J. W. Carter, with numerous lesser lights, pressed home their points for Quincy, while John Hendrickson held the fort for Coatsburg. The entire vote polled was 7,281, and the majority against removal was 4,172, which seemed to lay the pretensions of Coatsburg in the dust as far as the county seat was concerned.

JEFFERSON SQUARE SELECTED AS SITE

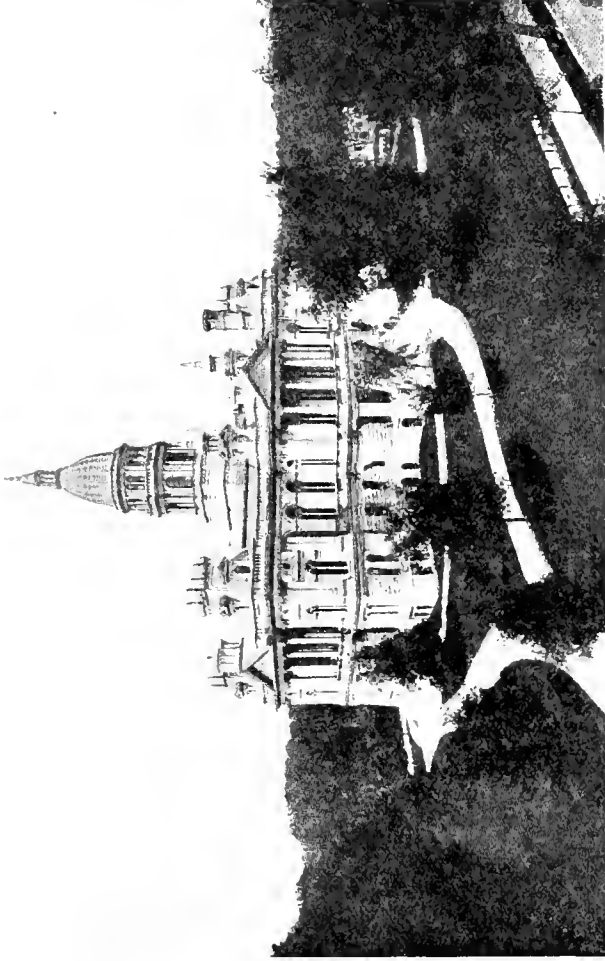
Although various sites were offered for the proposed new county buildings, the contest finally settled down to a rivalry between Jefferson Square and Washington Park. In May after the fire the County Board received a communication from the City Council offering to deed Jefferson Square to the county, in case an agreement could be made to build a courthouse thereon. Later the County Board voted in favor of Washington Park, but at its September meeting (1875) accepted the city's proposition and declared, by seventeen ayes and fourteen nays, that Jefferson Square was preferable. A further resolution was adopted requesting the City Council of Quincy to prepare the deeds conveying the square to the county and have them approved by the county attorney; finally, that the deeds be deposited in the hands of a third party, and in the event of the removal of the county seat to Coatsburg, or any other point outside the City of Quincy, the papers mentioned should be returned to the party making the same.

In the meantime V. S. Penfield had been in custody of the papers conveying the city's interest in Jefferson Square to the county, in case the seat of justice remained at Quincy. Now it was perfectly safe to pass them over. Therefore, although the deed to the north half of Jefferson Square was executed October 1, 1875, by Robert S. Benneson, president of the Board of Education, and Albert Demaree, clerk, it was not received and entered of record on the county clerk's books until at the special December meeting of the Board of Supervisors in that year.

STEPS IN BUILDING OF PRESENT COURTHOUSE

In the meantime the plan of John S. McKean had been accepted out of three submitted, after several doubtful points regarding the strength of the main supports had been settled by Captain Eads in favor of the architect. A majority of the Building Committee of the board submitted a detailed report of plans and specifications in January, 1876, and further recommended the construction of a jail in the basement of the new courthouse at a cost of \$20,000, which would probably bring the entire cost of the building to \$215,000 or \$220,000.

Pending the consideration of this report, the board was notified of the death of William A. Richardson, one of the supervisors.



THE COURTHOUSE OF TODAY

At the February meeting in 1876 a communication was received from the mayor of Quincy, suggesting the Fourth of July as an appropriate day for laying the corner-stone of the new courthouse. The bond of Architect McKean for \$10,000 was also received and approved.

In pursuance of an order issued by the Board of Supervisors and a vote of popular approval at the fall election of 1876, an issue of \$200,000 eight per cent bonds was authorized to aid in the building of the courthouse. In July of the following year it was ordered that half of that amount, which had been printed but not issued, be destroyed, and that a new issue be put out—one-half payable in March, 1881, and one-half in March, 1882. At the same time, Messrs. Larkworthy and Burge tendered to the use of the board the use of the courthouse for that session, with the proviso, on the part of that body, that an acceptance of such offer should not be construed as an acceptance of the building.

On the ninth of July, 1877, the Board of Supervisors held its first meeting in the new courthouse, and a few days afterward it was formally accepted as satisfactory from the hands of its builders. The cost of its construction had considerably exceeded the original estimates, amounting to nearly \$290,000; and yet, in resigning as chairman of the Board of Supervisors, several months after the courthouse had been occupied, Ira Tyler wrote to his co-workers as follows: "For the last two years your duties have been very arduous and difficult. Within that period you have constructed a courthouse and jail, which is one of the most substantial, beautiful and economically constructed buildings in the West, and at so small a cost for that class of a building, that scarcely a tax-payer in the county is dissatisfied. So low have been the bids that it is believed that no contractor has made a fair profit, while some have lost money."

As completed, the handsome structure, two stories and basement, was of brick faced with cut stone, 105 by 175 feet in dimensions. A massive and ornate dome rose above the slate roof to a height of ninety feet and at the four extreme angles of the building were four turreted towers. The style of exterior architecture may be called an adaptation of the Corinthian order, or Renaissance. In each of the four fronts is a spacious double portico, approached by a wide staircase which gives access to the first story. The basement, eleven feet in height, contained the jail, with the heating apparatus for the courthouse. On the first floor were the offices of the county and circuit clerks, the county treasurer, sheriff, recorder, collector and surveyor. The second story was devoted to a chamber for the Board of Supervisors, the County Courtroom and the Circuit Court, and private rooms for the judge and juries, and the first sitting of the latter body was held October 22, 1877.

Since the completion of the courthouse in 1877, many changes for the better have been made in its interior accommodations and arrangements to meet the growing demands of the years as to sanitation, con-

venience and comfort. The county superintendent of schools has his offices in the second story. In 1878, the next year after the courthouse was built, the pastors of Quincy filed an objection with the Board of Supervisors to using the basement as a county jail, and every examination by the state auditors has criticised that arrangement. "However," says Judge Lyman McCarl, in one of his historical addresses, "the basement has been used as a jail from the time of its construction, thirty-eight years ago (delivered in 1916), and during all that time not a single death has occurred as the result of a disease contracted in this jail."

All the interior surroundings of the courthouse are modern and sanitary, and the well-kept grounds without, which rise gradually from the four thoroughfares bounding the square, make an attractive and imposing setting for the structure which is stately of itself.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTY

Adams County has had many able representatives both in the county and the state governments, as the following roster will show. In the earlier years, when the population was meager, most of the able citizens of the county were drawn into public affairs of more or less prominence, but with the increase of settlers it was not necessary to call upon the same lot continuously. Judge Henry H. Snow, Earl Pierce, Asa Tyrer, William H. Tandy and others, who had almost a monopoly on office-holding for many years, walked from the scene and their successors were legion.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1825-69

James Black, recorder.....	July 8, 1825
Levi Headley, sheriff.....	August 30, 1825
Asa Tyrer, coroner.....	August 30, 1825
Henry H. Snow, judge probate.....	September 15, 1825
Henry H. Snow, judge probate.....	January 23, 1826
Henry H. Snow, recorder.....	January 23, 1826
Hugh White, surveyor.....	January 23, 1826
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	September 6, 1826
Asa Tyrer, coroner.....	September 6, 1826
Heman Wallace, coroner.....	September 6, 1828
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	December 5, 1828
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	November 27, 1830
Thomas Moon, coroner.....	November 27, 1830
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	September 5, 1832
William P. Reader, coroner.....	September 5, 1832
H. Patton, surveyor.....	April 28, 1834
Harris Patton, surveyor.....	June 2, 1834
J. M. Whiting, coroner.....	August 22, 1834
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	August 29, 1834

Harris Patton, surveyor.....	December 24,	1834
C. M. Billington, recorder.....	August 22,	1835
Harris Patton, surveyor.....	August 22,	1835
Thomas C. King, coroner.....	August 24,	1836
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	August 24,	1836
Wm. G. Flood, probate judge.....	February 17,	1837
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff.....	November 29,	1837
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff.....	August 21,	1838
Jas. M. Hattan, coroner.....	August 23,	1838
Geo. H. Holton, recorder.....	August 17,	1839
Joel G. Williams, surveyor.....	August 17,	1839
Thomas Jasper, sheriff.....	August 12,	1840
John T. Gilmer, coroner.....	August 12,	1840
Jonas Grubb, coroner.....	August 12,	1842
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff.....	August 13,	1842
John H. Holton, recorder.....	August 29,	1843
Thos. J. Williams, surveyor.....	August 29,	1843
James M. Pittman, sheriff.....	August 12,	1841
L. Frazer, coroner.....	August 16,	1844
James M. Pittman, sheriff.....	August 18,	1846
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....	August 18,	1846
John H. Holton, recorder.....	August 19,	1847
Washington Wren, sheriff.....	August 16,	1848
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....	August 16,	1848
Philo A. Goodwin, county judge.....	November 17,	1849
J. C. Bernard, county clerk.....	November 22,	1849
Peter Lott, circuit clerk.....	September 4,	1848
Abner E. Humphrey, sheriff.....	November 20,	1850
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....	November 20,	1850
B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....	November 22,	1851
Levi Palmer, sheriff.....	November 20,	1852
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....	November 20,	1852
C. M. Woods, circuit clerk.....	November 20,	1852
G. W. Luch, county clerk.....	November 21,	1853
W. H. Cather, county judge.....	November 20,	1853
A. Tonzalin, school commissioner.....	February 21,	1854
John Field, county clerk.....	April 11,	1854
William Lane sheriff.....	November 15,	1854
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....	November 15,	1854
B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....	November 15,	1855
John P. Cadogan, sheriff.....	November 12,	1856
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....	November 12,	1856
Thomas W. Macfall, circuit clerk.....	November 11,	1856
Wm. H. Cather, county judge.....	November 21,	1857
Alex. Johnson, county clerk.....	November 21,	1857
B. I. Chatten, county surveyor.....	November 21,	1857
Wilson Lance, treasurer.....	November 3,	1857
Asa W. Blakesly, school commissioner.....	November 3,	1857

J. H. Hendrickson, sheriff.....	November 10, 1858
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....	November 10, 1858
N. T. Lane, school commissioner.....	1859
Eli Seehorn, county treasurer.....	1859
B. I. Chatten county surveyor.....	1859
Wm. M. Avis, school commissioner.....	December 25, 1860
Maurice Kelly, sheriff.....	November 26, 1860
W. S. M. Anderson, circuit clerk.....	November 26, 1860
James Wimean, coroner.....	November 26, 1860
E. B. Baker, county judge.....	November 18, 1861
Alex. Johnson, county clerk.....	November 18, 1861
Peter Smith, county surveyor.....	November 18, 1861
John Steinagel, sheriff.....	November 28, 1862
Geo. D. Watson, coroner.....	November 28, 1862
F. G. Johnson, county treasurer.....	November 13, 1863
Peter Smith, county surveyor.....	November 13, 1863
H. S. Davis, school commissioner.....	1863
Samuel T. Brooks, circuit clerk.....	November 28, 1864
Wm. L. Humphrey, sheriff.....	November 28, 1864
Geo. D. Watson, coroner.....	November 28, 1864
Chas. H. Morton, county clerk.....	November 15, 1865
Thos. J. Mitchell, county judge.....	November 22, 1865
Seth W. Grammer, superintendent of schools.....	November 22, 1865
Chas. Petrie, county surveyor.....	November 25, 1865
Thos. W. Gaines, county treasurer.....	November 25, 1865
Henry C. Craig, sheriff.....	November 25, 1866
John W. Morehead, circuit clerk.....	November 26, 1866
Alex. Brown, coroner.....	November 28, 1866
Peter Smith, surveyor.....	November 28, 1867
Joseph Lummis, treasurer.....	November 22, 1867
J. M. Earel, sheriff.....	November 17, 1868
John W. Morehead, circuit clerk.....	November 19, 1868
Alex. Brown, coroner.....	November 30, 1868
Thos. J. Mitchell, county judge.....	November (2) 23, 1869
Chas. H. Morton, county clerk.....	November (2) 10, 1869
N. Morehead, circuit clerk.....	
Wm. Fletcher, treasurer.....	November (2) 30, 1869
B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....	November (2) 18, 1869
Jno. H. Black, superintendent of schools.....	November (2) 29, 1869

THE DECADE, 1870-79

1870—Napoleon Morehead, circuit clerk; John M. Kreitz, sheriff; Alexander Brown, coroner.

1871—Edwin Cleveland, treasurer; Philip Fahs, surveyor.

1872—W. G. Ewing, state's attorney; George Brophy, circuit clerk; G. C. Trotter, sheriff; Alexander Brown, coroner.

1873—J. C. Thompson, county judge; Willis Hazelwood, county clerk.

1874—George W. Craig, sheriff; Alex. Brown, coroner.

1875—S. G. Earel, treasurer; Seth. J. Morey, surveyor.

1876—William H. Govert, state's attorney; George Brophy, circuit clerk; John S. Pollock, sheriff; Elihu Seehorn, coroner; Philip Fahs, surveyor.

1877—Benjamin F. Berrian, county judge; Willis Hazelwood, county clerk; Anton Binkert, treasurer; John H. Black, superintendent of schools.

1878—Edwin Cleveland, county treasurer; John H. Black, superintendent of schools.

1879—Henry Ordning, sheriff; Elihu Seehorn, coroner.

COVERING 1882-1918

County Treasurers—1882, John S. Cruttenden; 1886, John B. Kreitz; 1890, James B. Corrigan; 1894, George McAdams; 1898, James McKimay; 1902, Frank Sommet; 1906, Blatchford A. McCoy; 1910, Joseph L. Thomas; 1914-18, E. W. Peter.

Surveyors—1880, Peter Smith; 1885, John R. Nevins; 1888, Ferguson A. Grover; 1896, Edward C. Wells; 1900, F. L. Hancock; 1904 W. H. DeGroot; 1912-15, Lilburn Richardson (deputy under Mr. DeGroot, died in June, 1915, while in office); H. D. Mueller appointed to fill out unexpired term in 1915, and elected in 1916 (still in office).

Coroners—1888, Ichabod H. Miller; 1892, Michael Ryan; 1896, William K. Haselwood; 1900, Benjamin B. Lummis; 1904, W. R. Thomas; 1908, Michael J. Healey; 1916, Lawrence Amen.

State's Attorneys—1884, Oscar P. Bonney; 1890, Carl E. Epler, filled out Bonney's term; 1892, Albert Akers; 1896, George H. Wilson; 1900, Clay Crewdson; 1904, William B. Sheets; 1908, John T. Gilmer; 1912, Fred G. Wolfe; 1916, J. LeRoy Adair.

Circuit Clerks—1896, Joseph L. Sheridan; 1900, Hiram R. Wheat; 1904, Sanford C. Pitney; 1908, Erde W. Beatty (still in office). George Brophy served as circuit clerk from 1876 to 1896.

County Clerks—1897, Jackson R. Pierce; 1910, John A. Connery; 1914, W. J. Smith (in office). Willis Haselwood was county clerk from 1877 to 1897.

County Judges—1894, Carl E. Epler; 1902, Charles B. McCrory; Judge McCrory resigned in the spring of 1910 and, under appointment from the governor, J. Frank Garner served until December of that year; Lyman McCarl, since that month.

Circuit Judges—1879, John H. Williams; 1885, William Marsh; 1891, Oscar P. Bonney; 1897, John C. Broady; 1903, Albert Akers (still on the bench). Judge Joseph Sibley was on the circuit bench from 1855 to 1879.

Sheriffs—1880, R. M. Gray; 1882, Ben Heekle; 1886, Richard Seaton; 1890, J. W. Vancil; 1894, Adolph F. Roth; 1898, John Roth; 1902, Ed Smith; 1906, Bennett W. Thomas; 1910, Joseph H. Lipps; 1914, John Coens (in office).

Recorders—1892, Ben. Heckle; 1896, Rolla McNeall; 1900, Ben. Heckle; 1904, David P. Lawless; 1908, James M. Buffington (in office).

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES

(Unless otherwise stated from Adams County)

State Senators—Elected in 1818, George Caldwell, of Madison County; 1822, Theophilus W. Smith, of Madison; 1826, Thomas Carlin, of Greene; 1828, Henry J. Ross, Pike; 1832, Archibald Williams; 1836, O. H. Browning; 1840, James H. Ralston; 1844, Jacob Smith; 1848, Hugh L. Sutphen, Pike; 1850, John Woods; 1853, Solomon Parsons, Pike; 1854, William H. Carlin; 1858, Austin Brooks; 1862, B. T. Schofield, Hancock; 1866, Samuel R. Chittenden; 1870, J. N. Richardson; 1870, Jesse Williams, Hancock; 1872, George W. Burns; 1873, Maurice Kelly; 1874, Bernard Arutzen; 1878-85, Maurice Kelly (resigned August 5, 1885); 1886-90, George W. Dean; 1890-97, Albert W. Wells (died and succeeded by John McAdams); 1897-1902, John McAdams; 1902, Thomas Meehan, Scott; 1904, Thomas Bare, Calhoun; 1908, Campbell S. Hearne, who died in 1914 and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Chas. R. McNay.

Representatives—1818, Abraham Prickett, Madison County; 1818, Samuel Whitesides, Monroe; 1818, John Howard; 1820, Nathaniel Buckmaster, Madison; 1820, William Otwell; 1820, Joseph Bronaugh; 1822, N. Hansom, Pike (ejected); 1826, Henry J. Ross, Pike; 1826, Levi J. Roberts; 1828, John Turney, Peoria; 1828, John Allen, Joe Daviess; 1828, A. W. Caverly, Greene; 1830, Joel Wright, Fulton; 1830, Samuel C. Pearce, Calhoun; 1830, Charles Gregory; 1832, William G. Flood; 1832, Philip W. Martin; 1834, William Ross, Pike; 1834, Thomas H. Owen; 1836, George Galbraith; 1836, James H. Ralston; 1837, Archibald Williams; 1838, A. Williams; 1838, William G. Flood; 1840, Robert Star; 1840, William Laughlin; 1842, John G. Humphrey; 1842, O. H. Browning; 1842, A. Jonas; 1842, R. W. Star; 1842, P. B. Garrett; 1842, A. Wheat; 1844, Peter Lott; 1844, William Hendrix; 1844, William Miller; 1846, I. N. Morris; 1846, William Hendrix; 1846, James H. Seehorn; 1846, E. H. Buckley, Marquette (then attached to Adams); 1848, O. C. Skinner; 1848, John Marriott; 1850, J. R. Hobbs; 1850, J. M. Pittman; 1851, J. W. Singleton, Brown; 1852, John Moses, Brown; 1852, J. Wolf; 1853, J. W. Singleton, Brown; 1853, H. Boyle; 1854, Eli Seehorn; 1854, H. V. Sullivan; 1856, Samuel Holmes; 1856-58, M. M. Bane; 1858, W. Metcalf; 1860, J. W. Singleton, Brown; 1860, W. C. Harrington; 1862, A. E. Wheat; 1862, William Brown; 1864, Thomas Redmond; 1864, William T. Yeargain; 1866, Henry L. Warren; 1866, P. G. Corkins; 1868, Thomas Jasper; 1868, John E. Downing; 1870, George J. Richardson; 1870, H. S. Trimble; 1870, Maurice Kelly; 1872, Ira M. Moore; 1872, Charles Ballou; 1872, N. Bushnell; 1873, John Tillson; 1873, A. G. Griffith;

1874, Ira M. Moore; 1874, R. H. Downing; 1874, J. C. Bates; 1876, H. S. Davis; 1876, J. H. Hendrickson; 1876, Thomas G. Black; 1878, Absalom Samuels; 1878, Joseph N. Carter; 1878, Samuel Mileham; 1880, Joseph N. Carter; 1880, John McAdams; 1880, William A. Richardson; 1882, Thomas G. Black; 1882, James E. Purnell; 1882, James E. Downing; 1884, Fred P. Taylor; 1884, Samuel Mileham; 1884-88, William H. Collins; 1886-90, Albert W. Wells; 1886-90, Ira Tyler; 1888, A. S. McDowell; 1890, Jonathan Parkhurst; 1890-94, George C. McCrone; 1892, Mitchell Dazey; 1892, Joel W. Bonney; 1894-8, Charles F. Kincheloe; 1894-1900, Elmer E. Perry, Brown County; 1894, George W. Dean; 1896, George W. Montgomery; 1898-1904, William Schlagenhaut; 1898-1904, Jacob Groves; 1900, John M. Murphy, Brown County; 1902-06, Irvin D. Webster, Pike County; 1904, Campbell S. Hearn; 1904, R. B. Echols; 1906-10, Chas. E. Bolin, Pike; 1906, Chauncey H. Castle; 1906, Campbell S. Hearn; 1908, Jacob Groves; 1908-14, George H. Wilson; 1910-14, Wm. H. Hoffman; 1912-16, E. T. Strubinger, Pike; 1916, R. M. Wagner.

RURAL LANDS AND CITY PROPERTIES

With the progress of agricultural methods and the continuous improvement of farming properties, the value of the rural lands has long since overtaken that of city properties (generally designated in the assessors' reports as "lots"), the figures of 1917 being given as follows:

Townships	Lands	Lots	Personal Property	Total Assessed Value
Clayton	\$ 464,355	\$ 69,580	\$ 167,317	\$ 701,252
North East	462,820	98,715	220,822	782,357
Camp Point	386,805	134,490	140,485	661,780
Houston	429,305	.....	94,115	514,420
Honey Creek	333,210	29,020	101,265	463,495
Keene	243,445	36,030	106,555	386,030
Mendon	424,790	94,890	235,762	755,442
Lima	320,530	17,550	91,740	429,820
Ursa	523,305	30,870	209,015	766,190
Concord	239,240	.....	52,090	291,330
McKee	104,215	1,825	45,330	151,370
Beverly	258,825	7,172	87,000	352,997
Columbus	220,125	6,935	46,414	273,474
Liberty	225,965	26,840	115,615	368,420
Richfield	254,670	.....	77,245	331,915
Gilmer	391,020	13,815	101,190	506,025
Burton	334,205	5,910	95,275	435,420
Payson	439,452	55,720	200,480	695,652
Ellington	614,600	800	191,645	807,045
Melrose	744,975	.....	344,175	1,089,150

Townships	Lands	Lots	Personal Property	Total Assessed Value
Fall Creek	\$ 428,690	\$ 6,455	\$ 418,550	\$ 853,685
Riverside	333,590	17,190	67,891	418,671
Quincy		7,590,595	3,059,528	10,650,123
Total in county....	\$8,172,137	\$653,827	\$3,209,976	\$12,035,940
Total in city and county		\$8,244,422	\$6,269,504	\$22,686,063

As an offset to these figures may be presented the assessed value of real and personal property within the county in 1878, or forty years previous. The tax returns for that year indicated that the total assessed value of all lands (farms), amounting to 528,005 acres, was \$9,205,718; of which area 383,008 acres comprised improved lands. The town and city lots, amounting to 10,163 acres, were assessed at \$6,531,297. The personal property was valued at \$3,538,176; railroad property, \$159,182; land, both improved and unimproved, \$9,205,718, as stated, and town and city property, \$6,531,297. The total value of all taxable property was therefore \$19,434,373.

POPULATION 1890, 1900, 1910

Probably for the past twenty years there has been little change in the average assessed value of real estate throughout the county, since the tendency of the population, as in most of the smaller counties in the Mississippi Valley, has been downward. The only increase in population noted from the figures of 1900 was in the City of Quincy and the Village of Loraine. The tables are presented herewith:

Civil Divisions	1910	1900	1890
	64,588	67,058	61,888
Beverly Township	890	1,051	982
Burton Township	779	1,007	1,174
Camp Point Township (including Camp Point Village)	1,845	2,126	2,003
Camp Point Village	1,148	1,260	1,150
Clayton Township	1,682	1,822	1,912
Clayton Village	940	996	1,033
Columbus Township (including part of Columbus Village)	792	951	1,000
Columbus Village (part of).....	104	136	149
Total of Columbus Village in Columbus and Gilmer townships	134	196	201
Concord Township	749	907	1,059
Ellington Township	1,200	1,278	1,233
Fall Creek Township.....	876	983	884

Civil Divisions	1910	1900	1890
	64,588	67,058	61,888
Gilmer Township (including part of Columbus Village)	916	1,066	1,126
Columbus Village (part of)	30	60	52
Honey Creek Township (including Coatsburg Village)	1,144	1,259	1,287
Coatsburg Village	262	321	308
Houston Township	758	822	981
Keene Township (including Loraine Village)	1,106	1,168	1,280
Loraine Village	417	349	327
Liberty Township			
Lima Township (including Lima Village)	1,282	1,554	1,404
Lima Village	797	280	251
McKee Township	869	1,059	1,065
Melrose Township (exclusive of part of Quincy City)	1,915	2,117	2,077
Mendon Township (including Mendon Village)	1,332	1,361	1,489
Mendon Village	640	627	640
North East Township (including Golden and LaPrairie villages)	1,523	1,511	1,488
Golden Village	579	516	466
LaPrairie Village	187	182	194
Payson Township (including Payson and Plainville villages)	1,508	1,697	1,819
Payson Village	467	465	
Plainville Village	251	296	
Quincy City in Melrose and Riverside townships	36,587	36,252	31,494
Ward 1	5,276		
Ward 2	5,036		
Ward 3	5,231		
Ward 4	6,507		
Ward 5	6,767		
Ward 6	4,992		
Ward 7	2,778		
Richfield Township	897	1,010	1,114
Riverside Township (exclusive of part of Quincy City)	3,546	3,432	2,168
Ursa Township	1,381	1,486	1,614

The total taxes levied in the county for 1917 amounted to the following: School tax, \$391,796.32; state tax, \$211,633.55; county, \$155,408.79; high school, \$2,364.68; town, \$11,765.30; road and bridge, \$75,967.62; corporation, \$229,346.97; bond interest tax and sinking

fund, \$14,447.08; non-high school, \$14,759; permanent road fund, \$1,259.87; back tax, \$43.90; total, \$1,108,793.91.

ADAMS COUNTY HOME

Adams County was no exception to the general rule set forth in Holy Writ as a universal fact, not to be gainsaid—"The poor ye have always with ye." As the world has also come to the conclusion that poverty is no sin, and often not even a fault, individuals, governments and institutions endeavor to keep in the background of the lives of those who are public charges all suggestions that they are in any way disgraced. Such a policy both lightens an existence which is apt to be monotonous, if not weary, and also tends to stimulate ambition and permanent reformation of character. Therefore old-time terms, savoring of harshness, if not contempt, such as Poor House, Alms House and Poor Farm, have been largely eliminated from the phraseology of such county institutions in favor of County Home, County Infirmary, etc.

At first the deserving poor in Adams County were relieved by benevolent settlers in the localities of their residence. But the great objection to this plan was that those to whom assistance was thus extended became objects of charity, and, even when capable of working, employment for them was not often at hand. In 1847, therefore, the County Commissioners' Court decided to purchase a farm upon which the able-bodied could be employed, and many varieties of light work found for both sexes. For that purpose the eighty-acre farm of H. T. Ellis was purchased near the center of Honey Creek Township; the transfer was made March 16, 1847, the consideration for which was \$700. At the time of the purchase the land was in a fair state of cultivation, and upon the premises were a two-story frame house, a barn, blacksmith shop and other out-houses. The poor for whom the county were then caring were moved to that property and sustained there until May, 1855. In the meantime township organization had gone into effect under the new constitution and other arrangements were being considered. At a session of the Board of Supervisors held in January, 1856, a committee consisting of William Laughlin, A. H. Dean and Baptist Hardy, was appointed by that body to select a larger farm and arrange to erect more suitable buildings for the care of the county's charges. In June of that year they reported that they had purchased of John F. Battell the 160 acres comprising the northeast quarter of section II, Gilmer Township, for \$5,000. The committee also reported at the same meeting the purchase of 50,000 brick and other material with which to erect buildings thereon. During the following year (1857) the farm was rented and the former inmates were supported at a specified price per week per capita; but when the buildings were completed in 1858 they were moved to the County Farm, where they were afterward maintained.

In 1874 the City of Quincy adopted township organization, and the

poor of the municipality, who had previously been cared for by a committee comprising one alderman from each ward and an overseer, were transferred to the county institution. This additional burden rendered its accommodations inadequate, and, as a temporary expedient, the County Board arranged for their care with the Charitable Aid and Hospital Association of Quincy. The agreement extended from July, 1874, to April 30, 1876, and during the last year of that arrangement there were upon the books of the association an average of 314 persons monthly, representing 226 families, who received relief.

In December, 1875, a new building three stories high, 32 by 43 feet, had been completed on the County Farm at a cost of about \$8,000. The steam heating system and other modern appliances to conserve the health and comfort of the inmates probably added some \$2,000 to that amount. More than twenty years afterward, in 1897, because of the great increase of insane patients, another building for their special care was erected. Its dimensions were 24 by 40 feet and cost about \$10,000. Then came various outbuildings, a new heating plant and other improvements made necessary by the growth of the population and modern demands. The grounds of the County Home now comprise 160 acres, five acres of which are in orchard. The average number of inmates accommodated is about eighty.

The first superintendent of the County Farm, or County Home, as it has been called for a number of years past, was D. L. Hair, appointed by the County Board of Supervisors in 1860. Mr. Hair served six years; his successor, A. L. Shiphard, seven; Asbury Elliott, six; a Mr. Doren, one year; W. Beecott, one; M. Doren, two years; Mrs. Doren, six years after the death of her husband; William Bates, six; Dave L. Hair, six; Jacob W. Wolfe, four; Elmer J. Earel, three; John Schwank, the present superintendent since January 1, 1910.

CHAPTER VII

PROFESSIONAL SKETCHES

EVOLUTION OF JUDICIARY SYSTEMS—FIRST CIRCUIT COURT SITS—WOOD VS. LISLE, SURE-ENOUGH SLANDER—THE JOVIAL JUDGE SAWYER—SAMUEL D. LOCKWOOD, ILLINOIS' FIRST LAWYER—PETER LOTT—OPPORTUNITY FOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—RICHARD M. YOUNG—JAMES H. RALSTON—CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND BROWNING—JESSE B THOMAS—NORMAN H. PURPLE—WILLIAM A. MINSHALL—NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT FORMED—ONIAS C. SKINNER—EARLY CIRCUIT JUDGES—CHARLES B. LAWRENCE—JOSEPH SIBLEY—OTHER CIRCUIT JUDGES—THE PROBATE AND COUNTY JUDGES—JUDGE B. F. BERRIAN—HANGINGS, LEGAL AND ILLEGAL—THE LUCKETT-MAGNOR MURDER TRIAL—A SLANDER SUIT WITH A MORAL—THE KILLING OF MAJOR PRENTISS—FAMOUS EELS SLAVE CASE—THE PIONEER MEMBERS OF THE BAR—ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS—CALVIN A. WARREN—NEHEMIAH BUSHNELL—ISAAC N. MORRIS—PHILO A. GOODWIN—EDWARD H. BUCKLEY—ALMERON WHEAT—HOPE S. DAVIS—COL. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON—WILLIAM G. EWING—COL. WILLIAM H. BENNESON—GEN. JAMES W. SINGLETON—JOSEPH N. CARTER—BERNARD ARNTZEN—JACKSON GRIMSHAW—STERLING P. DELANO—LAWYERS IN 1869—THE QUINCY BAR ASSOCIATION—URIAH H. KEATH, OLDEST LIVING LAWYER—VETERAN LAWRENCE E. EMMONS—WHEN BENCH AND BAR WERE PICTURESQUE—THE PHYSICIANS—CHOLERA IN 1833—THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC OF 1849—ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—EDWARD G. CASTLE—IN THE UNION SERVICE—CITY BOARD OF HEALTH CREATED.

The pioneers of Adams County were drifting thither soon after the first state constitution was promulgated and through which the first courts of Illinois were organized. Under the Constitution of 1818 the judicial power of the state was vested in the Supreme Court, comprising a chief justice and three associates, with such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. When Adams County was set off from old Pike in 1825, it was in first of the five judicial circuits.

By the constitution, the terms of office of supreme judges were to expire with the close of the year 1824. The Legislature re-organized the judiciary by creating both Circuit and Supreme courts. The state was divided into five judicial circuits, providing two terms of court annually in each county. The salaries were fixed at \$600. The

following circuit judges were chosen: John Y. Sawyer, Samuel McRoberts, Richard M. Young, James Hall and John O. Wattles, named in the order of their respective circuits.

Pike County had been organized in 1821, and Fulton, Peoria, Hancock, Henry, Knox and Warren in 1823-25; McDonough in 1826, and Joe Daviess in 1827. That multiplication of counties overtaxed the four Supreme Court justices whose duty it was to hold Circuit courts in the counties of the state. The Sixth Legislature that convened at Vandalia on December 1, 1828, came to their relief by passing an act on January 8, 1829, forming a fifth judicial district comprising all the territory west and north of the river within the state's limits. The Legislature then elected Richard M. Young judge of that circuit with a salary of \$700 a year to be paid in quarterly instalments; and fifteen days later, January 23rd, he received his commission from Governor Edwards, who probably experienced no sorrow in thus committing him to exile.

For the next six years Judge Young was the only circuit judge elected and commissioned in Illinois. With his usual energy and enthusiasm he immediately commenced the work of his new office with William Thomas, of Morgan County, as state's attorney, who was commissioned on the same day as himself. Mr. Thomas was succeeded as state's attorney of that fifth district by Thomas Ford, on March 15, 1830, who was again appointed on February 15, 1831. Ford was succeeded by Wm. A. Richardson on February 13, 1835, who served until February 25, 1839, when he was followed by Wm. Elliott, Jr. In the autumn of 1839 Judge Young left Kaskaskia and located in Galena, then at the zenith of its lead-mining industry, and the most populous and busy town in the state. Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, of the Supreme Court, who resided in Jacksonville, had held court at Galena, Quincy, Peoria and Lewiston, but gladly relinquished that part of his circuit to the newly elected judge.

In 1831 the Seventh General Assembly organized and added to Judge Young's circuit the counties of Cook, Rock Island and La Salle, completing the area of his jurisdiction from Galena to Lake Michigan, thence down the Illinois River to its confluence with the Mississippi.

Desiring a quieter place of residence for his family than Galena, then on the extreme frontier and little more than a mining camp infested with speculators, gamblers, and every variety of social outcasts who respected neither moral nor civil law, Judge Young moved to Quincy in the spring of 1831.

EVOLUTION OF JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

The Legislature of 1840-41 again took a hand in manipulating the judicial system of the state. By the act which passed that body and was approved February 10, 1841, all acts were repealed authorizing the election of circuit judges by the Legislature. It also provided for the appointment of five additional associate judges of the Supreme

Court, making nine in all; reimposed the circuit duties on the members of the State Supreme Court and divided the state into nine circuits.

The continuity of the county judiciary inferior to the Circuit Court is carried along through the probate and county systems, with the justices of the peace as useful and, at times, very busy auxiliaries. In fact, under the Constitution of 1818, and for thirty years thereafter, matters usually classed as probate and those not assigned to justices of the peace, were under the jurisdiction of what were denominated probate justices of the peace.

The Constitution of 1848 made all judicial officers elective by the people, and provided for a Supreme Court of three judges; also for Circuit, County and Justices' courts, and conferred upon the Legislature power to create inferior Municipal courts. Since that time all probate matters are adjudicated by the County Court in Adams. Under the Constitution of 1848 appeals lay from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court for the particular division in which the county might be located. The term of office for Supreme Court judges was nine years and for circuit judges, six. Vacancies were to be filled by popular election, unless the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring incumbent was less than one year, in which case the governor was authorized to appoint. Circuit courts were vested with appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals, and each was required to hold at least two terms annually in each county, as might be fixed by statute.

The Constitution of 1870 retained the popular elective feature of the judiciary and the terms of office of the Supreme and Circuit Court judges as fixed by the Constitution of 1848. The number of Supreme Court judges was increased to seven, as at present. In 1873 the state was divided into twenty-seven circuits and in 1874, into thirteen. Under the provisions of the latter year, while the twenty-six judges already in office were retained, an additional judge was authorized for each district to serve two years, making the entire circuit judiciary to consist of thirty-nine judges. In all this legislation Cook County was in a class by itself, constituting one circuit; the same is true regarding the act of 1897, which increased the number of circuits to seventeen (exclusive of Cook County), while the number of judges in each circuit remained the same.

The Constitution of 1870 provided for the organization of Appellate courts after 1874. The Legislature established four of these tribunals. Each Appellate Court is held by three Circuit Court judges named by the State Supreme Court, each assignment covering three years, and no judge is allowed to receive extra compensation or sit in review of his own rulings or decisions. Two terms are held in each district yearly. The Appellate courts have no original jurisdiction.

After the reorganization of the Appellate Court, by legislative enactment, in 1877, and the redistricting of the state, the counties of Brown, Hancock, Fulton, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough and Adams were formed into another circuit.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT SITS

With the groundwork of the judicial systems thus laid in Adams County, the personal and local details calculated to bring home the picture of the bench and bar of this part of the state are marshaled at this point. The first session of the Circuit Court of Adams County, or of any court whatever in the county, was held in August, 1825, in Willard Keyes' log house. This first temple of justice was a cabin about sixteen feet square, situated at what would now be the foot of Vermont Street. The main room was for the court, over which presided John Yorke Sawyer, with J. Turney as circuit attorney and John H. Snow as clerk. A small outside porch was set aside for the Petit jury, while the Grand jury was to retire to the shade of a large oak tree not far from the courthouse.

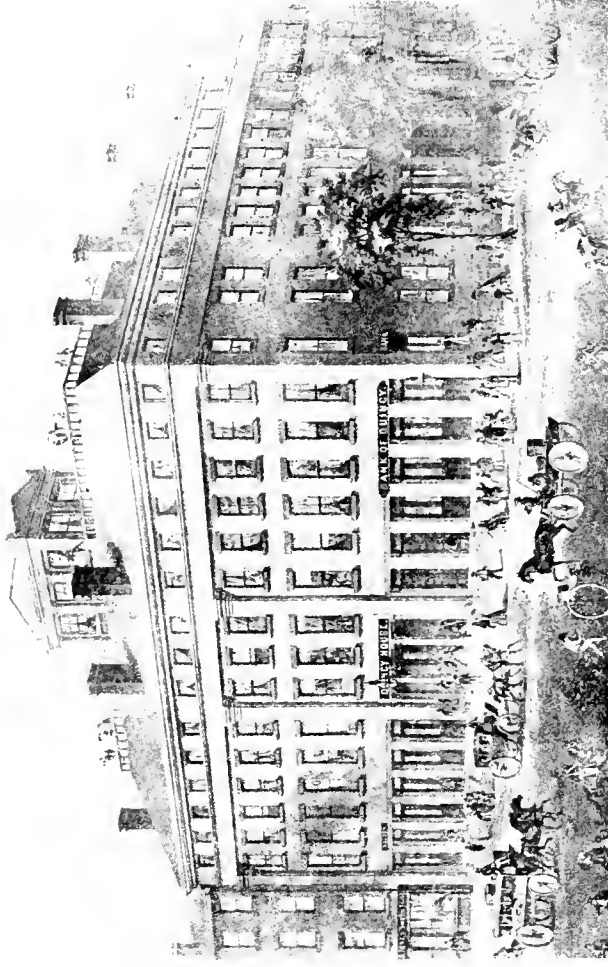
The lists of citizens who had been drawn to sit upon any business which might be brought before them, and decide upon the reasonableness of bringing various matters and persons to trial, were as follows:

Grand Jury—Morrill Martin, Lewis Kinney, Daniel Whipple, Joshua Streeter, John L. Soule, Samuel Goshong, John Wood, John Droulard, Ira Pierce, Amos Bancroft, Daniel Moore, John Thomas, 2d, William Burritt, Abijah Caldwell, Zephaniah Ames, Peter Journey, Ebenezer Harkness, Cyrus Hibbard, Thomas McCrary, Luther Whitney, Hiram R. Hawley, Benjamin McNitt, Samuel Stone and Levi Wells.

Petit Jury—Willard Keyes, Lewis C. K. Hamilton, Hezekiah Spillman, William Journey, Elias Adams, Earl Wilson, Curtis Caldwell, Samuel Seward, Truman Streeter, James Moody, Evan Thomas, Silas Brooks, James Greer, George Campbell, Peter Williams, Henry Jacobs, Thomas Freeman, Riell Crandall, William Snow, David Ray and David Beebe.

WOOD VS. LISLE, SURE-ENOUGH SLANDER

As nearly all the citizens of the county were included in the lists of the jurors, or the roster of officials, the Grand jury found few indictments. A couple of the male inhabitants were ordered into court for quarreling on election day, and among the few cases actually tried was an exciting suit for slander brought by John Wood against Daniel Lisle. It seems that Lisle had charged Mr. Wood with having drowned a horse thief in Bear Creek. The basis for the story was the fact that Messrs. Wood and Keyes had bought some hogs from a stranger, who had afterward sneaked away and been accused of horse stealing. If "honest John Wood" had known of the charge at the time of his dealings with the unknown he would undoubtedly have arrested him; but the stranger completely dropped out of sight; it was said that he was a horse thief; the energetic Mr. Wood was known to be very bitter against that class of criminals. Lisle was an undoubted busy-body with a rapid tongue—and there you have the combination that started



THE QUINCEY HOUSE (FROM AN OLD DRAWING)

Completed in 1838; Burned in 1883. Lincoln and Douglas Were Among its Many Famous Guests. It Stood at What is Now the Southeast Corner of Fourth and Maine Streets. Outside of "Court," the Quincey House Was the Most Popular Gathering Place of the Profession.

the trouble. But there was nothing to the case when it was brought into court.

THE JOVIAL JUDGE SAWYER

It is said that on the 31st of October a more businesslike term of the Circuit Court was held than that of August, which was more a formal and an initial sitting designed to oil the legal machinery and get it in motion. As Judge Sawyer would force the scales well up to 400 pounds, it is reasonable to suppose that some little time was required to get him in motion. He was of a jolly nature and, as he was also honest and a man of ability and wit, he was respected and popular during his two years' term. "Madam," said he, upon one occasion to an old Quincy landlady, "aren't your cows of different color?" "Yes," she answered, "we've got 'em black, red, white and spotted." "I thought so," concluded the judge. "Your butter speckles that way." Judge Sawyer was a Vermont Yankee, whose name first appears enrolled as a lawyer on December 7, 1820. After leaving the bench in 1827 he resumed his profession at Vandalia and died March 13, 1836, at which time he was editor of the Vandalia Advocate.

SAMUEL D. LOCKWOOD, ILLINOIS' FIRST LAWYER

Judge Sawyer was succeeded by Samuel D. Lockwood, one of the Supreme judges, whose name stands recorded as the first lawyer to commence practice in Illinois, licensed May 14, 1819. Judge Lockwood was born in Central New York and came to Illinois in 1818, when statehood had just been adopted. He first stopped at Kaskaskia, but finally settled at Jacksonville, making that place his home until his final retirement from the bench in 1848. He then moved to Batavia, Kane County, where he died about 1873. One of his professional friends thus speaks of him: "He had an excellent education, a very refined mind, studious habits and proverbial purity of character. Lifted early in life to the Supreme bench, he honored the ermine as few others have. His appearance was appropriate and imposing—white-haired while yet young, of graceful form, dignified and courteous in demeanor, he was a model jurist and, if not possessing the higher native intellect of some who graced the Supreme bench, in the aggregate of qualifications he was unexcelled. No public man of Illinois passed under a longer period of constant observation and has been clothed with as much of general confidence and respect."

RICHARD M. YOUNG

Judge Lockwood was successively a whig and a republican, and his successor, Richard M. Young, was his opposite both in politics and general character. Judge Young ascended the bench in 1831, when, because of the increase of business devolving on the Supreme

judges, a fifth judicial circuit was created in Illinois. He was a Kentuckian by birth, settled in the state when it was yet very young, and for many years held public positions of great prominence. He was a man of strong common sense and much dignity; had virtually no elasticity or magnetism, and seemed, at times, almost dull. Yet he steadily forged ahead of associates who seemed far abler than he, and whatever he accomplished added to the general confidence reposed in him. His politics were of the stern Jacksonian demoaeraey. Judge Young's service on the circuit bench ceased in 1837, when he took a seat in the United States Senate to which he had been elected during the previous winter. Filling out his full term of six years, during which period he was appointed by Governor Carlin state agent, he visited Europe in the latter capacity. Later, he was appointed to the Supreme bench, and became successively clerk of the House of Representatives and commissioner of the General Land Office. Later he was engaged in a legal and agency business and although he spent several of the last months of his life under medical treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, he partially regained his mentality but finally died of physical exhaustion in November, 1861. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at the National Capital.

JAMES H. RALSTON

The seat on the circuit bench vacated by Judge Young in 1837 was filled by the appointment of James H. Ralston, who for several years had been an active practicing lawyer of Quincy, and member of the Legislature. Unlike Judge Young, he seemed to have no talents for politics, although unduly ambitious in that field, and it was the general opinion among his friends and professional associates that he would have attained far more success had he confined his industry and undoubted abilities to the province of the law. He was a tall, rather ungraceful man, and not attractive as a speaker, so that his reputation on the bench exceeded that which he made at the bar.

James H. Ralston was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1807, and soon after attaining his majority moved to Quincy and entered upon the practice of the law. He served in the Black Hawk war, and subsequently represented his district in the lower house of the State Legislature at a time when Lincoln, Douglas, Hardin, Shields and Baker were members of that body. After serving as circuit judge from 1837 to 1839, he resigned from the bench, and in 1841 was elected to the State Senate.

Judge Ralston took an active interest in politics until the Mexican war, when he was commissioned captain and placed in command of the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas. From that point all supplies and munitions of war were forwarded to the American army operating in Northern Mexico. Soon after the close of the Mexican war he moved to California, and was a member of its first State Senate. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the chief justiceship of Cali-

ifornia. Removing to Nevada in 1860, he became prominent as a public character in the formative period of that commonwealth and died near Austin in 1864, the year of statebirth.

PETER LOTT

Peter Lott's service of two years brought credit to the judge personally and to the Circuit Court as an institution. As a lawyer, he was genial almost to the point of indolence, but had a naturally keen legal mind balanced by sound judgment. A native of New Jersey, Judge Lott came to Illinois from that state in 1835 and located for practice at Carthage, Hancock County. A few months later he moved to Quincy, where he resided during the succeeding four years as a lawyer engaged in somewhat indifferent practice, because of his temperamental drawbacks noted heretofore. His many friends and admirers, however, believed that he would make a good judge; and they were not mistaken, although he was retired from the bench under the operations of the law of 1841. In his prime Judge Lott is described as above the medium height, powerfully built, of light complexion and hair, with a broad face singularly expressive of humor. Like Judge Ralston, he was a whig until about 1836, when he joined the democratic party, of which he became a state leader.

After his retirement from the bench, Judge Lott resumed legal practice, was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1844; enlisted in Colonel Bissell's regiment of Illinois infantry on the outbreak of the Mexican war, soon after became captain, and acquired credit at the battle of Buena Vista. At his return from Mexico, in 1848, he was elected circuit clerk and recorder, and shortly after the expiration of his four-year term he went to California. He was placed in charge of the United States mint at San Francisco, and died a few years later.

OPPORTUNITY FOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

It is said that the change in the state judiciary, brought about by the Legislature of 1840-41, was caused by the dissatisfaction of the democratic party with its personnel. As the State Supreme Court then stood, three of its judges were whigs and only one a democrat; and, under the constitution, they all had a life tenure of office, dependent upon sanity and good behavior. Under the circumstances, the judicial outlook was not bright for the majority democrats; but they controlled the Legislature of that session, and the law was therefore passed by which the old circuit judge system was abolished (and with it, Judge Lott), its five judges being replaced by the addition of five democrats to the State Supreme Court.

The appointee for the district including Adams County was Stephen A. Douglas. He assumed the office of circuit judge in 1841. Judge Douglas has long ago gone into history as a national character,

and it cannot therefore be given a local stamp. Even at that time he was not considered as ranking among the leading lawyers of Illinois, but rather as a democratic politician and a coming statesman of great strength and wonderful personality. He had, however, several vexatious local questions to judicially determine, such as those connected with the Mormons and the division of Adams County. There was sharp division of sentiment over them, but Judge Douglas managed to compromise the difficulties while he was on the bench, so that he descended from it without loss of popularity or prestige. In 1843 he was elected to Congress over O. H. Browning, afterward a public man of national fame himself.

CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND BROWNING

The contest between Douglas and Browning became historical, and in the political history of Illinois had perhaps only one parallel as to ability of leadership and fierceness of warfare; the people of Adams County would hardly concede superiority in those features to the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates and campaigns. General John Tillson thus writes of the home affair: "Unusual interest, of course, attached to an election which would determine who were to be the future 'great men' of Illinois, and special attention was turned toward the Quincy District, which was of doubtful political complexion, and in which the two foremost of the rising leaders in their respective parties were pitted in opposition. These were Stephen A. Douglas, the presiding judge on this circuit, and O. H. Browning, the admitted head of the bar in the western part of the state, both residents of Quincy. Each enjoyed a prestige of almost unbroken political success, a most devoted party popularity, and a personal reputation for consistency and integrity which was unassailable. They were nearly of the same age. Douglas had been a conspicuous politician from his first coming to the state. Browning, whose eminence was more definitely legal, held an equally prominent political reputation, and his ambitions were then strongly in that direction. He was, and no doubt correctly, considered at the time, as the most attractive and able debater of the two. Douglas, though strong on the stump, had not attained that peculiar position he studied for and afterward attained, of being, as he unquestionably ranked in later years, the most popular and powerful stump speaker of the day.

"Douglas was not the first choice of his party in convention. Judge Cavalry, of Greene, and Governor Carlin preceded him in the early ballots, but the nomination finally fell to him. Browning was nominated by his party within opposition. It is more than probable that had either of the two first named received the Democratic nomination, Browning's popularity would have won for himself the election, and it is equally sure that against any other candidate than Browning, Douglas' majority of about 400 would at least have been doubled. They canvassed the district most exhaustively during the

early summer months to within less than a week before the election in August, when both were taken down with sickness which nearly proved fatal, and from the effects of which it took many months to restore them. This was the most complete carrying out of the old 'stump speaking' custom that could be imagined. The parties traveled together, sometimes slept together, spoke together almost daily at half a dozen or more places in each of the counties.

"The result of this spirited contest between two men whose names have since become national, was that Browning carried the city by a majority of 19 and the county by 410, but was beaten in the district by 409 votes. It is curious to speculate how delayed might have been the growth to eminence of Judge Douglas had he failed at this election. That his great talents would have sooner or later made themselves controlling is true, but his advent to national notice at this particular time was several years gained in his movement to fame."

Judge Douglas was a citizen of Quincy from 1841 to 1852, which covered his careers as circuit judge, his five years in Congress and the earliest period of his service as United States senator. He moved to Chicago in 1852 and died in that city while a member of the upper house of Congress, in 1861. Although his state prominence had not been cradled in Adams County, it was from Quincy, as he once expressed it, that he "was first placed upon a national career, where he was ever after kept." His old-time rival and lifelong admirer, O. H. Browning, filled out his unexpired term.

JESSE B. THOMAS

Stephen A. Douglas was succeeded as circuit judge by Jesse B. Thomas, a son of the Jesse B. Thomas who was territorial judge of Illinois in 1809-18, one of the first two United States senators and author of the Missouri Compromise. Judge Thomas was probably born in Indiana Territory. He was a well educated gentleman, plethoric and dignified, and not wanting in ability. His judicial record falls in the classification Creditable, without placing special emphasis even on that indifferent word. He was also a democrat. Transferred after a term of two years to a northern circuit, he died a few years later.

NORMAN H. PURPLE

There have been few occupants of judicial positions in the country who have been more closely adapted to the requirements of the office than Norman H. Purple, who, in 1843, succeeded Judge Thomas on the circuit bench of Adams County. He allowed himself to be led away by no side issues. The law, whether he practiced it or administered it, was all-in-all to him; so that both as a lawyer and a judge he achieved eminence, although he had more admirers for his work

on the bench than that at the bar. He was well read, and had a quick, clear intellect, and an intuition directed by a keen analytic mind, which could not be swerved by fancy or personal considerations. Prompt, precise and brief in his rulings, as a judge he held the confidence of the bar, and all his social and individual relations earned him the same unshaken belief in his absolute honesty and impartiality. Judge Purple's physical characteristics were a striking index of his character; he was tall and of rather slender frame, with sharp and regularly-cut features and a facial expression indicative of concentrated thought and reserve. The constitution of 1848 making judges elective, and the circuits being changed at the same time disuniting Adams and Peoria counties, Judge Purple, whose residence had been at Peoria, declined further service on the bench in that circuit. As an expression of their regret at such action, the members of the bar honored him with a farewell banquet. Judge Purple subsequently practiced law successfully at Peoria, where he died about 1864.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL

The election for the circuit judgeship in 1848, and under the provisions of the new constitution, developed considerable acrimony between the whig candidate, William A. Minshall, of Schuyler County, and William R. Archer, of Pike. The former was elected. Judge Minshall was a native of Kentucky and resided for some time in Ohio before coming to Illinois. At the time he was elevated to the bench he was one of the oldest lawyers in the state. In his earlier years he had stood at the head of the Schuyler County bar, but as a member of the Circuit Court he brought to the bench more solidity than quickness of thought and decision. At that period of his life he was a heavily-built man, of medium height, and, as the phrase runs, had "seen his best days." Judge Minshall died at Rushville, Schuyler County, about 1860.

NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT FORMED

The old Fifth Judicial Circuit, originally including all the counties in the Military Tract, taking in the northwestern section of the state and formed in 1829, was by an act of the Legislature in 1851 divided and a new circuit formed which was composed of the counties of Adams, Hancock, Henderson and Mercer. This broke up many of the old-time legal associations and limited, to some extent, the practice of the Quincy lawyers, who, for twenty years, had been accustomed to "follow the circuit" twice a year and appear at the bar of each county in the tract. Many of them had local partners outside of Adams. O. C. Skinner, who had resided in Carthage before coming to Adams County, and while there had rapidly risen to the leading position at the Hancock County bar, a reputation which he

had more than sustained in Quincy, was recommended by the bar for the judgeship of the new circuit.

The desire was then, as it had been at the first judicial election, to keep the contest from becoming political. Upon this occasion, the wish succeeded. The circuit, on a party vote, was undoubtedly whig, and Skinner was a radical democrat, but his high judicial capacity was recognized and, no opposition being made, he was unanimously elected. It is said some effort was made to bring party considerations into the campaign for prosecuting attorney, but it cut no figure, and J. H. Stewart, an experienced lawyer from Henderson County, a whig, but not a politician, was elected to that office.

ONIAS C. SKINNER

Adams and Hancock counties having been created a separate circuit, as stated, Judge Minshall was succeeded by Onias C. Skinner, who for several years had been a prominent lawyer both in Hancock County and at Quincy. Judge Skinner was a remarkable lawyer, a remarkable judge and a remarkable man, and it was a matter of deep regret that his service on the circuit bench could not have been longer. He was born in Oneida County, New York; was a cabin boy on the Erie Canal, a sailor on the lakes, school teacher, farmer and preacher, before he finally forced his energies and talents into the channels for which they were destined. Although hampered by a limited education, his remarkable intellect and legal aptitude lifted him above all earlier defects to a front rank among the lawyers and jurists of Illinois. As a lawyer he was the most daring, speculative and successful litigant that ever practiced at the Adams County bar. No stronger or more energetic reliance in doubtful or desperate cases could be found than he. As a counselor, out of court, he was not so valuable. On the bench his standing was high. Acute, courteous and proud of his position, he fully filled the requisites of his place, and it was a regret to the profession that he was elected to a vacancy in the State Supreme Court.

Judge Skinner was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1848-50. Twenty years afterward, when he had retired with honors from the supreme bench and also practiced successfully in Quincy, he served in the Constitutional Convention of 1870 as chairman of the judiciary committee. His death occurred at Quincy February 4, 1877, and a strong man, a remarkable advocate and an able judge disappeared from the earthly stage with his passing.

EARLY CIRCUIT JUDGES

Under the Constitution of 1818, which provided for a Supreme Court of three judges, one to be chosen from each of the three grand divisions, and for circuit judges, one for each circuit, Judge Lyman Trumbull was chosen from the first, or southern grand division, Judge

Samuel H. Treat from the second or central grand division, and John D. Caton from the third, or northern grand division.

“Judge Treat, upon his resignation in 1855, was, the same year succeeded by Judge O. C. Skinner, and he in 1858 by Judge P. H. Walker, who served until his death in 1876.

“Judge Caton, after a long service upon both benches, resigned in 1864, when for a few months his place was ably filled by Judge Corydon Beckwith; but at the election of that year Judge C. B. Lawrence was chosen successor. He filled the position one term of nine years.

“Of the judges above named as chosen under the Constitution of 1848, Judges Walker and Lawrence were in office at the adoption of the constitution of 1870, and were not displaced by it.

CHARLES B. LAWRENCE

“Charles B. Lawrence was a citizen of Quincy for more than ten years, but such was the man, such was his genius for evading publicity and the printer’s ink, that I cannot find anything relating to him in the histories or recollections. He was here as early as 1847, for on the 20th of January, 1847, he signed his name to the record of the annual meeting of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society as Secretary. He was a member of the law firm of William & Lawrence during most of the time of his stay here, but, owing to ill health he bought a farm up near Galesburg and lived on it. In 1856 he appears to be living at Prairie City in McDonough County. He was on the Supreme Court of the State from 1864 to 1873.”—Contributed by W. A. Richardson.

JOSEPH SIBLEY

At his elevation to the State Supreme Court in 1855, Judge Skinner was succeeded on the circuit bench by Joseph Sibley, a New Hampshire man who had been practicing law and legislating for about nine years as a resident of Nauvoo and Warsaw, Hancock County. Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1846, he had settled at the former place, where he commenced practice and from which he was twice sent as a member of the Legislature. In 1853 he became a resident of Warsaw and two years later was elected to the circuit bench. He was re-elected for three successive terms, and when the Appellate Court was reorganized in 1877, Judge Sibley was appointed by the Supreme Court to that bench, serving thus until the expiration of his term in 1879. He had moved to Quincy and made that city his home thereafter until his death June 18, 1897, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Judge Sibley was honest and solid in character, both as a man and a judge. Strangers often considered him offensively blunt, but those who knew him best saw beneath his surface a kind heart.

The political circumstances attending the accession of Judge Sibley

to the Circuit Court are thus described by General Tillson: "The appointment of Judge Treat as United States district judge for southern Illinois made a vacancy in the Supreme Court of the State in the Second district, and Judge Skinner, who had acceptably presided over the Adams and Hancock circuit, offered as a candidate for that position. Opposed to him were Stephen T. Logan of Sangamon, and Charles H. Constable, of Wabash counties. Political feeling was not enlisted in this election, but like the election on the liquor question, local sentiment and preference were active and controlling; each aspirant receiving the general vote of his own section of the district, Judge Skinner was easily successful by about 10,000 majority.

"The contest for the Circuit judgeship and a successor to Judge Skinner was like the above, a sort of triangular duel, and was attended with more of personal bitterness than often attaches to a purely political contest. The Adams County bar, with a desire to avoid political strife, had almost unanimously recommended for this position George Edmunds, an active and rising young lawyer of Quincy. A personal hostility to Mr. Edmunds brought forward an opposition and some severe attacks which were refuted, but operated upon the election. Resultant on this was the candidacy of Joseph Sibley and John W. Marsh, of Hancock County; the first as the nominee of a Democratic convention, and the latter one of the oldest and most experienced lawyers of the state, supported generally by such Whigs of the district as had not committed themselves to the candidacy of Mr. Edmunds. It was a close and doubtful election, ending in the election of Mr. Sibley by a small majority. Judge Sibley was three times re-chosen to this office, holding it for twenty-four years, the longest term of judicial circuit service known in the state."

OTHER CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge Sibley was succeeded by John H. Williams, who served with excellent credit until 1885. Judge Williams died Sept. 21, 1912. He was the first native of Quincy to attain the circuit judgeship. A son of the well known Archibald Williams, he was admitted to the bar in 1855; became a member of the firm of Williams, Grimshaw & Williams. As an attorney Judge Williams is said to have been "a man of high attainments, honorable and upright" and "as a judge he made a record for his sincere and learned opinions." He entered the law firm of his noted father, Archibald and Judge Lawrence, which continued until the latter was elevated to the supreme bench in 1864.

William Marsh, who succeeded Judge Williams, served from 1885 to 1891. He was a New York man and graduated from Union College in 1842. Judge Marsh was admitted to the bar in 1845 and, after practicing at Ithaca, settled at Quincy in 1854. He had therefore been in practice over thirty years when he was elected to the circuit judgeship, and during that long period of professional activity and useful citizenship had earned a high and broad station in the community.

Oscar P. Bonney, the next circuit judge, served during the term covering the years 1891-97. He was a native of Missouri and previous to his admission to the bar in 1873 lived with the parental family at various places in that state and Illinois. He came to Quincy in his youth, studied law with Wheat, Ewing & Hamilton; was admitted to the bar in the year named; was successively city and state's attorney and was holding the latter office when he was elevated to the bench. During his term as circuit judge, he was nominated for the supreme bench, but was defeated by Joseph N. Carter. Judge Bonney was a courteous and an able lawyer and a sound judge, and his record served to elevate the standard of both the bench and bar of Adams County. His death occurred in Chicago, February 14, 1905.

John C. Broady succeeded Judge Bonney in 1897 and served his six years' term, or until 1903. Judge Broady's record was excellent, and his practice as a lawyer, both before and after his elevation to the bench, has made him a leader at the Adams County bar.

Judge Albert Akers, present incumbent of the circuit bench, succeeded Judge Broady in June, 1903.

THE PROBATE AND COUNTY JUDGES

At the head of the list stands the name of Henry H. Snow, the champion office holder of the county, whose first commission as probate judge dates from September 15, 1825. His second term which covered a period of eleven years and nearly one month commenced January 23, 1826. Judge Snow was succeeded by William F. Flood on February 17, 1837, and Judge Flood was still in office when the judiciary was reorganized by the Constitution of 1848. Under its provisions all probate matters were absorbed by the county judgeship.

Philo A. Goodwin, the first county judge under the new constitution, commenced his four years' term November 17, 1849; Judge W. H. Cather went into office in November, 1853, and served for two terms; Judge E. B. Barker, in 1861; Judge Thomas J. Mitchell, 1865; Judge J. C. Thompson, 1873; Judge Benjamin F. Berrian, 1877; Judge Carl E. Epler, 1894; Judge Charles B. McCrory, 1902; Judge Frank Garner, 1910; Judge Lyman McCarl, since December of the last named year.

JUDGE B. F. BERRIAN

Wilcox's "Representative Men and Homes of Quincy, Illinois": "While ex-Governor Wood is the founder of Quincy, to the late George W. Berrian, father of Judge B. F. Berrian, belongs the distinction of discovering the site of the Gem City. In the spring of 1818 Mr. Berrian, with his uncle, Richard Berrian, started from New York in a covered buggy to visit that section of western Illinois known as the Military Tract. Their trip was a long and eventful one, much

of the west still being in the possession of the Indians and the white settlements being hundreds of miles apart. In June, 1819, accompanied by a man named Jacobs who had lived for some time within the present boundaries of Adams county, they visited the bluff where Quincy is now located. Old poles, remnants of wigwams or teepees, were still numerous, but the visitors were satisfied at that early day that this would be the site of an important city. Some time after leaving this locality, near Atlas, the Berrians met John Wood and ever after these early pioneers were warm personal friends. Judge Berrian still has in his possession letters written by his father from Edwardsville in 1819.

"Judge Berrian was born in New York City, October 2, 1830. With his father's family he left New York on the last day of April, 1844, to come west. They went by boat to Perth Amboy, New York, thence by cars to Harrisburg, via Philadelphia, where they took a passenger boat on the canal to Hollidaysburg. The mountains were crossed by train on five inclined planes, the cars being hauled up and lowered by wire cables operated by powerful engines. From Johnstown, on this side of the mountains, the journey was made by canal to Pittsburg, thence by steamboat to St. Louis and Quincy, where the party arrived on the morning of May 20. A long, round-about and tiresome journey fifty years ago, now made in comfort in a single day.

"In the development of Quincy Judge Berrian has been a prominent factor. He was one of the first aldermen to represent the Fourth Ward, elected in 1857 and re-elected in 1859. In 1869 he was elected mayor and under his administration the city resumed cash payments. Previous to that time the resources of the city had become so reduced that all payments had been made in vouchers which were at a discount of 40 per cent, but he determined to restore the credit of the city and by reason of his careful and successful financial management cash payments were resumed.

"In 1876 he was elected county judge and held that important office for seventeen years. During his long term of service on the bench the affairs of the court were administered with even-handed and impartial justice and Judge Berrian is universally regarded as one of the most honorable officials of the city and county."

HANGINGS, LEGAL AND ILLEGAL

In the palmy early days when Earl Pierce was sheriff of Adams County occurred the first and the last execution in that part of the state. It was also the first hanging in the Military Tract, so far as known. In the month of December, 1834, one Bennett was executed in Quincy for the murder of one Baker, poor wretches whose family names only have come down to the present. The killing was at Bennett's cabin above town, on or near the bay, where both of the principals had been carousing for some days. The case was clear against

him, and at 10 o'clock A. M. of that winter's day, the militia of the town and neighborhood was paraded under the command of Captain Hedges and others to form a guard at the execution. Many spectators, including a number of women, attended. Bennett was a tall, lean old man, and when brought out of the old log jail, dressed in a long white shroud and cap, he walked behind the wagon (driven by old John Sly, who was dressed in a buckskin hunting shirt) to the gallows. All were impressed with the firm, Indian like tread and carriage of the murderer. He behaved with the utmost firmness and dignified resignation. It is said that his last words of regret and admonition drew many tears from the crowd of spectators.

An old settler who witnessed the execution adds to his account of it: "That day six fights occurred in town. Not one of the offenders was arraigned or fined. The writer, who had been there only about a month, began to think Quincy a hard place."

After the execution of Bennett, the gallows were not again called into requisition to expiate the crime of any Adams County criminal for more than a quarter of a century. In 1861 Attison and Nelson Cunningham murdered a feeble old man named Harrison, who lived some miles south of Quincy and was supposed to possess some money. For this crime Attison Cunningham, the leader in the terrible affair, swung from the gallows in the rear of the courthouse, Friday morning, November 29, 1861.

The hanging of Rose, the bushwhacker, in 1865, by a Quincy mob, is the only instance in the history of Adams County in which lynch law has been applied to an offender. He was accused of having shot a Mr. Trimble, a prominent democrat of Marcelline. Rose was taken from the jail by some of the convalescent soldiers in the hospital at Quincy and, aided by a number of other citizens of little prominence, met an illegal death at the hands of the maddened rioters.

THE LUCKETT-MAGNOR MURDER TRIAL

This was one of the most sensational criminal cases ever brought into the Adams County courts. Thurston J. Lockett and William Magnor were local printers, in 1847, the former with quite wealthy connections. They were intimate friends before a woman came between them and caused jealous suspicions and mortal hatred. Finally they had a quarrel in the Clay Hotel and Magnor was stabbed to death. Browning & Bushnell were engaged to defend Lockett and no money was spared to clear him; public sentiment also inclined toward the defendant, and the members of the bar were especially partial to him. Such circumstances rather tended to weaken the morale of the prosecution, its chief official representative even leaving the city during the progress of the trial and his assistant handling the situation rather feebly. The killing was done in the spring and the trial was conducted at the October term of the Circuit Court. The feature of the case which made it noteworthy, aside from the standing

of the principals in the tragedy, was O. H. Browning's address to the jury, in defense of Lockett, which from all accounts of those who heard it was one of the most masterly appeals ever made by that master of eloquence and persuasion. After its delivery the last vestige of doubt as to the outcome of the trial disappeared; Lockett was promptly acquitted.

A SLANDER SUIT WITH A MORAL

The year 1849 is marked by two events which were brought into court and caused more than local interest. The first was a slander trial which was conducted during the June term of the Circuit Court, and was the outcome of bitter personal as well as political quarrels. S. M. Bartlett, editor of the Whig, brought the suit against C. M. Woods, publisher of the Herald. Woods and Austin Brooks were the Herald proprietors, and Brooks was the editor who had written the articles alleged to be slanderous, but the suit was brought against Woods as being equally liable and perhaps financially preferable as a defendant. The Herald was, of course, solidly democratic, and the proceedings assumed an even broader partisan character from the fact that most of the whig lawyers of the city were engaged for the plaintiff, while the lawyers of the democracy were lined up for the defense; also, because Judge Minshall had just been elected, under the new constitution as the whig candidate for the circuit bench. The judge, who was undoubtedly honest, although inclined to slowness of wit, was placed in a very embarrassing position, which certainly did not add to the clearness or promptness of his decisions. If they leaned toward the whig side of the contention the democrats all charged him with being politically prejudiced, and if he seemed to incline the other way by so much as a hair's breadth the whigs claimed that he was afraid to be fair to them on account of his known political preferences. The suit swung back and forth for several days, and the result was a nominal verdict for the plaintiff; the whigs had achieved a sort of a moral victory and the democrats were left intact in the region of the pocket-book. Those who followed the sequel of the famous slander suit insisted that one of its results was to broaden, if not to sweeten, the spirit of the local press, and that since that time Quincy editors have come to understand that the public is not interested in their personal quarrels, and that it has a right to demand that space in the prints for which they pay their good money should be devoted to matters of a public nature only.

THE KILLING OF MAJOR PRENTISS

The murder of Maj. Henry L. Prentiss, who, on Christmas eve of 1849, was found dead near the courthouse, stirred Quincy deeply, as he was well known in local politics and a popular and esteemed citizen. In this case Austin West, who was charged with the offense, was

tried in the following year and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It was evidently an unpremeditated homicide, the killing perhaps being the result of a hot-blooded quarrel incited by promiscuous conviviality.

The court records show that West was indicted for the murder of Major Prentiss at the May term of the Circuit Court, 1850; that William A. Minchell was judge and R. S. Blackwell, prosecuting attorney.

FAMOUS EELS SLAVE CASE

It was not until 1853 that the famous fugitive slave case which so harassed the life of Dr. Richard Eels was decided in his favor, and the decision rendered that he had been unjustly convicted by the lower court sixteen years before. He died in the West Indies about the time the suit was determined. To begin at the beginning of the trouble—one evening, in the late summer of 1837, a tall and rather lean black man arrived in Quincy from Missouri. He swam the Mississippi River and was, of course, as wet as a half-drowned rat. A colored agent of the Underground Railway, Barryman Barnet, communicated his arrival to Doctor Eels. The doctor had a good buggy and a fast horse and, after giving the black man a dry shirt and a pair of pantaloons, started north with him; no doubt expecting to reach the next station, where other friendly parties would forward the escaping slave to his next stopping place. But his master had arrived in Quincy and organized a pursuing party, some of whom met Doctor Eels and the fugitive negro and ordered them to halt. Instead, the doctor stirred up his steed and outdistanced his pursuers for the time being. Another squad overtook him, however, and, hiding the black in a corn field, he circled around toward home. But the slave was caught by Sam Pearson, and a party of pursuers followed the doctor to his residence where they found the buggy containing the towel, linen shirt and breeches of the negro still wet with Mississippi water.

On the following day a warrant was sworn out by the master of the slave before Henry Asbury, justice of the peace, and a preliminary trial was held at the courthouse to determine whether the doctor should be held to bail to answer the charge of "harboring and aiding a fugitive to escape from the service of his master." Says Squire Asbury: "The examination took place in the courthouse and was largely attended, with able lawyers on each side. The doctor was held to bail. The case was afterward tried in the Circuit Court, I believe before Judge Douglas (Judge Skinner—Editor), and Eels was convicted and fined. The case thence went to the Supreme Court of the State and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States. Both decisions may be found. The justice of the peace delivered a written opinion, and he is almost sorry to say that all the courts above him took substantially the same views of the case as he had taken. The

affair cost Doctor Eels many thousands of dollars and almost broke him up, but the great notoriety of the Eels case, especially when it reached the Supreme Court of the United States, no doubt brought some of the anti-slavery people of New England forward with money to assist in the defense."

As stated, the controversy over the Eels case, as it affected the doctor personally and disturbed the friendly relations between Quincy and the Missouri side of the river, was decided by Judge Skinner, of the Circuit Court, in an opinion which he delivered on January 21, 1853. It was to the effect that the authorities of the United States only had jurisdiction over suits concerning runaway slaves. A public meeting had previously been held in Marion County, Missouri, unanimously resolving to sever all business intercourse with Quincy on account of the disposition of so many of its people to aid the escape of runaway slaves. The question agitated on the Illinois side of the river was as to the obligation of citizens in this matter, under the provisions of the Black laws incorporated into the constitution of 1848, and how far the legal machinery of the state could be made subservient to the demand for the return of the fugitive slaves. Judge Skinner's decision placed the cognizance of such cases with the United States Government, which seemed to cut the claws of the State of Illinois in its dealings with the masters of runaway negroes.

THE PIONEER MEMBERS OF THE BAR

The first lawyer to make Quincy his residence was Louis Masquerier or Masquerre, who, about 1828, located at the little settlement known as Quincy, the seat of justice of Adams County. He does not seem to have made more than a ripple, or to have deterred others from entering the field, as several members of his profession located there. Among those who afterward became most famous were O. H. Browning, who has already figured considerably in these pages, and Archibald Williams, another strong character, whose high and broad reputation spread far beyond the confines of Adams County.

It is true that Mr. Masquerier dropped somewhat suddenly out of sight, although he is described as a notable man in his short day as a member of the Adams County bar. He was evidently a ready speaker and writer, a man of ambition and much information, but capricious and quite lacking in common sense. Clever and generally liked, nevertheless he was probably well hit-off by a local wag, who pronounced him a graduate from an institution "for the promotion of useless knowledge and the general confusion of the human understanding." After residing a short time in Quincy, Mr. Masquerier moved to Southern Illinois and there died.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS

Mr. Williams located in Quincy two years before the arrival of Mr. Browning. He became a resident of the young county seat in

1829, only four years after it had been staked and platted. Judge Williams was a Kentuckian, like so many other of the able men of the city and county. He was born in 1801 and his early struggles for an education and general self-improvement seasoned him into school-teaching material and a sturdy young man, well adapted to make his way in the undeveloped West of the Mississippi Valley. From teacher he graduated to law student and the final choice of his profession indicated, by his after success, that his decision was the result of wise self-analysis. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee and moved to Quincy during the following year. There, during his first six years of practice, he achieved the highest rank as a lawyer and a splendid citizen. He was elected to the Legislature three times and in 1847 selected against a democrat, in a democratic district, to serve in the Constitutional Convention. Twice he was nominated by the whigs as their choice for United States senator, but the overwhelming opposition was too much even for his popularity; he was also defeated as a whig candidate for Congress immediately preceding the birth of the republican party. Mr. Williams was offered a seat on the United States Supreme Bench so late in life that he refused the honor on the ground that his advanced age would disqualify him from completely performing the arduous and honorable duties of that position. In 1849, while in the prime of his professional strength he was appointed by President Taylor district attorney for Illinois, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln United States district judge of Kansas. Strong, kind, charitable, generous, polished and courteous, Judge Williams left numerous warm friends and countless admirers to regret his earthly departure from them, on September 21, 1863. At the time of his decease, he had been a resident of Quincy for more than thirty-four years, and few of its citizens ever became more firmly intrenched in its confidence and affection.

Besides Messrs. Masquerier and Williams—the one, who dropped so soon out of sight, and the other who proved so enduring a factor in the upbuilding of the community—the members of the local bar, in 1831, comprised J. H. Ralston, who became circuit judge in 1837, and Orville H. Browning. This select array was augmented later in the former year by Richard M. Young, who came to accept his appointment as circuit judge, and by Thomas Ford, the prosecuting attorney of the circuit, who afterward became governor of the state. Adolphus F. Hubbard, the eccentric, whose ambitions so far exceeded his abilities and who had already served as lieutenant governor under the courtly and able Edward Coles, also joined the legal group at the county seat; with Henry Asbury and James W. Whitney, the latter popularly designated as “Lord Coke.”

CALVIN A. WARREN

Calvin A. Warren, able himself and the associate of several of the ablest members of the profession in Western Illinois, transferred

his residence from Ohio to Quincy in 1836. He was a native of New York as a youth and young man, mastered the printer's trade (working with Horace Greeley for a time); supported himself thus, while studying law, and in 1834 graduated from Transylvania University, Kentucky. Reserving his diploma and license to practice from the Supreme Court of Ohio, he commenced active professional work at Batavia, that state, in partnership with Thomas Morris, afterward United States senator from Ohio. Senator Morris was the father of Hon. Isaac N. Morris, well known to the Quincy bar.

Although Mr. Warren first settled at Quincy in 1836, after a year's practice there he moved to Warsaw, but returned to the county seat of Adams County in 1839 and formed a partnership with J. H. Ralston, who had recently resigned from the Circuit Bench and was then making the canvass for a seat in the State Senate. Mr. Warren was also associated with Judge O. C. Skinner, Alexander E. Wheat and George Edmunds, Jr., of Hancock County. He also served for a time as prosecuting attorney. His death occurred at his home in Quincy February 22, 1881.

NEHEMIAH BUSHNELL

The partnership between O. H. Browning and Nehemiah Bushnell was historical, both for the length of time it endured and from the fact that the association was between men of marked abilities and constantly increasing reputation. They were both young men when they formed it in 1837—Bushnell a graduate of Yale and an energetic and educated Yankee, and Browning a genial, polished, eloquent and ambitious Kentuckian. Mr. Bushnell located in Quincy soon after being admitted to the bar in 1837. Mr. Browning had been elected to the State Senate a few months previous and had higher political ambitions. They joined issues instinctively, as from all contemporaneous accounts and the trend of their subsequent careers, Mr. Bushnell was content to devote his talents solely to the prosecution of professional practice. He had neither inclination nor talent for politics or public affairs, although for a short time after coming to Quincy he conducted the editorial columns of the Quincy Whig. The result was that their association was one of ideal strength and harmony and was only dissolved by the death of Mr. Bushnell in 1874—a period of some thirty-seven years. The modest field to which he confined his gifts did not detract from the admiration of the able men of other temperaments who had felt his rare influence and perhaps been unconsciously moulded by it. Hon. O. C. Skinner referred to him as an "example of a life of patient, public and professional labor, public usefulness and unsullied fame, distinguished alike by learning and talent—a great and good man." Hon. W. A. Richardson said: "He could have adorned the presidency of any institution of learning in the land. He was qualified to have discharged the duties of any department of their institutions. His talent, his learning, his sense of

justice, would have made him conspicuous and eminent on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States." Judge Sibley said: "The needy always found him a generous giver, the unfortunate a ready sympathizer, and the intelligent conversationalist a mind stored with the richest fruit of miscellaneous knowledge."

ISAAC N. MORRIS

Isaac N. Morris studied law; was admitted to the bar in his native state of Ohio; in 1836 settled at Warsaw, Illinois, and in 1838 at Quincy. He formed a partnership with C. A. Warren and Judge Darling, and in 1839 edited the Quincy Argus, to eke out his finances, which were none too plump at that period. Mr. Morris became president of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1841; served as a member of the Legislature in 1846 and held a seat in Congress from 1856 to 1860. Subsequently, by appointment of President Grant, he rendered valuable service as commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad. His death occurred at his home in Quincy October 29, 1879.

PHILO A. GOODWIN

Philo A. Goodwin, a Connecticut man, located at Quincy about 1840 and practiced his profession there until his death in June, 1873. He was a sound lawyer and a good citizen.

Mr. Goodwin's partner, Horace S. Cooley, resided in Quincy for a number of years, and, although comparatively a young man at the time of his death, had attained public prominence as secretary of state and adjutant general of Illinois. Mr. Cooley was tall and handsome, a popular speaker and generally attractive, but his election to public office forced him to change his residence to Springfield. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor French in December, 1846. Mr. Cooley had become the owner of the ten acres afterward held by the Collins Estate, corner of Maine and Eighteenth streets, which he intended to improve as a permanent homestead. But he died in April, 1850, before his return to Quincy and this beautiful tract was sold. Mr. Cooley had fought his way to the front ranks of his profession. He was a man of education, as well as natural talents, and came from the New England locality which sent forth Bushnell and others of the Quincy bar who gave such a good account of themselves.

EDWARD H. BUCKLEY

Edward H. Buckley may be said to fall in the class of the second immigration of legal talent to add to the strength of the Adams County bar. He was among the arrivals of the early '40s. Before he finally settled on Quincy as his home he had quite a varied experience in the West of his day, east of the Mississippi River, and

he did not at once locate in the county seat, as, for a number of years, he was the strongest champion lined up for Columbus, of which he was the resident lawyer. But when he saw the fight was hopeless he moved to Quincy. Mr. Buckley was a Connecticut man; went to Chicago when eighteen years of age, and in 1834 located at Richmond, Indiana. There he taught school and studied law until 1839, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he located in Columbus, and in 1846-47 was a representative of the new County of Marquette, which had been taken from the territory of Adams but remained attached to it judicially. In 1848 he moved to Quincy, where he commenced practice and served as deputy under County Clerk J. C. Bernard. After reorganizing the records under the new constitution, he was appointed city clerk by Governor Wood in 1852-53. Mr. Buckley formed a law partnership with S. P. Delano, in 1857, and at the death of the latter the firm became Buckley, Wentworth & Marey. Wentworth retired in 1865 and Buckley & Marey dissolved in 1870. Mr. Buckley himself died January 14, 1890, and at his passing had given to the county nearly half a century of his professional and public life and good citizenship.

ALMERON WHEAT

Almeron Wheat, deceased, was for many years one of the prominent attorneys of Quincy and a man of influence in the community. He was born near Auburn, New York, on the 7th of March, 1813, and was a son of Luther and Elmira (Marvin) Wheat. His father was a native of the same state, being born near Albany, and from that place removed with a brother to a farm near Auburn, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death.

Almeron Wheat began the study of law in Auburn, New York, but shortly afterward removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he made his home until 1839, his time being devoted to the profession which he had chosen as his life work. In the latter year he decided to locate in Springfield, but on hearing of his intention Drs. Hiram and Samuel Rogers, who were pioneer physicians of Quincy, went to see him and induced him to settle in that city. There he successfully engaged in the practice of law up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 12th of July, 1895.

At the time of his death Mr. Wheat was the oldest member of the Adams County bar both in age and practice and always ranked with the highest in the profession. It was said of him that he was possessed of a powerful, analytical and logical mind and indefatigable industry. These qualities made him a strong character, an excellent lawyer and a formidable opponent in the management and trial of a case before either court or jury. In all his dealing with the profession he was fair and courteous but unyielding so far as the rights of his clients were concerned. Both as a lawyer and a man he was actuated by the strictest integrity and had no patience with any

kind of dishonesty, frauds or shams. Mr. Wheat's practice in the courts of this state extended through a period of more than half a century, all of which time he devoted exclusively to his profession, eschewing all other pursuits and especially political preferment. He never sought nor held any office except that early in his career he was elected to the Legislature and by his efforts in that body the removal of the county seat from Quincy was prevented. It was a well known fact that Mr. Wheat spent hundreds of dollars of his own money to do this and when on account of the decision that Quincy was to continue as the county seat the county was divided, it was due principally to his efforts and expenditures that the county was again united. Subsequently, although a member of the dominant party, which could and would have given him any position he sought, he always refused to be a candidate for any office, preferring to devote his energies to his profession. He was, however, county attorney for over twenty years.

Alexander E. Wheat, a brother of Almeron, was also a prominent early member of the bar. In 1857 he was appointed city attorney, five years later, while still a young man, was sent to the Legislature, and was long a member of the law firm, Warren & Wheat. His death occurred September 2, 1885.

HOPE S. DAVIS

Hope S. Davis, who was the oldest member of the bar in Quincy at his death December 21, 1905, was born in New York in 1828, studied law in Rochester, and soon after his admission to the bar in 1852 settled in this city. From 1856 to 1862 he served as city superintendent of schools and was the author of the legislative act creating the Board of Education. He served four years as county superintendent of schools, 1862-66, and was sent to the Assembly in 1876.

COL. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON

William A. Richardson had become a leading figure in military matters, as well as state legislation, when he succeeded Judge Douglas in Congress during 1847. At the time of his election Colonel Richardson was a resident of Schuyler County, which he had represented almost continuously in the Legislature and had just returned from the Mexican war with a well earned reputation for bravery and skill. As the successor and confidential associate of Judge Douglas, and from his own inherent force of character, his position and influence in the national councils was always high. At the August election he carried Adams County over N. G. Wilcox, the whig candidate, by 819 majority.

But little political feeling was manifest in this election, although, during the canvass, the merits of the Constitution which was to be voted on during the following spring were much discussed. The

elective judiciary was an experiment about which many had doubts, and the proposed change in the County Court system was another innovation which was by no means unanimously favored.

At the time of his election to the United States Senate after Stephen A. Douglas' death in 1861, Senator Richardson had made history as governor of the Wild-West Territory of Nebraska, and the conclusion of his terms as United States senator in 1865 terminated his public services as a national character. He died in Quincy, December 27, 1875, having made that city his home for the preceding twenty-six years. Quincy and Adams County are therefore especially proud of his prominence and stalwart personal character.

Colonel and Senator Richardson, for he was fairly entitled to both designations, was a Kentuckian born in Fayette County in 1811. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, Lexington, and was quite liberally educated for one of that period before he studied law. Soon after his admission to the bar, in 1831, he located at Shelbyville, Illinois, but had not secured any business of consequence before he felt called upon to volunteer for the Black Hawk war. After serving thus about four months, he located at Rushville, the county seat of Schuyler County, where he continued to reside until 1849, when he moved to Quincy. This period of fifteen years—from the time of the Black Hawk war to the year of Mr. Richardson's coming to Quincy—was bristling with events. In 1835 he was elected state's attorney of Schuyler County, resigning that office in the following year to take his seat in the Assembly. He was sent to the State Senate in 1838; was a presidential elector in 1844, and in 1846 raised a company in Schuyler County for service in the Mexican war. As captain of that organization, he joined the Illinois troops at Alton and was placed in the first regiment under command of Col. J. J. Hardin. During the war the regiment saw considerable active service, and at the battle of Buena Vista he was promoted from the captaincy of his company to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment.

In 1847, as stated, Colonel Richardson was elected to Congress and continued to serve in that body until 1856. In the latter year he resigned his seat to canvass the state for the governorship, but owing to the unpopularity of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which he defended, he was defeated by 4,000 votes in a total poll of 240,000. And that was his first and only political defeat. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him governor of Nebraska; and he found the territory in the wildest confusion; as neither civil nor criminal laws were in force. Before leaving his difficult post, however, he had the satisfaction of establishing in that troubled country the criminal code of Illinois and the civil practice of Ohio. In 1860 Governor Richardson returned to Quincy and was re-elected to Congress from that district, which he served until called to the United States Senate in 1861 to succeed the lamented Douglas. At the expiration of his senatorial term in 1865 he resumed his residence in Quincy, and among his last public acts performed was, as county supervisor, in using his

potent influence to permanently retain the seat of justice at Quincy. The last effort to remove the county seat was made only a few months before his death.

A character of great personal magnetism, a powerful and compelling speaker and a stalwart democrat, Senator Richardson was, nevertheless, so tolerant of the opinions of others and so considerate in both his mental and physical bearing toward those who differed from him, that while he raised up many opponents in the course of his long and active career, he passed away with few enemies. His strength and his influence for good spread over a wide area of the country, from Quincy as the home center, and no personality who has woven himself into the progress of Adams County is remembered with more profound respect than that of William A. Richardson.

WILLIAM G. EWING

Mr. Ewing, who was admitted to the bar at Bloomington, came to Quincy in 1863. He was elected city attorney in 1866 and the city council appointed him superintendent of public schools in August of the same year. Mr. Ewing was re-elected city attorney and in 1868 prosecuting attorney for the district comprising Adams and Hancock counties. In the early '80s he moved to Chicago where he also held judicial positions.

COL. WILLIAM H. BENNESON

But Col. William H. Benneson was generally designated as the last member of the old Adams County bar to survive. He died at his home near Quincy January 27, 1899. He was a native of Delaware, and in 1843, after receiving a collegiate education in that state and teaching for several years in Virginia, was admitted to the practice of the law and opened an office in Quincy. His first partner was Stephen A. Douglas, who in June of that year had resigned from the Supreme bench of Illinois, and was being drawn into his remarkable career of politics and statesmanship. The close friendship thus formed continued through life. In 1849 Mr. Benneson went to California, mined for three years, and then resumed practice at Quincy. From 1853 to 1861 he was master in chancery under Judges Skinner and Sibley, and during the Civil war Governor Yates appointed him colonel of the Seventy-Eighth Illinois Infantry. Ill health compelled him to resign and he resumed his law practice. He was not active either in professional work or public life during his last ten or fifteen years, but he had already made a reputation for substantial ability which endured to the last.

Charles Gilman was also a member of the pioneer bar, who was cut down by the cholera scourge of 1849 as a young man of great promise. He had already made a name as a leading local practitioner and through his record as a reporter for the State Supreme Court.

Capt. Wellington S. Lee, a soldier of two wars, practiced in Quincy for some time previous to the War of the Rebellion. He was born on a Pennsylvania farm and, as a youth, served in the Mexican war before locating in that city during 1850. In the summer of 1861, after practicing for more than a decade, he enlisted in Company F, Third Illinois Cavalry, and within the succeeding two years was promoted to a captaincy. He died August 21, 1863, from the effects of the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of one of his own men. His only regret at his approaching death was thus expressed: "Oh, why could I not have fallen in battle?"

GEN. JAMES W. SINGLETON

Gen. James W. Singleton did not practice law in Adams County for many years; he loved excitement and the rush of active politics too much to confine himself to any one profession. He was a Virginian, but in early life moved to Schuyler County, Illinois, where he practiced medicine and studied law. General Singleton represented that county twice in the State Legislature and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1848. During the Mormon troubles, he had charge of the military at Nauvoo, probably as brigadier general in the state service. In 1852 he became a resident of Quincy; constructed the railroad from Camp Grant to Meredosia; served a term in the Legislature from Adams County; was an emissary of President Lincoln to the Southern Confederacy on a peace mission; was defeated for Congress in 1868, elected in 1878 and failed of a re-election for the succeeding term. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, April 23, 1892, admired for his versatile talents, respected for his integrity, and loved for his generosity and warm personality. During the years of General Singleton's residence in Adams County, there was no spot within its limits which was more the center of charming hospitality and unaffected friendliness than Boseobel, his country home just east of Quincy. If such was his brand of politics, it was certainly of the elevating kind.

JOSEPH N. CARTER

"Joseph N. Carter was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, March 12, 1843; graduated at Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1866, and entered the law Department of the Michigan University in the fall of the same year; graduated in that institution in 1868; was admitted to the bar in this city in 1869; elected to the State Legislature from this county at the November election, of 1878; Republican in politics and senior of the firm of Carter & Govert, attorneys at law."—Murray, Williamson & Phelps' History of Adams County (1879).

Judge Joseph N. Carter: "Quincy has given many eminent men to the public service of the state and nation, and among these is Joseph N. Carter, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Judge Carter

is a quiet and unostentatious gentleman, always the same to friends old and new, and yet he ranks as one of the ablest jurists in the country.

“Judge Carter is a republican in politics, and in 1878 was elected as a member of the lower house, &c.

“In 1894 Judge Carter was nominated by the republicans of the Fourth supreme judicial district as their candidate for the supreme court to succeed Judge Simeon P. Shope; the district was democratic by 12,000, being composed of twelve counties. Judge Carter’s abilities were so fully recognized and his personal popularity was so great that that majority was overcome and he was elected by 4,500. The campaign attracted attention all over the country, and Judge Carter at once sprang into national fame. His services on the supreme bench have been brilliant, and in 1898 he became chief justice of that august tribunal.”—Wileox’s Representative Men, 1899. He died on February 6, 1913, as the ultimate result of a stroke of apoplexy suffered five years before.

Rufus L. Miller, a native of Maryland, came to Quincy in his boyhood, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. During the Civil war he served in an Iowa regiment, but afterward returned to Quincy and practiced there until his death in 1881.

BERNARD ARNTZEN

Bernard Arntzen, a Prussian, came to Quincy with the rush of German revolutionists in 1849 and established a drug business. But he had a legal mind and political ambitions, studied law, was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Mr. Arntzen was elected city attorney in 1858; was the democratic candidate for state auditor in 1860 and in 1874 was elected state senator, serving in the last named capacity for four years. Afterward he was appointed special agent of the Interior Department to allot lands to Indians, and while engaged in that line of work in Nevada had a physical break-down. During his last years he lived in Duluth, Minnesota, where he died in 1895.

JACKSON GRIMSHAW

Jaekson Grimshaw, a partner of Archibald Williams in 1857, the year of his coming to Quincy, was a Philadelphian, and in his youth and early manhood a railroad engineer on the New York & Erie line. In 1843, soon after his admission to the bar, he located for practice in Pike County, whence he moved to Quincy, as stated. He was a leading member of the Bloomington convention of 1856 which organized the republican party; was collector of internal revenue from 1865 to 1869, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. His death occurred at Quincy in 1875.

STERLING P. DELANO

Capt. Sterling P. Delano was another promising young lawyer of the Quincy bar whose record was closed by the stern hand of war. When nine years of age his parents brought him from Vermont to Indiana, and in 1848, then a youth of eighteen, he went with the family to Hancock County, Illinois. In 1855 he located at Quincy and entered the law office of Browning & Bushnell, while in 1858 he formed the law partnership with E. H. Buckley. During the Civil war he enlisted in Captain Mead's Home Guards, of which he was afterward elected captain. He died in 1862 from the effects of a wound accidentally received while in the military service of his country.

ACTIVE LAWYERS IN 1869 AND AFTER

In his "History of Quincy and Its Men of Mark," Pat. H. Redmond, son of that prominent and sturdy pioneer, Hon. Thomas Redmond, gives a list of the men who were engaged in professional activities at Quincy in 1869, the year of the publication of that work. The attorneys at law then active were Arutzen & Richardson, Benneson & Janes, Browning & Bushnell, E. H. Buckley, J. M. Cyrus, Duff & Tyrer, Emmons, Butz & Prentiss, W. G. Ewing, Goodwin & Davis, Jackson Grimshaw, E. B. Hamilton, U. H. Keth, J. H. & J. W. McGindley, E. Prince, G. J. Richardson, Scoggan & McCann, Skinner & Marsh, J. C. Thompson, R. K. Turner, Warren & Wheat, Wheat & Marey, J. H. Williams, Henry Asbury, G. W. Fogg, F. S. Giddings, C. Greely, H. H. Jansen, R. L. Miller, J. M. Moore, H. T. Patten and A. Wheat, Jr. This list is re-published, as 1869 seems to be a sort of a half-way post between the old order and that of today. A new generation of lawyers—several generations almost—has been raised up since the lawyers mentioned were the strength of the Adams County bar. None of those mentioned are now living.

Among the attorneys of that generation, and perhaps the last to pass away was Albert A. Wells, who came from the State of New Jersey and located in Quincy in 1870, and soon after formed a partnership with Lawrence E. Emmons which partnership continued as Emmons & Wells to the death of the latter which occurred in 1897. Mr. Wells was twice elected to the Legislature from this district and also to the State Senate of which body he was a member at the time of his death. Mr. Wells had a splendid physique and was a fine looking man. He was a good lawyer and an able advocate. He preferred office duties rather than the excitement of the court room. He is better known and will be remembered longer for the work he did in the Legislature and Senate. He was the father of the Labor Day Law in Illinois.

There are doubtless others of broad caliber and staunch professional fiber, who threw their fortunes with the Adams County bar at a comparatively early day. In fact, several are recalled before this sentence

is fairly complete—Abraham Jonas, a Kentuckian, who served in the Legislature of that state before he came to Quincy, repeated that part of his record in the Illinois House, was also master in chancery and died in 1864; J. H. Richardson, the Indiana lawyer, who practiced in Quincy from 1862 until his death in 1891, was city attorney and served in the State Senate; Judge Joseph C. Thompson, who occupied the county bench with credit from 1873 to 1877, who had practiced law for fourteen years before coming to Quincy in 1868, was a leading democrat and at the time of his death in 1893 was serving as postmaster; Col. W. W. Berry, who had made a brilliant military record as commander of the Louisville Legion of the Army of the Cumberland before he located in Quincy as a lawyer and afterward became commander of the Illinois Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and an influential republican leader; Ira M. Moore, who resided in Quincy for a third of a century as a member of the local bar, a representative of the Legislature, justice of the peace and author of several standard legal works, who died in 1905; and George A. Anderson, a Virginian who located at Quincy soon after his admission to the bar in 1879, was a lawyer of rare ability, city attorney and member of the Fiftieth Congress. Mr. Anderson died in 1896.

Gen. E. B. Hamilton, who died March 20, 1902, was a Civil war soldier and officer from Hancock County, Illinois, and in 1866 moved to Quincy. He was admitted to practice in 1869 and in 1877, in recognition of his services as colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry at the great railroad strike in East St. Louis, was commissioned brigadier general. He was afterward inspector general of the Illinois militia. General Hamilton was an eloquent orator and an able lawyer. He died March 20, 1902.

Frederick V. Marey, a Dartmouth College young man, came to Quincy before his admission to the bar. After completing his studies with Wheat & Groves he became a member of the firm. He was a classical scholar and a broad-minded attorney. He died July 14, 1884.

Other members of the Quincy bar who have practiced law in Adams County and have won for themselves more or less distinguished records and who are now deceased—and whose history for lack of space, cannot be given in detail here, are:

Thos. H. Brooker, J. E. Balthorpe, L. H. Berger, C. A. Babcock, W. Clay Creadson, Sterling P. Delano, Isaac M. Grover, Chas. M. Gilmer, John F. Gilmer, Abraham Jonas, H. H. Jansen, Geo. M. Janes, Aaron McMurray, Ira M. Moore, Edward Prince, Geo. J. Richardson, Jas. N. Sprigg, Jos. A. Roy, Almeron Wheat, Jr.

THE QUINCY BAR ASSOCIATION

With very few exceptions the lawyers of Quincy have numbered the leading attorneys of Adams County; so that they have never felt called upon to formally extend the scope of their organization. As

it is provided in the constitution, however, that "judges of courts of records in Illinois and members of the Bar of Illinois, may likewise become members," no lawyer of good standing in the county is really barred from participation in its deliberations.

The certificate of incorporation of the Quincy Bar Association was filed by Joseph N. Carter, Hope S. Davis and Rufus L. Miller, on the 18th of January, 1876. It is stated that its particular object is "to establish and maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice." The names of the managers selected for the first year were Orville H. Browning, Alexander E. Wheat, Frederick V. Marey, William Marsh, John H. Williams, Ira M. Moore and Henry Asbury. Mr. Browning was the president; Messrs. Marsh and Wheat, vice-presidents; Rufus L. Miller, secretary, and James F. Carrott, treasurer.

After a considerable period of official life, the association became inactive, but was reorganized April 5, 1902. Since that year Joseph N. Carter and Samuel Woods have served as its presidents. Its first vice president is F. M. McCann; second vice president, John E. Wall; secretary, Walter H. Bennett; treasurer, George W. Govert.

The following are the names of the present members: J. L. Adair, Albert Akers, Edward P. Allen, Charles L. Bartlett, Walter H. Bennett, A. J. Broekschmidt, M. F. Carrott, L. E. Emmons, Sr., L. E. Emmons, Jr., Carl E. Epler, W. G. Feigenspan, J. Frank Garner, William H. Govert, George W. Govert, Joseph H. Hanly, S. A. Hubbard, John T. Inghram, Roy D. Johnson, U. H. Keath, W. E. Lancaster, W. P. Martindale, F. M. McCann, Lyman McCarl, F. B. McKennan, W. Miller, S. B. Montgomery, F. W. Mumroe, Frank J. Penick, Elmer C. Peter, Thomas P. Petri, T. C. Poling, Arthur R. Roy, Thomas A. Scherer, P. J. Schlagenhauf, William Schlagenhauf, H. E. Schmiedeskamp, Maurice Vasen, R. M. Wagner, John E. Wall, George H. Wilson, J. M. Winters, Fred Wolfe, C. H. Wood, Samuel Woods.

URIAH H. KEATH, OLDEST LIVING LAWYER

Uriah H. Keath, with one exception the oldest practitioner at the Quincy bar, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, November 3, 1831. His father, Gabriel Keath, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 13, 1807, and died in 1865. He was a farmer and stock-raiser. He first visited Illinois in 1828, but afterwards returned to Kentucky and it was not until 1832 that he became a resident of Adams County, locating at Columbus. There he remained until the spring of 1834, when he removed to Ursa Township, where he purchased a farm, residing thereon until his death. There he reared his family and in the management of his farming interests he displayed good business ability. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as elder and in the work of which he took an active and helpful part. His early political support

was given to the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He married Lucinda Randolph, daughter of James Randolph and a cousin of John Randolph of Roanoke. She was born in Kentucky and it was in 1879 that she was called to her final rest at the age of seventy-eight. Gabriel and Lucinda Keath were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

To the public school system of Adams County Uriah H. Keath is indebted for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. In 1849 he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and on leaving that institution in 1852 he went to Kentucky, where he was engaged in teaching for several months. Following his return to Adams County, he again taught school for a time and then took up the study of law in the office of Archibald Williams and C. B. Lawrence of Quincy, being admitted to the bar on the 5th of February, 1855. He began practice at Sigourney, Keokuk County, Iowa, and was thus engaged at the outbreak of the Civil war in the spring of 1861. He was then commissioned by Governor Kirkwood as a recruiting officer and assisted in raising three regiments. He was made first lieutenant of Company F, Fifth Iowa Infantry, under the command of Col. W. H. Worthington, and a year later was promoted to the rank of captain in September, 1862, having command of his company until mustered out of service on the 27th of October, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia. He served in all of the campaigns in Missouri under Generals Fremont, Pope, Hunter and others and during the greater part of his connection with the army was with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. He was in twenty-one battles, among which may be mentioned New Madrid, Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Knoxville, siege of Corinth, Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaign, and he did his full duty as a soldier, being most capable and loyal in the discharge of every task that devolved upon him.

On leaving the army Mr. Keath returned to his home in Iowa, but in 1865 became a resident of Quincy, where he at once opened a law office and has since practiced in all the courts. He enjoys the enviable reputation with court, counsel and client of a practitioner scrupulously accurate in statement and in every action or position governed by the nicest sense of professional honor. His political support is given to the republican party and he has exercised considerable influence in political circles. He served as United States deputy collector of revenue under President Harrison, being appointed in 1889, and was assistant superintendent of the public schools of the county from 1865 until 1869. He served for several terms as chairman of the republican executive committee of Adams County and has been a member of the state central committee. * * * His time and attention, however, have been principally devoted to the practice of law and he is today the oldest member of the Quincy bar in continuous practice with the exception of Hope S. Davis (Editor: Mr. Davis has since died). As a man he is of genial nature and social tastes and

these qualities have won him a host of warm and devoted friends."—Wileox's Representative Men.

(Since the death of Judge Williams and Mr. Davis, Mr. Keath is the oldest living member of the bar. He is still living, May 20, 1918—Note by W. A. Richardson.)

VETERAN LAWRENCE E. EMMONS

"Lawrence E. Emmons was born in New York city, October 1, 1836; was married to Miss Eliza H. Fletcher in 1856; she was born in Savannah, Georgia; they have two children, Lawrence E. and Lilly F.; he studied law in the Chicago Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1861; and removed to Bristol, Kendall county, where he practiced law until 1865, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the 147 Regt. Illinois Infantry, with which regiment he served until the spring of 1866; after being mustered out he came to Quincy and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has, by close attention, built himself up an enviable reputation and very lucrative business. He is Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church."—History of Adams County, 1879.

"Mr. L. E. Emmons, the eminent attorney, was born in New York City, but came west when quite a boy, and was reared on a farm near Bristol, Illinois. He went to the district school in the winter time, and attended two terms at Mt. Morris Seminary. At twenty-three he commenced the study of law in the law department of the old Chicago University, graduated in 1861, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court the same year. He practiced his profession in Kendall county until 1864, when he enlisted in the army and helped to organize the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, but was assigned by the department to detached service as ordnance officer, subsequently as assistant commissary, in which position he served until discharged in March, 1866. He was married to Miss Fletcher in Marietta, Ga., in May, 1866, and came to Quincy in September of that year. He at once opened a law office and has been in active practice here ever since, rising to a most eminent position at the bar, a place which has been won by his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his conscientious care of the interests of his clients. His first partners were Gen. B. M. Prentiss, the hero of the battle of Shiloh, and M. R. Butts. In 1873 Mr. Emmons formed a partnership with the late Senator Albert W. Wells, which continued to the death of the later in 1896, and he then took his son, L. E. Emmons, Jr., as a partner."—Wileox's Representative Men, 1899. Mr. Emmons is still living.

WHEN BENCH AND BAR WERE PICTURESQUE

Gen. John Tillson, whose fame is more of a military, literary and public man than that of a lawyer, nevertheless practiced among the

earlier members of the local bar, and is well qualified, from close contact and broad observation, to give a picture of the pioneer period of the bench and bar. He has thus laid on the rich colors in his "History of Quincy": "Well was, and is it known that during the earlier periods of our state history, the prominence of the Quincy, or Bounty Tract bar, was an admitted Illinois fact. Here were taught, needed, developed the stalwart qualities that attach to and betoken the most complete fruition of legal excellence, as attained in the recognition, study, comprehension and application of the obtuse and limitless principles and history of that noblest portion of jurisprudence—laud law. On this broad field, years since inviting and fast filling with adventurous immigration, where existed land titles of every shade, affected by conflicting legislation, varying as the years, was gained the rare training and reputation of our legal athletes—an arena such as was found in no other section of the state; and in addition to these advantages, themes of practice, the professional necessities of the bar vastly aided its members in their advance to self-reliant supremacy. The reasons for this are novel, but conclusive.

"Law, in those past-off days, demanded of its votaries different qualities from now. It exacted the instincts of the smarter men, of genius, and nerve and novelty. It was the intellectual over the educated that led the van. Of books there were few. Authorities and precedents slumbered not in the great handy libraries. The entire resources of the Bounty Tract could hardly to-day fill out the shelves of one ordinary lawyer's library. Hence alike, whether engaged in counsel or litigation, native resources, remembrance of past reading, but mainly the readiness and aptitude with which legal principles, drawn from rudimentary reading or educated by intuition, could be applied to any interest or exigence in 'the infinite variety of human concerns,' were the only armories whence were drawn their needed weapons of assured success. He was a luckless lawyer who had to hunt his books to settle a sudden controverted point, or answer a bewildered client's query; and he was a licensed champion who, theorizing from his instored legal lore or instinctive acumen, knew on the instant where best to point his thrust, and was equally ready with every form of parry and defense. The off-hand action and advice of such men, nerved by necessity and skilled by contest, became of course to be regarded almost like leaves of law.

"One can thus somewhat realize what keen, pliant, incisive resource was attained by such careers; how inspiring and attractive were their conclusions; how refined, subtle and sharpened their intellects must have become.

"It should not be supposed that looseness, lack of accuracy or legal formula marked the rulings of the bench and bar. There was friendship and familiarity, it is true; because everybody knew everybody. The court houses were shambling great log houses; their furniture, chairs and desks, split bottomed and unplanned, would have set a modern lawyer's feelings on edge; but the bench was always filled

with character, knowledge and dignity, and the forensic ruling and requirement were governed by as much judicial precision and professional deference as would mark the records of the most pretentious tribunal in the land.

"The bar in those early days was a sort of a family to itself. There was mutual acquaintance. All traveled the circuit, went to every county on court week, came from all quarters. Egypt and Galena had their representatives. Some went there because they had business; some because they wanted to get business, and all that they might learn.

"In court, by practice and observation, was acquired much of knowledge that the paucity of books denied the student and young practitioner. Out of court their associations were like those of a debating society or law school. They mingled in common; ate, drank, smoked, joked, disputed together. The judge, at the tavern, had the spare room, if such a room there was, and the lawyers bunked cozily, dozens together, in the 'omnibus,' as the big, many-bedded room was called, and there they had it. Whatever of law point, past or present, pending or probable, could be raised, they went for it, discussed, dissected, worried, fought over it, until whether convinced or not, all knew more than when they first commenced; and thus struggling over these made-up issues of debate became sharpened, by mutual attrition, the legal faculties that were panting for future and more serious contests.

"These lawyers were on exhibition, and they knew it. Every man in the county came to town court week, if he could. There were but few people in the county then, and court week was the natural periodical time for the farmers to meet, swap stories, make trades, learn the news, hear the speeches, and form their own opinion as to which of the 'tongue fellows it is safest to give business to, or vote for the Legislature.' A pretty good idea of how universal was the gathering, of necessity at the county seat in those primitive days, may be gleaned from the fact that at the assembling of the first court in Adams County, every man in Adams and Hancock (then a part of Adams) was either on the grand or petit jury, except two—and one of them was, and perhaps both, under indictment. Most of them were young. They had jolly old times—those limbs of the law—jolly indeed! All were instinct with the very cream of zeal, enterprise and originality that inheres to a new community; and among them jibe, jest and fun, yarn and repartee, were tossed about like meteoric showers.

"An amusing incident is told, in which the judge, prosecuting attorney and another member of the bar were traveling over the prairie, and, while lighting their pipes, either thoughtlessly or accidentally, set the grass on fire. It spread, swept toward the timber, destroyed a settler's fences and improvements, and some luckless wight was indicted for the offense. The lawyer who formed one of the traveling party defended the culprit. The prosecuting attorney, of course, had

his duties to perform in the furtherance of the ends of justice. The judge had the outraged interests of law to protect under the solemnity of his position and oath; but it required all the earnest efforts of the gifted counsel, all the generous rulings of the judge, all the blundering action of the prosecuting attorney—the united sympathies, in fact, of this secretly sinning legal trinity—to prevent the jury from finding a verdict against the innocent accused.”

THE PHYSICIANS

The character of the physicians who first settled in Quincy and throughout the county was fully up to the best standard of the country doctor of the West; and no more faithful soul could anywhere be found in that wilderness country. As with the lawyers, the cream of the medical and surgical profession gathered at the county seat—the Rogers brothers, Doctor Hornsby, Dr. J. N. Ralston, Dr. Richard Eels and others.

Dr. Samuel W. Rogers, the elder of the brothers, was the first physician to settle in Quincy, if not in the county. Like most members of his profession in a new country, if possessed of really strong character, he became prominent in the public affairs of the locality. He was a democrat of radical convictions and considerable influence and held the Quincy postmastership for some time. Doctor Rogers died about 1900 at his daughter's residence in New Hampshire. He commenced practice at Quincy in 1829, and lived to a venerable age.

Dr. Hiram Rogers, the younger brother, was also a physician of education and skill, and came from New York to Quincy in 1843. He first engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. N. Ralston, who had been residing at the county seat for more than a decade. This Doctor Rogers was register of the land office from 1845 to 1849 and died in Quincy about twenty years ago. He married a daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Pease, the Boston merchant and capitalist who came to Quincy in 1833 to embark in the packing business and, after making a great success of it and forming many warm friendships in the town and county, died in 1836. His daughter, the widow of Dr. Hiram Rogers, lived in Quincy many years after the death of her husband.

Dr. Joseph N. Ralston was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and spent his early manhood as a farmer. At the death of his first wife he commenced the study of medicine and after attending medical lectures at Lexington obtained his license to practice, and in 1832 settled at Quincy for that purpose. For nearly forty-five years, or until his death in June, 1876, he gave a large measure of his strength and talents to the practice of his profession, and during that long period always maintained an acknowledged leadership both as a practitioner and a public spirited citizen of practical worth and high ideals. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Adams County Medical Society and was re-elected to that position several times afterward. From its organization in 1850 until the year

of his death, he generally held some position of honor or trust in the society.

Dr. Ralston also was pleased to devote his time and abilities to public local affairs quite divorced from any professional considerations. In the earlier history of the city he served in the Common Council, and later assisted in the establishment of the Catherine Beecher select school at Quincy and the college placed under the control of the Methodist Church. He was a devoted Mason and rose high in that order, being one of the founders of Bodley Lodge No. 1 of Quincy and of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Few citizens of the county have had a wider or warmer acquaintance than Doctor Ralston. Physically, he is described as "rather tall and spare in figure, dignified in carriage, courteous almost to punctiliousness in manner, clean and precise in speech."

CHOLERA IN 1833

The elder Doctor Rogers and Doctor Ralston were the bulwarks of the profession against which the cholera epidemic of 1833 fiercely dashed itself. It first appeared in Adams County on the Fourth of July of that year, and two days later a meeting was held at the court house to determine what general measures should be taken to prevent its spread. William G. Flood was appointed chairman of the meeting and O. H. Browning secretary. The town was divided into three districts, with J. F. Holmes, O. H. Browning and R. S. Green as chairmen of the respective vigilance committees. Together, these gentlemen constituted an autoeratic health board, as the matter which they had in hand was one of life and death. They were instructed to meet daily, or oftener if necessary, procure attendance and nourishment for the sick, and superintend the burial of the dead. The disease spread with great rapidity, despite these precautions, and this was all the more noticeable in a small and thinly settled country. On the 7th of July there were forty-three cases of sickness—not all, however, of cholera. There is no reliable record of the actual number of deaths which occurred from cholera alone, but from the best authority to be obtained it is believed that between thirty and forty died in Quincy out of a population of about 400. In that day the people were not so well prepared, either with means or remedies, to battle with an epidemic as they were at a later period, when they possessed a contingent fund to draw upon. Their means of communication were also sadly deficient. During the progress of the first epidemic, the expenses of preventive and curative measures were borne by public subscription, and the report of Levi B. Allen, treasurer of the relief committee, for July 10th, shows that he had then received \$26.95 and disbursed the sum of \$1. But in spite of these days of small things of a material nature, the hearts of the citizens and the little band of physicians who were holding the sanitary line against the enemy were large and stout.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC OF 1849

The thirteen years which had elapsed since cholera made such inroads to the population of young Quincy and Adams County had brought several more physicians into the ranks of the profession, and in other ways the communities were better prepared to check the epidemic; but no section of a county or state is really prepared to fight the unexpected. Cholera did not make its appearance until the beginning of the warm weather of that year, and did not obtain a foothold in Quincy until brought by immigrants or by passengers from the river boats.

One of the first deaths to get wide notice and spread the alarm in Western Illinois was that of Capt. C. L. Wright of Galena, who, on April 20, 1849, died of undoubted Asiatic cholera on the steamer "War Eagle," at some point south of Quincy on the way to St. Louis. Previously, there had been some cases at Leonard's Mill, and on the 17th of March three Irishmen had died in Quincy. One of them had occupied a room in St. Louis in which a person had recently died of the disease. According to Doctor Ralston and some other of the physicians on home ground, that circumstance had no bearing on the death of the Quincy victim; they denied their belief in the contagious nature of cholera.

The Latter Day Saints had not a few eases to combat and a local paper speaks of their methods of treatment in the cases of two of their young ladies who were attacked: "The process consisted in anointing with oil, prayer, brandy, psalm-singing, flannels, exhortation and hot water. The prescription was carried into effect with great vigor and perseverance throughout an entire night, and in the morning the patients were quiet and without pain—both being dead."

But the progress of the disease soon became too serious a matter for the application of any facetiousness, especially after the death of Charles Steinagel, an active and prominent German citizen of Quincy. By the 10th of May, according to the report of Adam Schmidt, ten deaths had occurred the previous week among the German emigrants and their relatives. Among the number were Mrs. Gertrude Gost and child, Adam Elder and his wife and Philip Zink. It is stated that Mrs. Elder wrapped herself in the blankets in which her husband had died and joined him as a suicide.

There appears to have been a lull in the late spring in the progress of the disease, but in June it reappeared in an even more persistent form. The "sulphur remedy" seemed to be the favorite among the local physicians. At this time, when deaths in St. Louis were occurring at the rate of fifty daily, another meeting was held in the court house at Quincy. A local newspaper of July 30th states that on the previous Saturday afternoon and night there were five deaths from cholera, and many talked of leaving town. Travel upon the river and country trade were both suspended, and a portentous silence seemed to rest like a pall over the land. During the week preceding July 15th

there were thirty-five interments of cholera victims at Quiney among whom was the wife of Capt. B. M. Prentiss. There were fifty-five deaths in the next week, Mayor Enoch Conyers being among the number of the deceased. He was interred under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Another prominent victim was Charles Gilman, a leading attorney, author of Gilman's Supreme Court Reports and editor of the "Western Legal Observer."

The "Quiney Whig" of July 31, 1849, has the following: "Whole number of deaths the past week, sixty-three; the greatest number buried any one day was fifteen, on Sunday, the 29th."

"Notice—Friday, the 3d of August, being recommended by the President as a day of general prayer and supplication, our offices will therefore be closed on that day. (Signed) Land Office,

"SAMUEL HOLMES, Register,

HIRAM ROGERS, Receiver,

A. JONAS, Postmaster."

The deaths for the following week decreased to twenty-seven, but the pestilence still lingered, and on August 13th announcement is made of the death of one of Quiney's old and honored citizens, Artemus Ward. It was a sickly season altogether and cholera cut a particularly wide swath. The total of deaths from the epidemic up to the fourth week of August was 286, divided by months as follows: In March, six; April, none; May, fifteen; June, twelve; July, 139; August, 114. Later in the fall commenced a marked decline in cholera fatalities and soon afterward, as the tireless efforts of the citizens were supplemented by the natural advantages of high altitude and pure air, the dark cloud of death and apprehension passed away completely.

ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The hard campaign waged by the physicians of the county against cholera and other diseases which swept the country in 1849 called very forceful attention to the necessity of organization and co-operation, both to meet emergencies and for purposes of consultation and progress in ordinary times. The Adams County Medical Society was organized at Quiney, March 28, 1850, at a meeting presided over by Dr. Samuel W. Rogers and in which the following participated: Drs. Warren Chapman, James Elliott, J. W. Hollowbush, F. B. Leach, Joseph N. Ralston, M. J. Roeschlamb, M. Shepherd, Louis Watson and Isaac T. Wilson. Of those named Doctor Elliott was a resident of Clayton and Dr. Shepherd of Payson; the others lived in Quiney.

The officers selected at the organization of the Adams County Medical Society were: President, Joseph N. Ralston; vice presidents, S. W. Rogers and M. Shepherd; recording secretary, J. W. Hollowbush; corresponding secretary, Louis Watson; treasurer, F. B. Leach; censors, I. T. Wilson, M. J. Roeschlamb and L. Watson. Vice President Shepherd was elected a delegate to the American Medical Asso-

ciation, meeting that year in Cincinnati. Thus was fully organized the second oldest medical society in Illinois, its only senior being the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, founded in 1846. The Adams County society antedates the State Medical Society by about two months.

The career and personality of Doctor Ralston, the first president of the county organization, as well as of Dr. S. W. Rogers, the vice-president, have been already depicted.

Before means of travel were at all easy, and during a period when the few members of the society had wide stretches of territory to cover in the prosecution of their practice, it was most difficult to get a quorum together even for the annual meetings. There is, therefore, a break in the records from November 10, 1850, to April 19, 1856, at which date the society held a special meeting, or what proved to be a revival; for at the annual gathering of the following month fourteen new members were elected, and the organization has since remained unbroken, though its line was considerably bent during the Civil war, when so many of its members were called into the service.

EDWARD G. CASTLE

Perhaps the best known member of the society who joined during the 1856 revival, was Dr. Edward G. Castle, surgeon in charge of Division No. 1, Quincy Hospital, in the War of the Rebellion. From 1867 to 1873 he was absent from the United States as consular agent at Carlisle, England, the early home of his wife. After his return he did not resume active practice in Quincy, but continued his old-time interest in matters connected with his profession, as they assumed a semi-public scope. He accepted re-election to the presidency of the County Medical Society and as head of the medical staff of Blessing Hospital, and was holding both of these positions at the time of his death, September 20, 1880. Doctor Castle was the personification of courtesy and honor and all meanness was shamed by his presence.

IN THE UNION SERVICE

Down to the close of the Civil war fifty-seven members had been enrolled in the Adams County Medical Society, of whom the following were in the Union service: Dr. Moses M. Bane, colonel of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, who lost his right arm at Shiloh, and was subsequently assessor of internal revenue and register of the General Land Office (at Salt Lake City); Dr. Garner K. Bane (brother of Colonel Bane, whose arm he amputated on the field), assistant surgeon of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry; Dr. Frederick K. Bailey, surgeon of the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, detached and in charge of Division No. 3, Quincy Military Hospital; Dr. Leander D. Baker, surgeon Twenty-Fourth Missouri Infantry and afterward division surgeon of the Department of the Gulf; Dr. Moses F. Bassett, assistant surgeon for the

Board of Enrollment, Fourth Congressional District, Quincy; Dr. Edward G. Castle, temporarily in charge of Division No. 1, Quincy Hospital; Dr. Henry G. Churchman, surgeon, Army of the Potomac; Dr. Bartrow Darrack, surgeon, died of smallpox soon after being mustered; Dr. Samuel W. Everett, brigade surgeon on staff of Gen. B. M. Prentiss, who was killed at Shiloh while rallying retreating troops; Dr. A. M. D. Hughes, adjutant of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, killed at Shiloh; Dr. J. R. Kay, surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Illinois Infantry; Dr. Henry W. Kendall, surgeon of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry; Dr. Samuel C. Moss, surgeon Seventy-Eighth Illinois Infantry; Dr. Charles H. Morton, major and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the Eighty-Fourth Infantry, who was captured at Chickamauga and confined in Libby Prison and after the war became clerk of Adams County; Dr. Virgil McDavitt, surgeon First Alabama (colored) Cavalry; Dr. N. H. McNeall, assistant surgeon One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry; Dr. George O. Pond, surgeon Seventy-Third Illinois Infantry; Dr. Daniel Stahl, surgeon Seventh Illinois Cavalry; Dr. Joel G. Williams, assistant surgeon Second Illinois Cavalry; Dr. Louis Watson, surgeon Sixteenth Illinois Infantry and later medical inspector of the Army of the Cumberland; Dr. Isaac T. Wilson, contract surgeon in charge of Division No. 2, Quincy Hospital; Dr. Reuben Woods, surgeon One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry and later division surgeon of the Department of the Gulf. Dr. Robert W. McMahan, who joined the society after the war, was, during the earlier part of that period, surgeon on the Mississippi River fleet commanded by Colonel Ellet, and later surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry.

CITY BOARD OF HEALTH CREATED

Naturally, general sanitation early engaged the attention of the society. In November, 1865, Drs. E. G. Castle and Joseph Robbins appeared before the City Council and asked that, in view of a probable visitation of epidemic cholera, steps be taken to put the city in a proper sanitary condition. The authorities acted promptly, created a Board of Health of which Doctor Castle was made president, and under his direction the city was placed in such hygienic condition that when, in the following summer, disease came up the Mississippi River, Quincy escaped with less than a dozen cases, and only two or three of these were fatal. In the late '60s the society induced the City Council to provide regulations by which records of deaths and certificates of burial should be required, and its efforts were supplemented by state laws providing penalties for neglect. In 1870 an efficient City Board of Health was established, replacing the old body which had virtually fallen into decay. The reorganized board comprised five members, three of whom were regular physicians, with one layman, like them appointed by the mayor, who was himself a member *ex-officio*. Later, the Board of Health lost its medical character, and, many think, much for the worse.

CHAPTER VIII

ROADS AND BRIDGES OF ALL KINDS

QUINCY MAILS THROUGH JUDGE SNOW—ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI BOUND BY FERRY—NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD, OLD AND NEW—OPERATIONS RELUCTANTLY SUSPENDED—OUTLET FURTHER NORTH—CONNECTION WITH CHICAGO COMPLETE—EXPRESS LINES EXTENDED—THE WABASH—FIRST VOTING OF RAILROAD BONDS—THE QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY—RAILROAD CONNECTIONS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI—RAILROAD BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER—ALL SECTIONS BEING GRADUALLY ACCOMMODATED—ADAMS COUNTY HIGHWAYS—LEADING TO THE QUINCY, ATLAS & WARSAW ROAD—WHY HIGHWAYS WERE NOT NEEDED UNTIL 1825—VIEWERS REPORT ON STATE ROAD—PIONEER ROADS AND BRIDGES—IMPROVEMENTS IN ROAD AND BRIDGE BUILDING—THE TICE HARD ROAD LAW—GRAVEL AND MACADAM ROADS—ILLINOIS STATE HIGHWAY PLAN.

If any other proof were needed that man is naturally a gregarious and social animal it could be conclusively furnished by the persistency with which he cuts roads through the forests and swamps of a new country, throws bridges across its streams and finally backs his instinct with his money and strength in the building of permanent highways and iron ways. Of course, it is a matter both of normal love for mutual intercourse and of self-interest, as the healthy human being long ago discovered that he can do much more and be much happier by working as the unit of a co-operative body than by laboring as a solitary and lonely individual.

From the first the settlers in Adams County were of that tempera- ture which inclined them to get together, to interweave their lives one with another as you see cows and horses, face to face and neck to neck in the fields and woods, obviously seeking comfort and strength in companionship. Man's determined efforts to get together in settle- ments, communities, towns, cities, states and nations, through the various means of transportation and communication which have so multiplied with the years, is a higher and broader manifestation of this common and suggestive picture set forth by the beasts of the field, wild as well as domesticated.

QUINCY MAILS THROUGH JUDGE SNOW

The dozen people who had settled within the present limits of Adams County before it was politically created in 1825 received a

letter, now and then, when they could raise the price of the postage, from Carrollton by way of Atlas. Very soon after the original plat of Quincy was filed in the office of Henry H. Snow, county clerk, probate judge, etc., that ardent office holder was also appointed postmaster; which was in 1825. Judge Snow kept the postoffice at John Wood's house as his own was fully occupied with other official business. Quincy was then the northernmost postoffice in the Mississippi Valley and expresses were sent to that point for the military posts as far up as St. Peters, Minnesota. The local office was kept in a stout pine chest in Mr. Wood's house, and two soldiers usually called for the mail destined for northern points above Quincy. So, even at that early day, the people of Adams County were getting in loose touch with quite a stretch of country; and they rejoiced accordingly.



AN OLD-TIME MAIL COACH

As the years went by Quincy achieved the triumph of securing a regular weekly mail from Atlas and the South, and, of course, if the settlers had any good reason to expect communications through Uncle Sam they could make the trip and get them, without waiting for the official carrier. In those days of scarce and hard-earned money, postage was an item which meant considerable in the economies of the average pioneer; for instance, in 1835, the rates on "a single letter, composed of one piece of paper," for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, were 6 cents; over thirty miles and not exceeding eighty, 10 cents; over eighty and not exceeding 150, 12½ cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400, 18¾ cents; over 400, 25 cents. It is safe to say that in 1835 the settlers of Quincy and Adams counties received few letters with the message "inclosed find stamps for reply," and it is equally safe to add that they seldom made the self sacrifice themselves.

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI BOUND BY FERRY

The Quincyites looked longingly across the Mississippi at their fellow Missourians, but it was some years before they commenced to operate a ferry and thus have comparatively free communication with them. Steamboats plied up and down the Mississippi River, row and sail boats moved across as occasion required, and as early as 1827 the commissioners granted Ira Pierce the right to operate a ferry between the two shores. The County Board even went so far as to establish the rates for ferrying across the Mississippi, loaded and unloaded wagons drawn by horses or oxen, pleasure wagons or carriages drawn by either animals, foot passengers and all kinds of live stock other than human.

But nothing came of these attempts to bring the eastern and western shores of the Mississippi together at this point until in May, 1838, when Woodford Lawrence, in company with two other men, built the first ferry boat that ever crossed the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Quincy. It was constructed of two canoes, a platform connecting them, around which a railing was built to keep the animals and other passengers from falling off into the water. The first passengers were three horses which were safely carried across, one at a time. The ferry's eastern terminus was the mouth of Mill Creek, and its special design was to carry horses over the river for those starting on trips along the Missouri shores—or vice versa.

NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD, OLD AND NEW

Before this primitive horse ferry had commenced its trips across the Mississippi, enough able and far-seeing men had gathered at Quincy to participate with a controlling influence in the movement to bind Chicago and the East with the Mississippi Valley, by way of Northern Illinois. That movement was a part of the proposed internal improvement system inaugurated by the state in 1837. Various lines of railroad were prescribed by the Legislature, among which was the "Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy on the Mississippi River, via Columbus and Clayton in Adams County, Mt. Sterling in Brown County, Meredosia and Jacksonville in Morgan County, Springfield in Sangamon County, Decatur in Macon County, Sidney in Champaign County and Danville in Vermillion County; thence to the state line in the direction of Lafayette, Indiana." Under this system and act the state commenced the construction of railroads in various sections of the state, but in the course of three or four years, after an expenditure of some \$5,000,000, and the placing in operation of only sixty miles of inferior road from Meredosia to Springfield, the project was abandoned as a state enterprise and the railroad sold at public auction.

On the 10th of February, 1849, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Northern Cross Railroad Company, with James M. Pitman, Samuel Holmes, John Wood, C. A. Warren, Gershom B. Dim-

oek, Hiram Boyle and Isaac N. Morris of Adams County, and James Brockman and James W. Singleton of Brown County and "their associates, successors, assigns," etc., empowered to "construct, maintain and use a railroad from the west bank of the Illinois River, opposite the town of Meredosia, to the Mississippi River at Quincy." Under the legislative act of October, 1849, Governor French offered that section of the old Northern Cross Railroad for sale, and it was purchased for \$1,850 by James W. Singleton, Samuel Holmes, Hiram S. Cooley, Calvin A. Warren, James M. Pitman and Isaac N. Morris, most of whom were among the incorporators of the new Northern Cross Railroad Company. On the line thus purchased, the state had expended more than \$500,000 in preliminary surveys, gradings, etc.

At a meeting of the proprietors on February 19, 1850, it was recommended "to the present owners of the road to subscribe \$10,000 of the capital stock of the same in proportion to their respective interests therein." In pursuance with that recommendation, books were opened and the proprietors subscribed the following shares, the list of which indicates the comparative strength of their interests: I. N. Morris, J. W. Singleton, James M. Pitman and Samuel Holmes, fifteen shares each; Calvin A. Warren, ten; O. C. Skinner, N. Bushnell and H. S. Cooley, five each; Amos Green, four; Bartlett & Sullivan, Newton Flagg and E. Moore, three each; Henry Asbury, two. Making 100 shares, which at \$100 per share, amounted to \$10,000, the amount required to enable the company to legally organize. With this fundamental preliminary concluded, the following were elected as directors and officers: I. N. Morris, president; Ebenezer Moore, treasurer; Samuel Holmes, secretary; James W. Singleton, James M. Pitman, N. Bushnell and N. Flagg. The company now purchased from the proprietors the road which the latter had bought from the state and the chain of transactions was legally complete. But the work could not practically move without more capital, and that was obtained in the winter of 1850-51, when an arrangement was effected between the company and the citizens of Quincy by which the city subscribed \$100,000 worth of railroad stock payable in municipal bonds. The Northern Cross Railroad Company was to receive \$20,000 of this stock as representing its interest, and a new election of directors and officers was to be held. The new directory chosen comprised Nehemiah Bushnell, Hiram Rogers, Lorenzo Bull, James M. Pitman and James D. Morgan, with Mr. Bushnell as president.

OPERATIONS RELUCTANTLY SUSPENDED

Under the new organization the company went vigorously to work, locating and grading the road from Quincy to Clayton and contracting for the necessary iron to line that section. The road was also located to Mt. Sterling and contracts for the work made with responsible parties, when, some dissatisfaction having arisen in Brown County, the company was unable to secure the bonds previously subscribed by that

county. That circumstance, with the fact that the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company had always been opposed to a connection with the Northern Cross line, satisfied the company that any further effort to reach the Illinois River at that time was useless. Therefore it was that operations on the road between Quincy and Meredosia were reluctantly suspended.

OUTLET FURTHER NORTH

It was at this time that the company resolved to have a railroad outlet for Quincy northward. In 1851 it had procured an act from the Legislature authorizing the building of a lateral road, branching off from the main line in Adams County toward Chicago, and when the Quincy-Meredosia project had to be abandoned, it entered into a contract with the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, then organized, to build a line north from Galesburg. The contract provided that neither company would contract with any parties for construction purposes who would not bind themselves to build both lines, thus insuring a through route from Quincy to Chicago.

Previous to that arrangement, parties interested in the Michigan Central Railroad had acquired control of the Aurora Branch Railroad extending from Chicago to Mendota, and were desirous of reaching the Mississippi River. In November, 1852, therefore, Nehemiah Bushnell, president of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, proceeded to Detroit with a view of interesting J. W. Brooks and James F. Joy, who represented the controlling interests of the Aurora Branch Road, and co-operating with them in the construction of the through line from Quincy to Chicago.

At this decisive stage in the railroad project the City of Quincy made a further subscription of \$100,000, and its citizens also subscribed \$100,000. Other donations were made by residents and property owners all along the line, but the raising of the necessary funds was not accomplished without persistent and hard work.

CONNECTION WITH CHICAGO COMPLETE

The culmination of these many years of strivings after fairly adequate railway communications with what was then the Far West metropolis and the gateway to the East was the completion of the through line to Galesburg on the last day of January, 1856. That section had been finished and was operated as far as Avon on the first of January and a short gap between this point and that portion of the road that was being built from Galesburg southward, was filled in on the above date, making the connection with Chicago complete. It was a jubilee occasion for Quincy, and the atmosphere of the time is well illustrated by an article in the local press, headed by the ponderous design of a locomotive and train and big black letters across the page spelling:

"Through to Chicago. A Railroad Connection with the Atlantic Cities. All Aboard!"

The article reads: "We have the high satisfaction of announcing the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad. The last rail is upon the ties and the last spike is driven, and another iron arm reaches from the great West into the Atlantic.

"The event is an important one and inaugurates a new era in the history of Quincy. For years our citizens have been looking with an intense interest to the consummation of this enterprise which was to open, and which has opened to Quincy, a future radiant with every promise of prosperity. A new vitality and a new strength has been given to our city, apparent in the immense increase of business in all departments transacted during the past season, and in the extensive preparations that are marking for substantial improvements in the way of buildings that are to go up this year. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the present and prospective prosperity of our beautiful and flourishing city."

Not long after the completion of the Northern Cross line appears a card in one of the city papers bearing the "acknowledgments of the editor and of Mr. Samuel Holmes to Major Holton for a fine, fresh codfish right from Massachusetts Bay, the first arrival of the kind in Quincy. After partaking of the same, we pronounce it a 'creature comfort of the first water,' and tender our thanks." All of the gentlemen concerned were Yankee-born and fully alive to all the best traditions of New England, including an overwhelming conviction that the codfish was supreme among the finny tribe.

EXPRESS LINES EXTENDED

During the same month that Quincy got into railway connection with Chicago and the East, there was also established Godfrey & Snow's express running from the home town to Chicago. Their enterprise had originated in an express business with St. Louis by boat and for a time the enterprise was profitable as being a real public convenience; but when the project was extended to Chicago, and wealthy companies entered the field, it expanded beyond their facilities and they withdrew entirely.

From the time the Northern Cross Railroad Company was reorganized in 1851, during the period of the construction of the line from Quincy to Galesburg, and up to the consolidation as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1861, Nehemiah Bushnell continued as president of the organization, with Lorenzo Bull, James D. Morgan, Hiram Rogers, John Wood and James M. Pitman as directors.

THE WABASH

When the long-desired railroad communication with Chicago had been secured, with its attendant stimulus to business and general

growth, the people of Quincy and Adams County began to seek other advantages of a like nature. One was a revival of the old Northern Cross line, through a charter obtained by James W. Singleton, under the name of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad, and the road finally constructed through the persistence of General Singleton served as a direct eastern route from Camp Point, Adams County, to the Illinois River at Meredosia, where it connected with the line pushing westward from Toledo. It was considered a branch of the new Northern Cross Railroad which had been completed to Galesburg. At the Illinois River it connected with what was called the Great Western Railroad, which carried the route to Toledo and the seaboard. From Camp Point to Quincy its trains used the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and thus was another route provided from the last named point to the East. In 1856 several Ohio and Indiana companies were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and two years later a reorganization was effected as the Great Western Railroad Company. The Wabash System, which, in turn, absorbed the Great Western was mainly an outgrowth of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the consolidation of its eastern and western divisions, under the former name, being effected in 1889.

FIRST VOTING OF RAILROAD BONDS

While railroad building was the order of the day, Quincy always voted overwhelmingly in favor of subscribing for such enterprises. The first vote to subscribe \$100,000 to aid the Northern Cross line between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers was taken March 1, 1851, and resulted in the casting of 1,074 ballots in favor of the proposition and only 19 against it. Accordingly, on the 12th of that month the mayor, in behalf of the municipality, delivered to the railroad company as security for the payment of that amount twenty-year six per cent city bonds, \$80,000 bearing date January 1, 1852, and \$20,000 on July 1st of that year. In July, 1853, the city voted an additional \$100,000, also guaranteed by twenty-year six per cent bonds, and in May, 1856, subscribed for \$200,000 of Northern Cross stock, secured by twenty-year eight per cent bonds, to be used in the construction of the line from Camp Point to the Illinois River. At the latter election the vote was 1,541 for and 71 against the proposition. In the following August the issuing of the bonds was formally legalized by the City Council, and in January, 1857, the Legislature took a hand in legalizing the proceedings by passing the "Act to incorporate the Quincy & Toledo Railroad Company; to legalize the subscription of the City of Quincy and the County of Brown to the capital stock of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, and the bonds issued and to be issued by said city and county in payment of said stock; to amend the charter of the Great Western Railroad Company of the State of Illinois, and legalize and confirm the contract of said company with James W. Singleton." The action of the City Council

taken in August, 1856, authorizing Mayor Wood to subscribe the \$200,000 and issuing city bonds for that sum, and all other proceedings taken in connection therewith, were legalized in the legislative act of January 31, 1857—

“Provided, that said bonds shall be and remain in the hands of Isaac O. Woodruff of said city (Quincy) until said road is graded from Camp Point, in the County of Adams, to Mt. Sterling, in Brown County. Thereupon, the said Isaac O. Woodruff shall deliver \$100,000 of said bonds and retain the remainder thereof in his hands until said road is graded to the Illinois River,

“Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the City Council of said city from authorizing an earlier delivery of said bonds if, in their judgment, the interest of the city requires it; and the said City Council are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect a special tax for the payment of the interest on said bonds.”

THE QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY

The Quincy & Toledo Railroad Company, incorporated by that act, and which had absorbed that portion of the Northern Cross line from Camp Point to the Illinois River, assumed the name of the Toledo, Wabash & Western in May, 1857, and is now known as the Wabash System. This second \$200,000 of bonds have been commonly called Quincy & Toledo R. R. bonds, to distinguish them from the first issue of \$200,000, always known as Northern Cross bonds.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

The Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, which has long been a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, was originally built to make Hannibal, Missouri, its eastern terminus. But energetic citizens of Quincy saved it from this narrow fate by organizing the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad Company in 1856 and, three years afterward, completing the short line between these two points by which the Hannibal & St. Joe lost its local character as part of the great Quincy system.

By the act of January 30, 1857, the City of Quincy was authorized to subscribe for \$100,000 of the capital stock of the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad Company, the line extending from a point on the west bank of the Mississippi opposite Quincy to Palmyra, Missouri. The election to vote upon the question, held on April 4th following, showed that 912 votes had been cast for it and 11 votes against. The bonds thereupon issued matured in twenty years and bore eight per cent interest.

At the election held June 27, 1868, the voters decided favorably on the question of subscribing \$100,000 to aid in the construction of a railroad from West Quincy in a northwesterly direction, connecting the city with the Missouri Air Line, known more fully as the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line. The vote for the proposition was 651

and against it, 198. There were considerable delays both in the issuing of the bonds and the building of the road to Canton, the last of them not being delivered to the railroad company until August, 1870. At a meeting of the City Council held December 5, 1870, an agreement was read to that body signed by the officers of the road, pledging the company, in consideration of the subscription, to make Quincy the southern terminus of the line during the existence of the charter under which the construction was undertaken. But the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line was never built and the money subscribed by Quincy to promote it was a total loss.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company was organized in June, 1869, for the special purpose of constructing a railroad from a point on the Mississippi River opposite Quincy to a point on the Missouri River opposite Brownsville, Nebraska, the length of the proposed line being 230 miles. That was largely a Quincy enterprise and three days before the company was legally organized the City Council, by resolution, approved an issue of \$250,000 in municipal bonds to aid the enterprise. But the advantages of the proposed road to Quincy grew in the public mind, and at the urgent suggestion of a committee appointed by the railroad board of directors, the Council subsequently passed measures recommending an increase of the subscription to \$500,000 and the calling of a special election to obtain the decision of the voters on the subject. Their decision, recorded August 7, 1869, was 1,949 in favor of the proposition and 185 opposed to it. Half of the \$500,000 in city bonds was to be delivered to the railroad company responsible when subscriptions in Missouri or Nebraska, along the line of the road were obtained to the amount of \$800,000, and the remaining \$250,000 with the collection of another \$800,000 in the states mentioned. As there was no general law, however, authorizing the city to become a stockholder in such a company, or to vote upon the question, and as the discussion of a new state constitution was then well under way, the City Council deferred the issuance of the bonds.

Without going into multitudinous details, which are accessible but not pertinent, the State Constitution of 1870 incorporated a section forbidding any city from doing exactly what Quincy had done, but through the influence of the strong delegation from Adams County an exception was made in the case of that city, provided that none of the indebtedness so incurred should be assumed by the state. The General Assembly thereupon authorized the subscription made and the city bonds to be issued. In July, 1871, the president of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company, presented evidence to the City Council that more than \$1,118,000 had been subscribed along its line and that thirty miles of the road from West Quincy westward had been graded and bridged. City bonds amounting to \$250,000 were therefore at once issued to the railroad company; but the second \$250,000 were longer in being delivered. The building of the road was slow, citizens began to realize the heavy responsibilities which they had taken upon themselves, grave doubts had entered the minds of many as to the

responsibility of many of the reported subscriptions and the matter was finally carried into the State Supreme Court over an injunction obtained by Isaac N. Morris by the Circuit Court restraining the mayor and City Council from issuing the second \$250,000 in bonds. This is not the place to discuss legal questions, but to state results as concisely as is consistent with clearness. The Supreme Court decided against the lower court and, although the citizens of Quincy who had their investments wrapped up in the railroad west of the Mississippi were not convinced that all of the subscriptions on the other side of the river were bona fide, they feared that if they were too critical the entire enterprise would go by the board and they would be heavily, if not disastrously involved. In August, 1877, therefore, a resolution was adopted to deliver to the railroad company the additional \$250,000 in installments, conditional on the progressive completion of various sections of the road—\$75,000 to be paid in 1877, \$125,000 in 1878, and \$50,000 in 1879, provided the stipulated conditions had been complied with. Thus was finally completed what is now known as the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City line—O. K. for short—a part of the Missouri Pacific system.

The Quincy & Carthage Railroad was created in 1870, and O. C. Skinner was elected president, J. W. Bishop, secretary, and H. G. Ferris, treasurer. The road runs north from Quincy, passing through Mendon and Keene townships, Adams County, thence through Hancock County to Carthage and Burlington. This is now known as the Carthage branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and runs to Burlington, Iowa.

The Carthage branch and the Louisiana branch were provided to be built at the same time and Adams County appropriated \$200,000 for each road; but on account of the Louisiana branch being diverted down the bottom instead of out through Melrose, Payson and Fall Creek townships, as originally proposed, the county refused to pay its appropriation of \$200,000, and won its contention in a suit brought against it to collect its subscription.

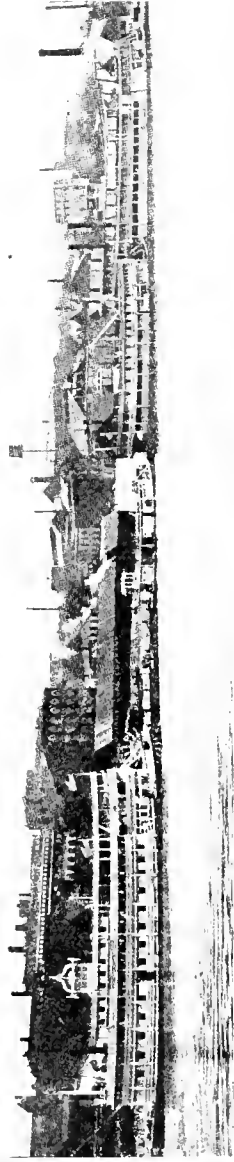
The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad was organized in September, 1869, with J. W. Singleton, R. S. Benneson, A. J. F. Prevost, William Bowles, C. H. Curtis, Edward Wells, Eli Seehorn, Perry Alexander and C. S. Higbee as directors. Mr. Singleton was elected president and T. T. Woodruff, secretary and treasurer. The line is a section of the Quincy System, the original line having been completed in 1872. Its western terminus is East Louisiana, Missouri.

RAILROAD BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER

In order to link the railway lines which already terminated at Quincy with those on the other side of the river it became necessary to build a substantial bridge across the great waterway which separated them. That important achievement was realized in October, 1868, when the first railroad bridge was thrown across the river at



RAILROAD YARDS FROM RIVERVIEW PARK, QUINCY



ON THE QUINCY SIDE OF THE RIVER

Quincy by which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Toledo, Wabash & Western and the Hannibal & St. Joe lines were bound together. With the subsequent completion of the Central Pacific Railroad across the continent, Quincy was a solid unit of the real United States; the city had free communication with both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

The movement for the construction of the bridge was placed under way when the completion of the line from Quincy to Chicago, via Galesburg, was an assured accomplishment. In 1855 Colonel Samuel Holmes, backed by many public-spirited citizens, obtained a charter for the building of the bridge from the State Legislature. But the financial crisis of 1857 and, before its depressing effects had subsided, the disturbances of the Civil war, placed a complete embargo on the enterprise, and the charter was suffered to expire by limitation. Its old friends, also the tried and faithful founders of the railroad, retained the project in their consciousness as something to be revived in more auspicious times. At the legislative session of 1864-65 Thomas Redmond, the able citizen and member from Adams County, procured a re-enactment of the original act of incorporation. John Wood then obtained the national authority from Congress, required before a bridge could be thrown over a national waterway. Under the congressional charter the Bridge Company was incorporated by Mr. Wood, Samuel Holmes, James M. Pitman and N. Bushnell; that paper granted equal privileges to all railroads which might use it and carefully guarded the interest of navigation.

In line with its provisions, the incorporators effected an arrangement with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Toledo, Wabash & Western and the Hannibal & St. Joe railroads, in November, 1866, by which a bridge company should be organized representing the principal parties in interest. The directors and officers were as follows: Nehemiah Bushnell, of Quincy, president; Warren Colburn (vice president of the Toledo, Wabash & Western), vice president; Charles A. Savage, Quincy, secretary; Amos T. Hall, Quincy, treasurer; Newton Flagg, assistant treasurer and general agent; James F. Joy, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; E. A. Chapin, general superintendent Toledo, Wabash & Western, and John Lathrop, treasurer of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad.

The Bridge Company finally delegated the construction of the bridge to the control and supervision of Warren Colburn, consulting engineer; Thomas C. Clarke, chief engineer; Col. E. D. Mason, first assistant engineer and superintendent of construction, and George Wolcott and H. H. Killaly, assistant engineers. The bridge was planned to be built well above the highest water mark, the spans being arranged with reference both to steamboat and lumber-raft navigation. The extra span of two hundred feet on the east shore was especially allowed for rafting purposes during high water, although that arrangement involved a change of plan after the work was in progress. To determine the best available site of the bridge, a thorough scientific

exploration was made of both banks of the river for a distance of two miles north and south of the Quincy city limits, with the result that the selection for the eastern approach fell at the foot of Spruce Street, in the northwestern part of the city. There the bay and the island divided the distance to be overcome into comparatively easy sections, and the opposite bank presented the most elevated and eligible terminus on the west. The soundings also established a solid rock bottom in the channel of the river for the support of the main or pivot pier. As finally completed in October, 1868, this iron bridge, of the Pratt truss patent, was 3,185 feet in length and rested on nineteen piers. With the exception of the center pier, which rested on the rocky bed of the river, the foundations of the piers were composed of piles, driven into the bottom of the stream and supported by fillings of concrete to the top. The foundation of the center pier consisted of four caissons of best sheet iron about forty feet long and fourteen feet in diameter, placed within cribs and sunk and scribed to the rock thirty-five feet below the surface at low water. The central span was 362 feet in length and was turned by stationary steam power, and when the bridge was open the space on either side of the pivot pier was 160 feet. It was a single track bridge, thirty-two feet above low water and twelve feet above the highest known water, as prescribed by the act of Congress.

The main bridge was connected with the east bank proper by an embankment across the island of 600 feet in length elevated to grade, thence by a trestle bridge of 400 feet across Wood's slough, thence by another 500 feet of embankment and over the bay, by an iron drawbridge 525 feet long. A side track commencing on Chestnut Street curved from the bridge toward the main lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and a track from the western terminus completed the link which joined the eastern systems with the Hannibal & St. Joe line on the opposite shore of the Mississippi.

The entire cost of the connections was distributed as follows: Main bridge, \$1,150,625; Bay bridge, \$165,690; embankments, \$149,755; protecting shores, \$33,930. Total, \$1,500,000.

In March, 1898, after a remarkable wear of thirty years, the bridge was remodeled by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at a cost of \$157,000, and the wagon bridge attachment was added in September of the following year at an expense of \$50,000.

ALL SECTIONS GRADUALLY BEING ACCOMMODATED

Besides the railroads mentioned as having been built, various projects have been discussed and franchises actually granted for the extension of the local electric transportation system of Quincy as interurban lines; the strongest movements in that direction seem to have been directed toward Hannibal, Missouri.

But as the transportation facilities of Adams County now stand

there are virtually no sections within its limits, except the extreme southeastern and northwestern townships, which are not within fair distance of some railway line; and those which consider their situation unfavorable in that regard are being gradually relieved by the propaganda of Good Roads which is being spread abroad.

An interesting item showing the magnitude of the railroad properties in the county is their value as returned to the assessors in 1917, as follows: The C., B. & Q., main line, \$582,417; Warsaw branch, \$280,813; Q. A. & St. L. R. R., \$203,817; Wabash Railway, \$218,278.

ADAMS COUNTY HIGHWAYS

There is no single subject in which the farmers of a country are more vitally concerned than that of good—at least, passable—highways to the nearest markets for the products of their lands. This is true, with special personal application, when any considerable sections are not traversed by either steam or electric lines, as is the unfortunate case with certain districts in Adams County. It is only really within the past five years that the work of improving the highways of the county has been undertaken systematically under the general management of a superintendent of highways. Previous to that time efforts in that direction were made by individuals and later by the Board of County Commissioners and their agents, the road viewers and highway commissioners. But real permanency in the improvements perhaps dates from 1913, or the passage of the Tice Hard Road Law, which also created the State Highway Commission and County Superintendent of Highways.

LEADING TO THE QUINCY, ATLAS AND WARSAW ROAD

Superintendent L. L. Boyer has prepared for this history the following valuable paper bearing on all phases of the subject and, as will be seen, the story covers a longer period than the official life of Adams County: "Previous to the time that the State of Illinois was admitted into the Union, or about 1809, there were 9,000 whites and 50,000 Indians in the four states included in the old Northwest Territory. At that time highways were of little importance, yet they were serving a definite purpose, which was to transport Government inspectors and provisions to the different forts which were erected for the protection of the whites against the Indians. Nearly all the inhabitants living south of what is now known as Adams County were along the rivers and streams. The base of supply was the southern part of the state, from which section provisions were transported during the summer seasons by means of boats. During the winter time, when the rivers were frozen, goods and provisions were transported by horseback to the different forts in the northern part of the state. One of these forts was located at Warsaw, now in Hancock County. Necessarily, there must be some definite route provided by which

provisions and men could be transported to that fort from the southern base of supplies; and Adams County was in its most direct line. This fact gave birth to her first real highway, running through the county from north to south, although certain trails, during the frozen seasons of the year, were used by the Indians and pioneer white settlers outside of this main-traveled highway which subsequently became known as the Quincy, Atlas and Warsaw road.

WHY HIGHWAYS WERE NOT NEEDED UNTIL 1825

“Previous to 1813 there was an Indian village at the site now known as Quincy, which for some time had been a trading post for the Indians and French from the north; but in that year Mountain Rangers rode through the country and destroyed it; which, for the time being, seemed to prevent the building of new highways from the east and south. In 1822 Governor Wood moved into his log house at the foot of what is now Delaware Street, and was the first white resident of Quincy. At that time there were only two other residents in the present limits of Adams County—Daniel Lisle, who lived a short distance south of where Liberty now stands, and Justus I. Perigo, who resided near Fall Creek. Evidently, there was little need for highways in that special section of the State in the early '20s.

“In 1825 there were only forty votes polled at the first election for constable and justices for the county, the total population of which was 70. Previous to that year, those who were looking for mail had to go or send to the village of Atlas, some forty miles south of Quincy, in the present county of Pike. But in the late '20s Quincy commenced to receive a weekly mail from that point by horseback messenger.

“Until 1825, and even later, each family was a complete unit, depending upon its different members for food and clothing. Each household raised its own corn or flax, ground its own meal, spun its own yarn and made its own bread and clothing. But about that time settlers commenced to arrive in greater numbers and the desire for co-operation both for trade and sociability became stronger. Roads and highways to bring the scattered families into more convenient communication therefore commenced to be considered as necessities.

“For several years subsequent to 1825 the Board of County Commissioners took the matter in hand of laying out highways in the most thickly settled portions of the county. The mode of procedure was as follows: Some interested and enterprising resident would petition for a road in his neighborhood, the matter would be taken under advisement by the County Board and, if that body decided that the highway was necessary, a road viewer would be sent to the favored locality to blaze trees along what he considered the best route. The road viewer, or road viewers, would then report back to the County Commissioners, usually at the same meeting. There was no difficulty in getting a road put through, as land was cheap and it was the opinion

of those occupying it that even the best of it could profitably be put to the use of the general public in that way. In 1825, also, the first five streets in what is now Quincy were laid out and named after the Eastern states—Maine, York, Jersey, Hampshire and Vermont.

VIEWERS REPORT ON STATE ROAD

"In 1826 commissioners were appointed to locate a state road from Quincy to Springfield and the first macadam work was done on Hampshire street from Third street to Front street, which was 25 feet wide, at a cost of \$3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per running foot with one dollar addition for curb. This work was done by Mr. Redman. On December 2, 1828, George W. Height was ordered by the County Commissioners to expend \$20 in improving Vermont street in the town of Quincy. John Wood, S. Cox, and Wesley Williams were appointed by the County Board to review that part of the county road laid from Quincy to Atlas, adjoining Baker's farm about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Quincy, and that 'they report their findings at this meeting.' They were appointed December 2, 1828, and on the next day made the following report to the County Commissioners:

"The undersigned, having been appointed to review the road laid from Quincy to Atlas near the farm of Dr. Baker, have the honor of reporting that they have this day performed that duty and report that on examination of the present location of the road, find that a considerable portion of it lies in low and marshy ground north and south of said farm, and that it crooks considerably west from the first large creek north of said farm down to it and then runs too much east for the general direction of the road to regain the dry land south near the bluff, south of the farm. We examined a route near the bluff and found dry ground and a better route in our opinion than the one over which the road now runs, and accordingly commenced at the north side of the aforementioned creek immediately on the bank just above where the road crosses it and blazed a route in a straight direction with the "north or Quincy end" of the road running near Dr. Baker's haystack and between the bluff and a mound, and straight near the bluff until it intersects the present road in the timber south of said farm. We believe this blazed route is nearer than the old one and runs on better ground, and that the contemplated change will be of public and general utility and convenience.

"All of which is respectfully submitted, December 4, 1828.

"Subscribed and sworn to in open court, December 4, 1828.

"" (Signed) WESLEY WILLIAMS,

SAMUEL COX,

JOHN WOOD,

Reviewers.

"HENRY H. SNOW,

Clerk."

“The above report shows very clearly that the commissioners in charge tried to serve the general public much better than nowadays and had in mind the matter of upkeep on highways; while they never once thought of the tremendous upkeep that would become necessary on even the best type of highways through the invention of the swift moving vehicle known as the automobile.

PIONEER ROADS AND BRIDGES

“By this time highways had been laid out in what is now the County of Adams. And on March 2, 1828, after careful consideration of conditions, the commissioners decided to divide Adams County into fourteen road districts and to appoint fourteen men as supervisors of said roads in these districts. Later on two more road districts were added and from 1828, especially, to 1840, road viewing and road laying-out was the principal work of the County Board of Commissioners.

“The building of wooden bridges was begun a little previous to 1840 and continued until 1850, at which time this practice was superseded by the building of the steel bridge, which period extended until about 1913. In 1850 the Old Bear Creek bridge, which is still standing between Quincy and Lima, was begun and completed a short time afterwards. After this bridge had been completed, being entirely constructed of wood, the County Commissioners passed the following by-laws: ‘No person shall ride or drive over this bridge faster than a walk; no smoking or fire of any kind closer than 100 yards; not more than twenty-five head of cattle or horses on bridge at any time.’ The bridge cost \$9,331.54 and was built by Amos Green in 1850.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ROAD AND BRIDGE BUILDING

“In the year 1850, Adams County had been divided into townships, and permitted each township to select its own officers and to levy taxes for town purposes, as well as for road and school purposes; which road tax was to be expended under the direction of three highways commissioners who had power to appoint as many road bosses as they saw fit, to oversee the work to be done. Taxes for road purposes were not paid in cash, but by labor, and entirely under the supervision of the township commissioners. This, in the opinion of many was a change for the worse in the matters of improving highways, as it created many different methods of improving highways as there were persons elected to the position of highway commissioner, and in some cases, as was the case in this county, there were as many as 300 different men having jurisdiction on the small number of highways that then were in existence. However poor this method seemed, it lasted in the main until about the year 1900, when a law was passed doing away with road overseers and making only the three highway commissioners of every township responsible for the highways therein.

Another important feature of the new law was that which provided for the paying of the road tax in cash. While these were important features in the road law Adams County Board of Supervisors could yet see that it was necessary for the county to aid the townships in the erection of the larger bridges and more important highway construction therein. Therefore it will be noted all along the line of procedure of the Board of Supervisors that the county willingly aided the township by the appropriation of what would total several millions of dollars for the purpose of improving highways and bridges.

During the steel-bridge construction period in this county it was believed by many that there was considerable graft in that connection. Many of our steel bridges, while serving their purpose, are much lighter in weight than they should be. In many instances can be cited bridges of from thirty-five to fifty feet span costing in the neighborhood of \$2,500, where bridges with four foot spans costing \$15 to \$18 would have served the purpose. While all of this is taken into consideration the County of Adams is to be congratulated on the number and condition of our highways and bridges at present. It is estimated that their value is nearly one and one-half million dollars; while those constructed entirely by the townships are estimated at something less than two hundred thousand dollars.

THE TICE HARD ROAD LAW

Seemingly, there was no great change in the laws toward highway improvement that pointed to any permanency until the year 1913, when Homer Tice, then chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee in the House of Representatives, secured the passage of what is known as the Tice Hard Road law. Until this time automobile owners had been paying license fees to the State for the privilege of operating their cars thereon and no provision for the expenditure of this money had been made by the Legislature. It was felt among many that the money collected from the operation of cars should be expended on the highways; and accordingly they passed a law returning to counties an amount proportionate to the road and bridge tax levied therein, on the condition that the county would provide by taxation an amount equal to the amount offered by the State. The law also created the State Highway Commission and County Superintendent of Highways, under whose direction were placed the expenditure of these moneys. Many feeling that the money appropriated for road purposes had been unwisely expended, deemed it necessary that there should be some one charged with the expenditure of these moneys and that they should show by examination, or otherwise, that they were capable of improving and building highways. Thus the applicants for the office of county superintendent of highways must pass a rigid examination based on the construction and improvement of highways, and their names being sent to the County Board of Supervisors that body selected from the eligibles a man to serve

in that capacity. You will see that the official named, having jurisdiction over the commissioner of highways of the townships and over the expenditure of the money, would create somewhat of an ill feeling in certain quarters and accordingly there was an effort put forth to eliminate the office that had been created.

"The law also gave the people the right to decide whether each township should have one or three highway commissioners and gave them the right to bond the county in order to provide funds for the building of hard roads. All of this, of course, affected the County of Adams. In 1913, therefore, in accordance with the law, the Board of Supervisors appointed Floyd Bell, of Payson, county superintendent of highways. He served a year and two months in the office, when he resigned and L. L. Boyer, of Liberty, was selected to fill out his unexpired term.

"Soon after Mr. Boyer's appointment a resolution was passed to submit the proposition for issuing bonds to the amount of \$700,000, in order to create a fund for the improvement by constructing the hard roads of the county. It was subsequently withdrawn, as the conclusion had been reached that that was an insufficient sum to carry out the work contemplated. After much discussion, both in and outside the board, and after plans, specifications and estimates had been prepared and thoroughly considered, a resolution finally went through submitting to a vote of the people of the county, at the election in January, 1917, the proposition to issue bonds for highway purposes in the sum of \$1,180,000. While the bond issue was defeated by a vote of 16,000 to 12,004, the County Board had by no means lost interest in the subject, as it had been continuously appropriating money for the construction of bridges and the repair of old ones.

GRAVEL AND MACADAM ROADS

"Previous to 1913, when the Tice Hard Road law became effective, Adams County had a few of her highways improved fairly permanently with gravel and macadam. North Twelfth Street had been graveled by K. K. Jones more than twenty years before and is still in fair shape. Gravel roads have also been constructed to a considerable extent in Riverside, Burton, Melrose, Ellington and Lima townships. The Quincy-Liberty road was selected by the Board of Supervisors as the thoroughfare to be improved by State aid under the Tice Hard Road law, and accordingly for the past four years about a mile and a half of concrete have been laid out on that highway at a cost of \$16,000 per mile, and about three and a half miles of water bound macadam, at a cost of some \$13,000 a mile.

"During the year 1917 an especially heavy storm swept the western part of Illinois and flooded lands that had escaped inundation for years. It caused much damage to many of the highways in Adams County and some of the important bridges were completely destroyed. The county superintendent of highways made an estimate of the

amount necessary to be expended in order to replace the bridges and put all in normal condition for traffic. He asked the Board of Supervisors for a special appropriation of \$30,000 for that purpose, and obtained half that amount.

ILLINOIS STATE HIGHWAY PLAN

"Believing that this method of highway construction was too slow, those most interested in the improvement of highways throughout the State will attempt to secure the passage of a bill through the Legislature, submitting to the people the proposition to issue \$60,000,000 in bonds to be used in the construction of 4,800 miles of permanent highways in Illinois. Those especially identified with the movement in Adams County discovered that in the state-wide scheme of highway construction only one line penetrated their territory; and that was a comparatively unimportant branch from Mount Sterling west to Quincy. When the discovery was made, the State Aid Road Committee, consisting of James Cook, Osear Arntzent and Robert McIntyre, were called to the office of the superintendent of highways for a conference as to what could be done toward securing three highways, which should lead into Quincy from the north and south, as well as from the east. As a result of that meeting, the committee mentioned, with H. F. Scarborough, of Payson, representatives of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Abbott, Thomas Beatty and the county superintendent of highways, went to Springfield and, with the co-operation of the representatives and state senators from the district, secured the three highways leading into Adams County instead of the solitary line from the east. When the bill was submitted to the governor for his signature, he held that it would be illegal for him to sign it, as the limit of state taxation had been reached under the constitution. He stated, however, that he was in favor of highway improvements, and that if measures could be passed raising the license fees for automobiles and chauffeurs 50 per cent for two years these sources of income would more than pay the \$60,000,000 bond issue, with interest, for the construction of the grand contemplated system of state highways.

"If the people approve this issue of bonds, at the November election of 1918, the State of Illinois will have inaugurated a system of highways which, when completed, will give her first rank in the nation; whereas, three years ago she stood twenty-third, and at present is seventeenth among the States."

CHAPTER IX

THE MARTIAL RECORD

THE BLACK HAWK WAR—THE EARLY-TIME MILITIA—THE MORMON WAR—QUINCY AS A PEACE MAKER—MEXICAN WAR AND ADAMS COUNTY VICTIMS—THE CIVIL WAR—DIFFERENT UNITS REPRESENTING ADAMS COUNTY—THE WOMEN OF QUINCY—LIGHTNING WAR MOVES—OFF FOR CAIRO—COLONEL PRENTISS IN COMMAND—TENTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—GEN. B. M. PRENTISS—GEN. JAMES D. MORGAN—GEN. JOHN TILLSON—WILLIAM H. COLLINS' WAR NOTES—THE WAR AS CENTERED AT QUINCY—LOCAL MILITARY LEADERS—THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY—THE FIFTIETH AND COL. M. M. BANE—THE EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY—THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY—THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY—THE NEEDLE PICKETS—SISTERS OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN—THE FIRST SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—QUINCY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—QUINCY NAVAL RESERVES AFTER THE WAR—PROMPTLY ANSWER LAST CALL TO THE COLORS—ON BOARD TORPEDOED SHIP—COMPANY I, EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS—ACTIVE MILITARY BODIES—THE MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Adams is old enough as a county to have made quite a long martial record, and it is not going beyond the facts to state that it has done so. The participation of its people in matters military was rather sporadic and intermittent; it was taken in spasms and spurts until the Civil war gradually and fully absorbed every ounce of its man and woman power for four long and agonizing years. The Spanish-American war was a mere episode in the chapter, although its citizens were ready and eager to make it more, if the occasion should call for greater sacrifices. And now, and for considerably more than a year past, the county is in the greatest war of all, fought for the broadest and highest ideals for which any nation, or part of a nation, can contend.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR

Adams County sent two full companies to fight Black Hawk and his Indians, in April, 1832. The general outside facts of that first taste of military excitement experienced by the State of Illinois were

that Governor Reynolds called out the citizen soldiery in the spring of the previous year, when the Indian menace first assumed alarming proportions. The settlers of Rock River and vicinity sent him a petition in April of that year, stating that "last fall the Black Hawk band of Indians almost destroyed all of our crops and made several attacks on the owners, when they attempted to prevent their depredations, and wounded one man by actually stabbing him in several places." The petition, which was signed by thirty-five or forty persons, represented that there were 600 or 700 Indians among them. Another petition sets forth that "the Indians pasture their horses in our wheat fields, shoot our cows and cattle, and threaten to burn our houses over our heads if we do not leave."

Therefore, on May 26, 1831, the governor called on the militia of the state for 700 mounted men. Beardstown was the designated place of rendezvous, and such was the courage and alarm of the settlers that almost three times the number requested offered themselves for the venture. After the selection had been made, the mounted troops left the encampment near Rushville for Rock Island, June 15, 1831, and on the 30th of the month, in a council held for the purpose at that place, Black Hawk and twenty-seven chiefs and warriors on the part of the Indians and Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, of the United States army, and John Reynolds, governor of Illinois, for the whites, signed a treaty of peace and friendship. That agreement bound the Indians to make their permanent home west of the Mississippi River.

But in April, 1832, it became evident that Black Hawk had violated the treaty, for, with 500 of his warriors, he then appeared in the Rock River country again spreading apprehension and indignation throughout the state. When Governor Reynolds, at his Belleville home, heard of their threatening movements and realized that they had no intention of retiring beyond the Mississippi he at once moved decisively. On the 16th of April, 1832, he issued a call for all available militia to meet at Beardstown on the 22d of the month. That appeal, or mandate, brought out the two companies from Adams County. William G. Flood was captain of one of them, with E. L. Pierson lieutenant, and the second was raised and commanded by Sheriff Earl Pierce. John Wood went with the other plucky settlers and took with him his two hired men. Robert Tillson, the postmaster at Quincy, could not leave his official post, but sent John M. Holmes and another clerk in his store, each with an outfit of gun, tin cup, blanket and provisions. At that time the population of the county seat was about 400, and the Quincy Postoffice accommodated a large northern country. From the south the mail was brought once a week by a man on horseback, from Carrollton, Apple Creek and Atlas. It is therefore no fiction to repeat that Quincy could not spare Postmaster Tillson at the time of the Black Hawk war. As it was, he was one of only half a dozen able-bodied men left behind to defend the town and its women and children; such was the sweeping call caused by the treacherous breach of faith made by Black Hawk and

his followers. Naturally, much uneasiness was felt by those left behind—both the little band of defenders and the great majority of women and children—until the news reached Quincy that a more assuring treaty had been made with the Black Hawk Indians, on the 15th of September, 1832.

THE EARLY-TIME MILITIA

The agitations of the Black Hawk war created a military spirit of preparedness and the organization, at a somewhat later period, of several local companies which claimed to have drilled themselves above the facetious classification "cornstalk militia." In the late '30s the Quincy Grays were perhaps the most stable and efficient of these organizations.

In 1843, when the Mormons of Nauvoo and Hancock County commenced to appear in the affairs of Western Illinois and Adams County as possible firebrands to light a local civil war, the people of Quincy decided to organize as strong a military company as possible. The preliminary meetings were held at the courthouse on March 1st and 6th, of that year, with Edward Charles in the chair and I. V. W. Dutchess as secretary. Officers were not immediately selected, but a drill-master was chosen in the person of James D. Morgan, who in subsequent years was to make so fine a record in both the Mexican and the Civil wars and to reach the high grade of brevet major general. At the election on the 9th of May he received sixty votes for captain of the Quincy riflemen, as the company was called; Benjamin M. Prentiss, whose military fame was to be equally prominent, became first lieutenant by a similar vote; William Y. Henry was elected second lieutenant, also by sixty votes; Charles Everett, Jr., received thirty-six votes for third lieutenant and James C. Sprague, twelve votes for the same rank. Nearly 190 members signed their names to the constitution of the company. The style of uniform adopted was "for privates, gold lace upon the collar and cuffs, and twenty-four buttons, after the style of a coat exhibited and worn by Sergt. Chickering; pants dark, with yellow stripe an inch wide down outside seam of leg."

A called meeting was held June 26th, in response to a request from Brigadier General Denny to assist in the search of Nauvoo. The invitation was declined, but two days later, having heard of the killing of Joseph Smith and his brother, the death of William Richards and the supposed peril of Governor Ford, the company placed itself under the command of Colonel Flood, as did the German Guards, an Irish company and an organization of volunteers under command of Capt. A. Johnston. There were seventy-seven riflemen, and all the commands were enrolled as the Quincy Battalion. On the day named, June 28th, the men embarked for Warsaw on the steamer "Boreas." From this time on, during a period of two years, the interest attached to the Quincy Riflemen, who were the representative military or-

ganization of Adams County, depends upon their participation in the Mormon war, and still later in the War with Mexico.

THE MORMON WAR

Before the Quincy Rifleman embarked, a public meeting of citizens was held and a committee of twelve appointed to go to the scene of the disturbance, and throughout the succeeding two years of agitations over the Mormon complications it was largely through the influence of the people of that city that compromises were effected which finally resulted in the departure of the deluded people without serious bloodshed. Governor Ford was in Nauvoo at the time Joseph Smith declared martial law there, and the killing of the three Prophets took place in the local jail. Soon after the tragedy, the governor escaped to Quincy, and on the following day issued the following proclamation, the first gubernatorial paper which has ever gone forth from the county seat of Adams:

“HEADQUARTERS, QUINCY, June 29, 1844.

“It is ordered that the commandants of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton, and McDonough, and the regiments comprising General Staff's brigade, shall call their respective regiments and battalions together immediately upon receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enroll as many men as can be armed in their respective regiments.

“They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves with arms, ammunitions and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon receipt of further orders.

“The independent companies of riflemen, infantry, cavalry and artillery, in the above named counties and in the county of Sangamon, will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.

“Thomas Ford,

“Governor and Commander-in-Chief.”

The Quincy Battalion returned from Nauvoo in a few days, after the imminent danger of further rioting had passed, but Governor Ford remained some time in the city, as he considered it particularly eligible from a strategic standpoint, and was there visited by deputations from the seat of disturbance. During that period, in fact, Quincy was not only the seat of justice for Adams County, but was the state capital. In September, 1844, while the town still had that dignity, the governor issued orders, in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the state militia, for the companies with headquarters at Quincy to rendezvous at some point in Hancock County. The people of Hancock County had advertised generally that they would assemble at a set day for the “fall wolf hunt,” but as there was still much bitter feeling between the Mormons and anti-Mormons Governor Ford was

fearful of a clash, even if one were not contemplated under the guise of a "wolf hunt." He therefore called out the Quincy companies, and the Riflemen and German Guards left for Hancock County. But the wolf hunt passed off without unusual incident.

On the last day of the month (September) two of the defendants charged with the killing of Joseph and Hiram Smith were brought before Judge Thomas, then holding Circuit Court at Quincy, and underwent a preliminary examination. Their attorneys were O. H. Browning and E. D. Baker, and the state was represented by A. T. Bledsoe and Thomas Campbell. On the 2d of October the parties to the suit entered into an agreement for the defendants' appearance at the Hancock Court. From the following paragraph in the Quincy Whig of that date it is evident that Governor Ford left the town for his regular capital a few days before the date mentioned: "The Springfield Cadets, after being escorted to the outskirts of the city by our volunteer companies, started for their homes on Wednesday last, as did also the commander-in-chief, His Excellency, Thomas Ford."

There were trials for the Smith murders at Carthage, but no convictions, and the Legislature sitting in June, 1845, repealed all the Mormon charters.

QUINCY AS A PEACE-MAKER

Soon after the death of the Smiths, Brigham Young became the head of the Mormon Church. Renewed charges and complaints of sundry crimes and murders were made by the people of Hancock County against the Mormons, and counter charges and accusations were piled up with equal rapidity and pressed with like vigor and bitterness. At length old political differences were laid aside, and there remained substantially but two parties in the entire region—Mormons and anti-Mormons. Not only in Hancock, but mainly in Adams, and to a lesser degree in other adjacent counties, the belief solidified that there could be no peace in that section of Western Illinois until the Mormons vacated the country.

That conviction was so deeply impressed upon the citizens of Quincy that on September 22, 1845, a largely attended mass meeting was held at the courthouse at which it was resolved to send a committee of citizens to Nauvoo to acquaint Brigham Young with their positive belief, representing the sentiment of their community, that the only path to peace lay through the Mormon exodus beyond the Mississippi. The committee thus chosen, the members of which waited upon Brigham Young on the day following their appointment by their fellow-citizens, comprised Henry Asbury, John P. Robbins, Albert G. Pearson, P. A. Goodwin, J. N. Ralston, M. Rogers and E. Conyers.

Nearly forty years afterward Mr. Asbury wrote this account of the committee's visit to the Mormon leader: "It is proper to state here that this action on the part of Quincy was taken in a spirit

of kindness towards all the parties, and her views were communicated to the Nauvoo authorities in a respectful and straightforward manner. Our committee arrived at Nauvoo on the day following after the meeting here at about 11 o'clock A. M. We found the city under a sort of military or martial law. On our way to the hotel where we stopped we passed one or more armed sentinels upon their beats. We found soon after our arrival that Brigham Young and some others of the leading men were absent at Carthage, but were expected to return that evening. Our committee had to await the return of Mr. Young.

"During the afternoon we looked around the city to some extent, and made some inquiries of those we met as to the present population of Nauvoo and its general conditions. We were informed that the population of the city was then 15,000 souls, and during the long hours we had to wait for the return of Mr. Young we had time and occasion to discuss among ourselves the rather singular nature of our mission, and the magnitude of the modest request of Quincy that this people should pull up stakes and go away. And let it be remembered that Quincy, which was the first to receive and treat with kindness the Mormon people, was the first, though reluctantly, to say to them, without threatening, it would be best for them to go.

"Brigham Young arrived from Carthage late, and at near 11 o'clock at night your committee delivered the Quincy resolutions with a short and respectful note from the committee. The next morning at breakfast the committee received the reply 'To Whom it May Concern.'"

The reply, to which reference is made, is signed by Brigham Young, president, "by order of the Council." Writing as president of "a council of the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Nauvoo," he acknowledged the receipt of the communication from the committee requesting that body to "communicate in writing our disposition and intention at this time, particularly with regard to removing to some place where the peculiar organization of our church will not be likely to engender so much strife and contention as so unhappily exists at this time in Hancock and some of the adjoining counties." The reply then asserts the desire of the Mormons for peace; acknowledges the past hospitality and kindness of the people of Quincy; claims that their opposition has been only a "resistance to mobocracy" and not to legally constituted authority, and finally records the promise to the governor, "all the authorities and people of Illinois and the surrounding States and Territories, that we propose to leave this county next spring for some point so remote that there will not need to be a difficulty with the people and ourselves, provided certain propositions necessary for the accomplishment of our removal shall be observed, as follows, to-wit:

"That the citizens of this and surrounding counties will use their influence and exertions to help us to sell or rent our properties, so

as to get means enough that we can help the widow, the fatherless and destitute, to remove with us;

“That all men will let us alone with their vexatious lawsuits so that we may have the time, for we have broken no law; and help us to cash, dry goods, groceries, good oxen, milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, wagons, mules, harness, horses, etc., in exchange for our property at fair prices, and deeds given on payment, that we may have the means to accomplish a removal without the suffering of the destitute to an extent beyond the endurance of human nature;

“That all exchanges of property be conducted by a committee or committees of both parties, so that all business may be transacted honorably and speedily;

“That we will use all lawful means in connection with others to preserve the public peace, while we tarry, and shall expect decidedly that we be no more molested with house-burning, or any other depredations to waste our property and time and hinder our business;

“That it is a mistaken idea that we ‘have proposed to remove in six months’; for that would be so early in the spring that grass might not grow or water run, both of which would be necessary for our removal; but we propose to use our influence to have no more seed-time nor harvest among our people in this county after gathering our present crops;

“And that all communications be made in writing.”

After the return of the committee to Quincy a report of the outcome of their mission was made to another mass meeting of citizens and the reply of President Young and the Mormon Council communicated to that body, which formally indorsed their actions. A few days afterward, in October, a meeting was held at Carthage comprising citizens from nine of the surrounding counties, accepting the pledges made by the Mormon leaders. Thus, though comparative peace reigned in Warsaw and Hancock County, the Quincy Rifles were on the ground of the former disturbances, at various periods from September, 1845, to May, 1846, when they joined General Hardin's brigade for Mexico. September of that year came, and long after “grass grew and water ran” a considerable number of the Mormons still remained in Hancock County.

The story of their final departure to Salt Lake, and the creditable part taken by the citizens of Quincy as mediators and peace-makers, has never been told so well or so fully as by Henry Asbury, who was also one of the chief makers of history during that culminating period of violence and excitement. Here is his version, commencing September, 1846: “The better element of the Mormons, including their leaders and the strong men and women best fitted for the journey, had gone, leaving many of the poorest and perhaps most worthless people still at Nauvoo, with the seeming purpose to remain there for another winter at least, if not for an indefinite period to come. Then there arose another struggle, the last and the final one. Warrants had been issued against some parties at Nauvoo charging some crim-

inal offense, and finally placed in the hands of John Carlin to be executed; and, under the claim that he had the right to call out the whole power of the county to enable him to go to Nauvoo and arrest the parties, there was soon gathered a large body of men under the command of Colonel Tom Brockman, the sturdy blacksmith from Brown County—a man of great determination, a good stump orator and with the strength and constitution of a horse.

“Brockman was caught in the tide of angry passions which surrounded him and soon found, even if he had desired to be otherwise, that the so-called ‘posse comitatus’ were bent on going into Nauvoo. His command from first to last embraced as many as 800 men, mostly well armed. The Mormons and their allies numbered, as stated in a message of Governor Ford dated December, 1846, at first about 250, but were diminished by desertions and removals before the decisive action took place to about 150.

“After Brockman arrived near the city on the 11th, he sent into Nauvoo a flag of truce, under which he demanded surrender, etc. This was denied and on Saturday, September 12, 1846, there occurred the battle of Nauvoo—a few men were killed and a few wounded, and much ammunition expended. On Sunday, the 13th, some of our citizens who were in Nauvoo the day before the attack was made arrived in Quincy with the news of the event, and this report, with other information received previously, made it evident that the anti-Mormons, under Brockman, would soon again attempt to march into Nauvoo. Some blood having been shed on both sides with no decisive results had increased the animosities and, under the conviction that the men under Brockman so greatly outnumbered the other side, that they could and would succeed in going into Nauvoo upon their next attempt, it was believed that, in case they did so, the result might be considerable loss of life, even extending to women and children and the burning of the town.

“The writer meeting the Hon. I. N. Morris near the Court House said to him: ‘Now, Mr. Morris is the time for Quincy to act. We should send up to Nauvoo at once a large committee with the hope of preventing another battle, and perhaps save our State from the disgrace resulting from the probable killing of even women and children in the fight.’ ‘Singularly enough,’ said Mr. Morris, ‘I was hunting you for the same object. We should send a committee of one hundred of our best citizens.’ ‘Yes,’ said I, ‘all, if you please, anti-Mormons, or those who realize that the Mormons must go soon, if not now. We must try to prevent further bloodshed.’

“So on Sunday, September 13, 1846—I believe that was the date—Mr. Morris and myself went forth through the town and called a meeting at the Court House for that evening. A large number of those notified attended, whose names were written down, and it was agreed and appointed that this committee of one hundred should start out at an early hour next morning for the seat of war. It was understood that they were to go unarmed, and for the purpose of

negotiating an agreement or treaty between the belligerents so as to prevent further bloodshed, and such disasters as we felt might follow another attempt on the part of Brockman's army to fight its way into Nauvoo. The committee had no thought that they could dictate terms to the parties engaged in the contest. Their main idea and purpose was to stop the war.

The committee arrived at a point about two and a half miles east of Nauvoo on the same or the next day after they left Quincy and encamped; but previously they had sent messengers into Brockman's camp and into Nauvoo, notifying each party of their coming and of our desire and purpose to act as mediators to prevent further war, and also stating to both sides that we were unarmed, but anti-Mormons, and offering our services to aid in preventing further bloodshed. Our committee soon after its arrival and encampment appointed two sub-committees, one to visit Brockman's camp outside of the city and the other to visit Nauvoo. The writer served on both committees upon different occasions, and was present in Nauvoo at the final close of negotiations. Our first object was to effect a suspension of hostilities between the parties to allow time for negotiations. After some reluctance on the part of the besieging army, we got an agreement for a short suspension of firing, but before we got through some misapprehension occurring firing was again renewed, and in one instance a six-pound shot fell near the Mormon headquarters whilst some of the committee were in them. Another delay occurred in which our sub-committees had to visit each camp to explain.

“Our committee obtained from Brockman what he proposed. This was objected to by the Nauvoo parties, who sent a counter-proposition which was at once rejected by Brockman. Our committee then for the first time made out and sent unto each party a proposition; this was accepted by Nauvoo and rejected by Brockman. The writer then proposed to the committee to come home. In our proposition the Mormons were not to be compelled to remove from Nauvoo immediately, but within a short time limit, and not to be hurried off in a day. Our sub-committee was then instructed to go to Brockman and get his ultimatum. When this was received in our camp it was found substantially the same as his first, and was to the effect that the posse comitatus should march into Nauvoo the next day at 12 o'clock M. This ultimatum was finally accepted by the Nauvoo authorities and an agreement or treaty was drawn up by our secretary, Andrew Johnston, Esq., now of Richmond, Virginia. This treaty was first signed by parties at Brockman's camp, but before this could be done the night of the second day after the committee had arrived had set in; but with this treaty one of our sub-committees, consisting of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Morris, Mr. Asbury and one or two others, repaired to the headquarters of the Mormon authorities in Nauvoo, where it was signed by them, and then the dogs of war were called off.

“By this time it was nearly 11 o'clock at night, and one of the

darkest nights I ever saw, and we found the utmost difficulty in finding our way back to our camp; in fact, we got lost and had to take shelter for the remainder of the night in an old empty house we found in our wanderings. That night was a hard night; it had rained and turned quite cool. None of us had blankets, and some of us were without cloaks or overcoats. The tardy daylight at length appeared and we returned to camp for breakfast, and about 11 o'clock Brockman marshalled his hosts and started for Nauvoo, our committee bringing up the rear of the procession, and now, like the little boy, 'had nothing to say.'

"On the 15th or 16th, I believe, of September, 1846, when our committee entered Nauvoo with Brockman's forces, we kept together for a time near the headquarters of these forces, and not long after we arrived at the point one or more gentlemen, claiming to be residents of Nauvoo, but not Mormons, stated to our committee that they had been threatened with expulsion by some of the posse under Brockman, and desired our committee to interpose in their behalf. Some of us went with the men to Brockman's headquarters and stated the complaint, but we were informed that their agreement or treaty had been made with the Mormons alone and that nothing was said about the 'Jacks;' that they must take care of themselves. No arms were formally delivered to the committee by the Mormons or others within our knowledge, though I believe some were delivered to the posse; we, as a committee, finding ourselves entirely powerless to interfere with the purposes of those under Brockman's command.

"Before Brockman's army and posse, as it was termed, went into the city, every Mormon had left. We did not see one. I regret that I have not the treaty before me as I write, but, as recollected, nothing was said in it to the effect that the Mormons should leave Nauvoo that day, though it was understood that they should leave the city soon. We witnessed no act of violence or disorder whilst we staid, but finding our committee could exercise no influence in any way we left Nauvoo for home. We were only assured by Brockman's officers that in respect to the Mormons the treaty should be faithfully carried out, and I believe it was as to them. When we left, the Mormons were all over the river, at or near Montrose, and it was represented to us that they were in a very destitute condition. Our committee resolved that upon returning home we should at once set about collecting money, clothing and provisions, to be forwarded to these people. Upon our return home we carried out this resolution by collecting a large sum of money and provisions and clothing, which were sent to them. The citizens of Quincy then made large contributions and did, as when the Mormons first came here, all they could for their relief.

"Governor Ford, in a report made to the House of Representatives in relation to the difficulties in Hancock County, dated Springfield, December 7, 1846, among other things speaking of the Quincy committee, says: 'At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee from Quincy, the Mormons were induced to submit to such

terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were, among others, that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee and remove from the State. The trustees of the Mormon Church and their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the execution of their stipulation.'

"In this statement the Governor was mistaken in saying that the Mormons were, through the intervention of our committee, induced to submit to such terms as the posse might dictate. The Quincy committee went to Nauvoo unarmed, taking no part in the fight. They were, however, convinced when they left Quincy that there could be no peace in Hancock County so long as the Mormons remained, but they had no part in fixing the terms of the treaty. Their proposition had been rejected by Brockman's party and posse, but they did not further urge their views on either party. The Mormon authorities signed the treaty, no doubt wisely thinking that it was the best they could do. The writer then believed, and now believes, that the Quincy committee by their intervention and, if you please, their wise policy, prevented the loss of many lives. The Brockman party was determined to march into Nauvoo. The Nauvoo forces, though small in numbers, were courageously desperate, and a desperate fight would have ensued. The overpowering forces of the posse would have insured their victory, but not without the loss of many men on each side, and perhaps the destruction of the town itself."

MEXICAN WAR AND ADAMS COUNTY VICTIMS

The Quincy Riflemen and part of the Irish company were in the war with Mexico and their participation was far from a holiday affair. More than one soldierly death came to the men, and they were proud to bravely uphold the American spirit; which is to be peaceable when you can, but to strike with a lightning might when you must strike at all. Previous to the departure of the riflemen the citizens of Quincy presented swords to Capt. J. D. Morgan and Lieut. B. M. Prentiss. On Wednesday morning, June 14, 1846, the command, which was ninety-six strong (including the officers mentioned, and Second Lieut. W. Y. Henry), marched to the steamboat landing, where a large crowd was gathered to bid them farewell. Alton was the rendezvous, and they were the seventh company received into the service there. On the 26th of the following month the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers was organized, with John J. Hardin as colonel, and the Quincy Riflemen became Company A of that command. In August they were with other American troops at Matagorda Bay and at once marched twelve miles to Camp Irwin; thence, as a unit, the regiment continued to San Antonio, 170 miles in 51 hours, and on the 24th marched into town and saluted General Wool at his headquarters. Soon afterward the Quincy Riflemen gave an exhibition drill on the public square, which is said to have fully upheld the

reputation which they had already earned of being the best disciplined company in the regiment.

In September First Lieut. B. M. Prentiss was elected captain of Company I, in place of Captain Dickey, resigned, and W. Y. Henry was advanced to the first lieutenantcy of Company G. On the 10th of October the re-christened Rifles first put foot on Mexican soil. Until early in the following summer they were chiefly engaged in garrison duty at Saltillo, about three miles north of the Buena Vista battlefield and therefore were not privileged to engage in that historic contest of February, 1847, so disastrous to the vastly superior force of Mexicans. A number of privates died of disease in the strict line of military duty—as honorable a self-sacrifice as though made on the battlefield. Col. John J. Hardin was killed in the famous charge at Buena Vista. On June 17, 1847, the company was mustered out, paid off, supplied with fifteen days' rations, and took the steamer *Del Norte* on the Rio Grande for Quincy, United States of America.

The Picket Guard was a little paper printed in Saltillo by members of the battalion formed by companies A and I, commanded as a whole by Colonel Warren and as units by Captains Morgan and Prentiss; and when it was known that the garrison was to be sent home the citizens of the place held a meeting, reported at length in the *Guard*, protesting against thus being deprived of their efficient protectors. But the military authorities decided that the men should go home and, it is needless to say, the soldiers rejoiced accordingly.

In addition to Captain Morgan's Company, a number of Quincy men were induced to enlist by Timothy Kelly, most of them having been members of the old Irish Company. Without flags or swords that plucky fragment of twelve departed early in the war for Alton, were consolidated with Captain Deutch's Company from Kendall and Madison companies and assigned to the Second Illinois Regiment. After arriving in Texas an election was held at San Antonio, and Peter Lott, of Quincy, was chosen captain and Timothy Kelly, second lieutenant, of what had been designated as Company E. As part of the Second Regiment, the company marched across Texas and crossed the Rio Grande at Presidio. Both took an honorable part in the battle of Buena Vista, Lieutenant Kelly and Private Thomas O'Connors being killed in action. On the 19th of June, 1847, the company was mustered out at Camargo and started for home, the remains of Kelly and O'Connors being conveyed to Quincy for interment.

THE CIVIL WAR

The period of the War of the Rebellion first brought home to the people of Adams County, as of every other county in the United States, the horrors of warfare in their complete intensity up to that time. From the date of the great Union mass-meeting held in Quincy April 17, 1861, while the echoes of the Fort Sumter bombardment were still rolling through the country, until the surrender of the last



GROUP OF CIVIL WAR VOLUNTEERS (FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY)

strong defense of the Confederacy at Appomattox, that section of the state was in the front ranks of promptly enlisted men and brave officers. The foregoing is no general figure of speech, without substantial foundation in fact, for the report of the adjutant general of the state, J. N. Haynie, published after the war, shows that Adams County sent to the front 5,173 men; no other counties in the state exceeding it except Cook and LaSalle which were much more populous, the former more than three-fold.

Adams County formed one of the five counties in what was then the Fourth Congressional District. In 1860 their population was as follows: Adams, 41,144; Hancock, 29,041; Henderson, 9,499; Mercer, 15,037; Rock Island, 20,981. Total, 115,720; average population, 23,172. As stated, Adams sent into the war 5,173 men; Hancock, 3,272; Henderson, 1,330; Mercer, 1,620; Rock Island, 2,099. Total for the congressional district, 13,494, and average for each of the five counties, 2,698. It will therefore be seen how far Adams County "went over the top"—an expression then unknown, but brought by the world's war into the cosmopolitan English language.

No more conclusive summary of the part played by Adams County in the Civil war has been given than that by Henry Asbury, for more than a year provost marshal with headquarters at Quincy, and therefore authority. He says: "It may not be uninteresting to state here that Illinois is credited (in the adjutant general's report) with having sent into the war 226,592 men, whose names are recorded. Besides this number many of our young men throughout the State in the earlier stages of the war, went into other states and there volunteered. Illinois, as stated, received credit for some of them, but no doubt many of them were not thus credited by reason of the omission, sometimes accidentally, of the volunteer in stating his residence in the enlistment papers. I know of some colored men from Quincy who were mustered into one or more Massachusetts regiments. The regiment of Colonel J. A. Bross, the Twenty-ninth United States Colored Regiment, was raised mainly in Quincy—903 men. How many of these men were credited to Quincy? Though no doubt some of them were so credited, I do not, as I write now, know. The regiment of Colonel Bross is not mentioned in our Illinois regiments, nor is the regiment of 985 men of Colonel J. W. Wilson so mentioned. There also appears in the adjutant general's report the names of Captain John Curtis, ninety-one men, that of Captain Simon G. Stockey, ninety men, and Captain James Steele, eighty-six men." From such facts known respecting Adams County, Mr. Asbury is led to believe, respecting the state at large, that Illinois should be credited with fully 240,000 men who served in the Union armies.

"It is proper to remark," he adds, "that the Illinois Legislature convened in special session April 23, 1861, and out of respect to Illinois regiments in Mexico provided that the infantry regiments raised under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, should begin with the number Seven. The law also provided for the election

of a brigadier general. Hence, Benjamin M. Prentiss, of Quincy, became the first brigadier general of volunteers, though by the ruling of the War Department the act of Congress only gave those brigadiers appointed by the President rank from the date of their appointment by him. Prentiss having been at first commissioned by Governor Yates did not take rank until afterward appointed by the President.

DIFFERENT UNITS REPRESENTING ADAMS COUNTY

“Quincy and Adams County had, as we know, men and officers, or officers alone, in the following regiments, besides some, perhaps many, not within our observation, namely: Of infantry, the 10th regiment, the 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 27th, 33d, 43d, 50th, 58th, 65th, 66th, 73d, 78th, 84th, 97th, 118th, 119th, 137th, 148th, 151st and 154th. Of cavalry Quincy and Adams County sent at least one full company—Delano’s, afterward Moore’s company, of the Second Regiment—and also Macfall’s company of the Third Regiment.

“As provost marshal of our district I recruited and mustered quite a large number of men for cavalry regiments in the field, also in the First and Second regiments, and in the ten batteries of artillery raised by the State we had some men, but exactly how many I cannot state without great care and patient examination of records. My main object in these somewhat statistical statements is to carry the minds of readers back to the times of war in Quincy. In this connection I may state that Quincy was represented, more or less, in every army corps of the nation, either in the regular or volunteer service. There could scarcely be a battle of any magnitude during the war but our people, or some of them, felt a personal interest in its results. As a matter of course, we lived in a state of painful excitement and anxiety, and when the end came all rejoiced. Many, however, knew that some of those who had gone forth to fight for their country could never return.”

In speaking of those 800 Illinois soldiers who died in Andersonville prison, Mr. Asbury mentions one as a member of the Tenth Regiment, thirty-three victims as belonging to the Sixteenth, fourteen to the Seventy-Eighth and seven to the Eighty-Fourth—some of them from Adams County. “Though our city and county had their full share of horrors incident to and resulting from the great War of the Rebellion, we yet, in a business and commercial point, were exceedingly prosperous. In the matter of saddles, harness and war equipments alone to the amount of as much as \$250,000 at least were furnished to the Government, and though some of our manufacturers, owing to delayed payments and the sudden rise in prices of material, eventually lost money under their contracts, yet in a general way we had a great season of business prosperity during the war.

“Our hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers, our commissary and quartermaster’s department and last, though not least, the headquarters of the provost marshal’s office for our district, all tended

to keep every man busy and anxious in the discharge of his duties. It may be proper to state here that during the year and fifteen days the writer held the office of provost marshal here, there were sent into the war from these headquarters, of volunteers, drafted men and substitutes, 4,000 men. There were sent during the services of my predecessor, of volunteers about 500 men. The whole number of men credited to our office, including deserters from other states and from our own State, 4,750 men, or more than five regiments.

THE WOMEN OF QUINCY

"I could deem myself greatly remiss and at fault, if I should not say a few words concerning the women of Quincy and the county during the war, and especially their two great societies, 'The Needle Pickets' and 'The Good Samaritans.' These societies had a laudable rivalry as to which could best work, and do most for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. I think the total of their contributions, if merely counted at their money value, amounted to many thousands of dollars. If our mothers of the revolution knew how to minister to the wants of our fathers in their struggle for national independence, the wives and daughters and sisters of Quincy also knew and felt what was due from them towards those fighting for the preservation of our heritage of liberty. We are proud to say that the women of Quincy were not one whit behind the best and foremost of their sex anywhere throughout our country in their patriotic and efficient help."

LIGHTNING WAR MOVES

On the evening of April 15, 1861, the National Secretary of War sent a dispatch to Governor Yates calling upon him, as the representative of the State of Illinois, for six regiments of militia for "immediate service." On the same day President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 militia, of which number Illinois' quota was 4,683 men. The governor also issued a proclamation on that day convening the Legislature to pass measures for organizing and equipping the six regiments required, and the adjutant-general issued his orders to all the commandants of the state forces to assemble their men for immediate service. Events succeeded each other with lightning speed in those days.

On the evening of the 17th a great Union meeting was held at Quincy, on the grounds outside the court house, at which Charles A. Savage presided, with a backing of vice-presidents and secretaries comprising many prominent citizens of the county. Colonel Morris made a stirring address, the venerable Dr. D. Stahl (one of the vice-presidents) "would only say that he had sworn seventy-five years ago to support the Government of his country and that he should not desert

it now in its hour of trial"; and the glowing Union resolutions which were adopted with a sweeping vote were presented by O. H. Browning.

OFF FOR CAIRO—COLONEL PRENTISS IN COMMAND

The War Department at once recognized the importance of sending a strong force of troops to occupy Cairo, jutting out as it did into the border-land of the rebellious states. Accordingly, on April 19th a dispatch was sent to Brigadier-General Swift at Chicago to gather as strong a force as was possible and immediately proceed to Cairo. Within forty-eight hours after the order was received (which was remarkably rapid mobilization in those days, when nothing was provided) General Swift left Chicago over the Illinois Central Railroad with 595 men and four six-pounder pieces of artillery. There were two companies of Chicago Zouaves and commands from other central points. The expedition was indifferently armed with rifles, shot-guns, muskets and carbines gathered from stores and shops in Chicago.

The motley command of eager men arrived at Cairo on the following morning (April 23d), on the 24th it was reinforced by seven companies from Springfield under command of Col. Benjamin M. Prentiss, who thereupon relieved General Swift and assumed charge of all the troops at Cairo. Traffic in contraband of war had already commenced between Galena and St. Louis with towns on the Mississippi below Cairo, and upon the very day of his arrival Colonel Prentiss received a telegraphic order from Governor Yates to seize the arms and munitions aboard the steamers C. E. Hillman and John D. Perry which were about to leave St. Louis for southern ports. On the evening of the 24th and morning of the 25th, as these boats neared Cairo, Colonel Prentiss directed Captain Smith of the Chicago Light Artillery and Captain Scott of the Chicago Zouaves, to board them and bring them to the wharf. His orders were executed and large quantities of arms and munitions of war were seized and confiscated. Though this seizure was not expressly authorized by the War Department, the act of seizure and subsequent confiscation was approved, and in May the Government at Washington issued a circular to all collectors forbidding shipments "intended for ports under insurrectionary control" and also from Cairo.

TENTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS

When Colonel Prentiss was promoted to be brigadier-general in May, 1861, James D. Morgan, who had been lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment, was promoted to the colonelcy of the latter. Upon the advancement of Colonel Morgan to the rank of brigadier-general in July, 1862, John Tillson, the old lieutenant-colonel, was advanced a grade and commanded the Tenth Illinois during almost the entire remaining period of the Civil war; the exception being,

during the march to the sea, when he commanded a brigade and his regiment was assigned to Lieut.-Col. David Gillespie.

The Tenth Infantry Illinois Volunteers were mustered into the United States service at Cairo, Illinois, April 29, 1861, and during its first three months' service garrisoned that place and made expeditions to Columbus and Benton, Missouri. In July it was mustered into the service for three years. In the following year it participated in the movements of Pope's army at New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Island No. 10 and the siege of Corinth, the defense of Nashville, and subsequently was with Sherman at Mission Ridge, Chickamauga and the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, suffering severely during the attack at Bentonville. After Johnston's surrender, its route was to Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, where the regiment participated in the grand review. On the 4th of June, 1865, it proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, was mustered out of the United States service on the 4th of July, and received its final discharge July 11, 1865, at Chicago. During the last campaign of the war the Third Brigade, of which it was a part, was commanded by Brev.-Brig. John Tillson.

The three officers of highest fame and rank who went from Adams County were, therefore, identified with the Tenth Illinois.

GEN. B. M. PRENTISS

Benjamin M. Prentiss was a Virginian, born in Wood County in 1819 and, as a youth, located in Marion County, Missouri, where he engaged in the manufacture of cordage. In the spring of 1841, then twenty-two year of age, he moved to Quincy and there, with his father, engaged in the same business. During the Mormon excitement he was in the military service of the state, and in the Mexican war was first-lieutenant of a Quincy company commanded by James D. Morgan and, with his friend, was afterward chosen captain of a company which was incorporated into a battalion assigned to garrison Saltillo near Buena Vista. The two, whose fortunes were also to be linked on the broader and more bloody fields of the Civil war, returned together at the close of the comparatively small trouble with Mexico.

Captain Prentiss, as he was then called, commenced the study of the law after his return from Mexico in 1847, and, although he studied for five years and was admitted to the bar, various difficulties occurred to keep him from practice, until the greatest obstacle of them all, the Civil war, effectually blocked the law for more than four years of storm and stress. After he left Cairo as a brigadier-general he was ordered by General Fremont to Jefferson City, Missouri, to take command of the military department embraced by Northern and Central Missouri. Subsequently being ordered to the field by General Halleck, he proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, where he arrived April 1, 1862, and organized and took command of the Sixth Division. On the morning of the 6th his command was attacked by a superior

force of the enemy, against which he contended the entire day, being overwhelmed and captured in the evening. He remained a prisoner six months, and after his exchange was ordered to Washington to sit on the court martial case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. At the close of that trial he was called to report to General Grant at Milliken's Bend and was assigned the command of the eastern district of Arkansas, with headquarters at Helena. At that place, on July 4, 1863, he commanded the Union forces in the Battle of Helena, gaining a decisive victory over the greatly superior forces of the enemy. Previous to this he had been promoted to the rank of major general for gallantry at Shiloh.

After the Battle of Helena, although his prospects for advancement in the service were of the best, General Prentiss decided to return to Quincy and commence the active and continuous practice of the law; which he did, with marked success, except for short periods of public-office holding, such as that of pension agent, to which he was appointed by President Grant in April, 1869.

GEN. JAMES D. MORGAN

Gen. James D. Morgan, the successor of General Prentiss in command of the Tenth Illinois Regiment, was born in Boston in 1810, located in Quincy in 1834 and at once got busy in his work as a cooper. Edward Wells was one of his fellow workmen in the same shop, and in the year following his arrival the two rented a little building where the jail now stands and established a business of their own. Mr. Morgan then became a confectioner, but, like his fellow townsman, B. M. Prentiss, his outside diversion was drilling and other matters connected with the Quincy Rifles. Of these he became captain in 1843 and Mr. Prentiss, first lieutenant. They were, therefore, together as local military leaders in the Mormon complications, and Captain Morgan went to the Mexican war as captain of Company A, First Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Returning to Quincy at the close of the Mexican war, Captain Morgan engaged in various lines of business for the succeeding fourteen years, and at the outbreak of the Civil war modestly accepted the position of orderly sergeant in a company then being raised in Quincy. Proceeding to Cairo with his company, the Tenth Regiment, to which it was attached, unanimously elected him lieutenant-colonel. On the promotion of Colonel Prentiss to command a brigade, he was at once advanced to the colonelcy. His regiment soon after took the field and began its fine career of nearly five years of service. Bird's Point, New Madrid, Corinth, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Berton's Hill and all the rest to Johnston's final surrender are to the credit of the hard fighting and faithful campaigning of the Tenth. At the engagement last named General Morgan, who had been "brigadier" for some time, was advanced to the grade of brevet major-general for gallantry in action. After the war, General Morgan returned to

the paths of peace and business in Quincy. For twenty-five years he was associated with the pork-packing firm of C. M. Pomeroy & Company; was one of the first to introduce the public convenience of gas illumination to Quincy; promoted the opera house and railroad projects, and was, in every way, a leader in all legitimate enterprises which promised the substantial advancement of the local interests.

GEN. JOHN TILLSON

Probably Gen. John Tillson touches Quincy more intimately, through his family connections, his war record and his public life, than any of the other two citizens of Quincy who were in command of the gallant and faithful Tenth. He married the eldest daughter of John Wood when he was a young man; was already earning a name as a public man when the Civil war broke out; in the War of the Rebellion reached the grade of brevet brigadier-general, his progressive military advancement having been all earned while he was in close or indirect connection with the Tenth Regiment; and afterward saw public service through the governments of his city, state and nation. He was a man of large means, and yet his tastes were so distinctively literary and catholic that his library was for years considered the most extensive and also the most select of any private collection in Quincy. To round out his character with a quality really worth-while, the General was widely known for his kindly spirit which was always blossoming out into practical helpfulness and philanthropy.

General Tillson was a native of Illinois, born at Hillsboro, October 12, 1825, the second son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, the former a native of Halifax, the latter of Kingston County, Massachusetts. The father was one of the most prominent men of the state during its first thirty years. He landed in Shawneetown in 1819, at the same time as John Wood, but first settled at Hillsboro. He made business and real estate investments at Quincy at an early day, although he did not go there to reside until 1843. It is said that he early acquired a fortune which was the largest in the state. But that was by no means the height of his ambition. He was both sagacious in business and philanthropic in the bestowal of much of his wealth. The variety of his investments may be indicated by such facts as these: He built Hillsboro Academy; was one of the founders of the Illinois and Shurtleff colleges, and in 1836, five years before he became a resident of the city, erected the Quincy House, then the finest hotel west of Pittsburgh, at a cost of over \$100,000. He died at Peoria, in 1853, from a sudden attack of heart disease, thus passing away as had his father and grandfather.

General Tillson, the son of this good and sturdy John Tillson, received a liberal education through private tutors at home, at South Reading, Massachusetts, and at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College. In 1847 he graduated from the Transylvania Law School, at

Lexington, Kentucky, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Quincy. While thus engaged, before the Civil war, he was associated for a time with A. Jonas. In 1851 he organized the land agency firm of Tillson & Kingman, and in the late '50s was an unsuccessful candidate for both houses of the State Legislature.

At the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Tillson, with other lieutenants and B. M. Prentiss, orderly sergeant of the Quincy City Guards, offered the company to Governor Yates; two companies were at once raised, which were the first to be presented and mustered into the service at Springfield, and Captains Prentiss and Tillson received the first military commissions issued by Governor Yates. The Tenth Regiment, to which these companies were attached after the organization at Cairo, in April, 1861, elected Captain Tillson successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and that regiment remained under his command, either as regimental or brigade-commander, from the time it left Illinois until the final muster-out on July 4, 1865. Twice, during the earlier part of the war, General Tillson declined the promotion to the colonelcy of another regiment, preferring to remain with the Tenth to the end. His regiment participated in the movements against New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Mission Ridge and the battles under Sherman toward Atlanta. On the fall of the last named city, General Tillson commanded a brigade in the Seventeenth Army Corps, receiving his star as a brigadier while on the march to the sea. General Tillson was mustered out of the volunteer service July 21, 1865, but remained in the regular army as captain (to which he had been appointed in 1861) and was brevet lieutenant-colonel in the regular army on recruiting duty until February, 1866, when he resigned. Not long afterward he became a partner in the Quincy Whig, and still later served as president of the company building a railroad from Quincy to Keokuk.

In 1873 General Tillson was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature to fill a vacancy and the distinction came at a time when it was an unheard of event for a republican to serve in that body. He resigned his seat in June, to accept the position of United States revenue collector. He had already served three terms in the City Council—elected in 1867, 1869 and 1871—and for a number of years was a member and president of the board of trustees of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum.

WILLIAM H. COLLINS' WAR NOTES

The late William H. Collins, founder of the great Collins plow industry after the war, a most humane captain of industry and a philanthropist, as well as a leading public character, was, throughout the tragic civil ordeal, one of the strong characters of Quincy and Illinois. A native of Illinois and a graduate of Illinois College and of advanced courses at Yale, in philosophy and theology, he first en-

gaged in editorial work at Jacksonville, and in 1861 became chaplain of the famous Tenth Illinois Infantry. Later, he resigned his position to assist in raising the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry. He was elected captain of Company D, of the latter regiment, which he commanded at the battles of Elk River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed as a member of the staff of Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer, and in that capacity served in the Atlanta campaign. In December of that year he was appointed provost marshal of the Twelfth District of Illinois, and served in that office until December 31, 1865.

Mr. Collins was in a peculiarly advantageous position to write of war matters in Western Illinois, and has done so, as especially relates to the first year of the war in Quincy—the initial year of her efforts, the critical period which fixed her position as one of the great strategic points for the conduct of the war in the great valley of the Mississippi. Along these lines Mr. Collins writes: “Quincy, next to Cairo, was the most important military point in the State. Measured by longitudinal lines, it is seventy-five miles further west than St. Louis. Situated thus, on the extreme western edge of Illinois, projecting into the state of Missouri, it was of great strategic importance.

“The line of military effort between the loyal and the slave states reached from the Potomac River westward across West Virginia and Kentucky to Cairo, thence bent northward to the Iowa line, and thence westward to Nebraska and Kansas. After Cairo was occupied, the next movement was to secure control of Missouri. In a general way the operations of the Union army was a ‘left-wheel,’ pivoted upon the Army of the Potomac. The extreme right wing began its forward movement from the Iowa line. Quincy was the point at which the national army made her rendezvous, effected their organization, and from which they crossed the river to take possession of the northern part of Missouri, cooperate with the forces sent out from St. Louis and thus take military control of the state.

“Quincy became a center of great military activity. Companies gathered here from various parts of the state to be organized into regiments. Steamers passed down the river loaded with soldiers from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mechanics in the city were busy making munitions of war, from a leather box for caps to steel cannon. The recruiting drum was heard night and day. Orators made patriotic speeches and pastors preached patriotic sermons. Regiments with bands paraded the streets. Women organized to make provision for the sick and wounded in hospital and camp.

“Readers of local history may enjoy a detailed summary of the events of this period, gathered mainly from the files of the contemporary daily papers.

“Immediately after the proclamation of the President calling for troops, the adjutant general of the State notified the commanders

of the various military organizations that they would be called upon to enter active duty. At this time there were two companies in Quincy, commanded by Captain James D. Morgan, of the 'Guards,' and Captain Schroer, of the 'Rifles.'

"A meeting of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity was called at the Court House. All were invited who 'without distinction of party were determined to stand by the flag of their country and sustain their government.' The Court House was packed to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by Dr. Stahl, Barney Arntzen, I. N. Morris, O. H. Browning and Jackson Grimshaw. No epithets were bandied by Democrats against Republicans or by Republicans against Democrats for the first time in Quincy. Parties forgot their partisanship in their patriotism. Recruiting was begun by the 'guards' and within twenty-four hours more than 100 men were enrolled. The Savings Bank tendered a loan of \$20,000 to the State. On Sunday, April 21st, two companies left for Springfield. Captain B. M. Prentiss was in command. Captain Morgan, whose leg had been broken while packing ice the previous winter, accompanied the command on crutches. Before their departure they were given an ovation. A vast crowd assembled in Washington Park, and Rev. H. Foote and O. H. Browning made speeches. A flag was presented to Captain Prentiss. M. B. Denman led in singing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee.' Rev. Mr. Jacques offered prayer and the exercises were closed by singing the 'Doxology.' Ten thousand people accompanied the volunteers to the railroad station. A train decorated with flags was ready for them. The immense crowd sang 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and, cheered by the sympathetic multitude, they left for Springfield. At Clayton they were joined by thirty recruits, making a total of 201 men. At Jacksonville a large assembly of people met them at the depot to speed them on their way. The writer heard the speech Prentiss made on this occasion, and remembers that his main point was in refutation of the charge that a 'Yankee can't fight.' His point was that for 'just cause he would fight as well as any man God ever made.' A movement was made to organize a company in each ward of the city. There was much military activity across the river. Green and Porter were industriously organizing companies for Confederate service. Union men were being killed; others were driven out of the State. It was quite possible that a raid might be made on the city.

"It was the work of a few days to raise six companies, as follows: First ward, Captain Benneson, 107 men; Second ward, Captain W. R. Johnson, 148 men; Third ward, Captain J. A. Vandorn, 158 men; Fourth ward, Captain Joshua Wood, 130 men; Fifth ward, Captain U. S. Penfield, 115 men; Sixth ward, Captain S. M. Bartlett, 108 men. In addition to these Captain William Steinwedell reported a company of 71 men. These companies elected as regimental officers, James E. Dunn, colonel; William R. Lockwood, lieutenant colonel; William

Shannahan, major. The 'Quincy Cadets' became enthusiastic, and gave renewed attention to drill.

"Women showed a zealous patriotism, and on the 24th of April a call was issued for a meeting to 'organize to help the men in the field.' Two societies were organized for this purpose: one was called the Needle Pickets and the other, Good Samaritans. They arranged to meet on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week 'to prepare lint, bandages, articles of comfort and convenience, and in every way add their mite to aid and comfort the brave men of the land.' They industriously solicited flannel, linen and all kinds of material which could be made useful to the soldier.

"These noble women deserve an honored place in local history—Mrs. Almira Morton, Mrs. Eliza Bushnell, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Rittler, Miss Nellie Bushnell Parker, Mrs. Anna McFadon, Mrs. Electa Finlay, Sarah Baker, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Phil Bert, Mrs. Gausshell, Mrs. Amanda Penfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, Mrs. Warren Reed, Mrs. George Burns, Mrs. Jonas, Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott, Miss Maertz, Miss Lina Church, Miss Kate Cohen, Miss Abbey Fox, Mrs. Pinkham, Kate Palmer, Mary Palmer, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. Lorenzo Bull, Mrs. C. H. Bull, Mrs. F. Nelke, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. John Seaman, Mrs. Fred Boyd and Mrs. James Woodruff. This is but a partial list of these noble workers. Among those who belonged to the Good Samaritans were: Mrs. John Cox, Mrs. Joseph Gilpin, Mrs. I. O. Woodruff, Miss Theresa Woodruff and many others. On the 18th of July then had a membership of 148—114 women and 34 men.

"On the 24th of April a meeting was held to organize a company of cavalry. Speeches were made by D. P. Allen, Captain Dunn and Colonel W. A. Richardson. Charles W. Mead was made captain of the company. On the same date a dispatch was received ordering a six-pounder brass cannon, which was in the city, to be forwarded to Springfield. On the thirtieth Judge Douglas made a speech before the Legislature which greatly encouraged and united the loyal element of the country. Recruiting was greatly stimulated. Meetings were held from Lima to Kingston and Beverly, addressed by Dr. Stahl, I. N. Morris, Barney Arntzen and Dr. M. M. Bane.

"A company was formed known as the Union Rifle Company; Charles Petrie was made captain. About this time there was some question as to how far W. A. Richardson supported the administration in its war policy, and Dr. Bane addressed him a letter in the public prints to secure his views. He replied: 'Every citizen owes it as a solemn duty to obey the law, to support the constitution, repel invasion and defend the flag. A company was formed called the Quincy National Zouaves; Joseph W. Seaman was made captain. A 'Marine Corps' was also organized intended to enforce the recent act of the Legislature forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war from the State. It had been discovered that powder, caps

and other military supplies were being bought in Quincy and taken to Missouri.

"On the 12th of July Colonel U. S. Grant arrived in Quincy and went into camp at West Quincy. Robert Tillson delivered a lot of accoutrements and Colonel Grant kept the tally of them himself in the absence of the quartermaster. It is worthy of record that the Needle Pickets sent a pillowcase filled with lint and bandages to the ferry for the use of the regiment. Mrs. C. H. Morton carried it to the boat and delivered it to Colonel Grant. He thanked the ladies through her and, putting the pillowcase under his arm, walked aboard the boat. Thus in his simple and unceremonious way did the great general of his time enter upon hostile territory.

"On July 15th Colonel Turehin arrived with the Nineteenth Infantry and went into camp on Sunset Hill. General Hurlburt soon arrived to take command of the brigade and made his headquarters at the Quincy House. Colonel Milligan's regiment arrived on the 17th, camping at Sunset Hill. Sickness began in the camps and the chair factory on the corner of Fifth and Ohio was leased as a hospital. Quincy became a rendezvous for companies from the adjoining counties. Camps were established southwest of Woodland Cemetery at the Fair Grounds, at Sunset Hill north of the city and on Alstyne's prairie east of Twelfth street. The companies first arriving were organized as the Sixteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry.

"The regiments of Colonels Good, Scott and Palmer had been ordered to Quincy, and the Fourteenth had arrived on the 19th of June. James W. Singleton was offered the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment, but he declined the honor. The various Home Guards engaged in target shooting. Hays and Woodruff had a large force of men engaged in making knapsacks. Robert Tillson made scabbards and cartridge boxes, and Greenleaf's foundry was manufacturing cannon. The Needle Pickets gave a Union supper netting \$95, the Fourteenth Regiment band supplying the music. On the Fourth of July there was a grand parade. The procession was led by the Fourteenth Regiment; then followed the Quincy Guards, Captain Penfield; the National Rifles, Captain Steinwedell; Quincy Cadets, Captain Letton; the Quincy Mounted Guards, Captain Charles W. Mead. These were followed by various civic societies. In the afternoon a military picnic on Alstyne's prairie closed the exercises.

"On the 5th of July word came from the town of Canton, Missouri, that Captain Howell, of the Home Guards, had been shot by a secessionist, and that the town was about to be attacked by a Confederate force. Six hundred men of the Fourteenth Regiment were sent up on the steamer 'Black Hawk,' but their services were not needed, for no attack was made. W. R. Schmidt, without any 'posters or newspaper appeals and speeches' raised a company and left for Camp Butler, where he joined the Twenty-Seventh Infantry.

"Special efforts were made to raise an Adams County regiment. On the 16th of July Dr. M. M. Bane published this notice: 'The

Adams County regiment will be accepted under the first call for troops. Commanders will fill up their ranks and be prepared to enter service immediately.' This regiment (the Fiftieth) was mustered into the United States service September 12, 1861. M. M. Bane was made colonel; William Swarthout, lieutenant colonel; George W. Randall, major. William Hanna was captain of Company E. Their first service was along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. This regiment had a brilliant and conspicuous career. On the 26th of July, Edward Prince published a call, proposing to raise a cavalry company. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and made drill master of cavalry at Camp Butler. The three months' volunteers returned from Cairo on the 5th of August. They were met at the wharf by Captains Penfield and Rose with their infantry commands, by Captain Delano with his dragoons and one company of the Fourteenth Infantry. Capt. T. W. Macfall left for Camp Butler with his mounted cavalry company on the 16th of August. About this time the Needle Pickets gave a reception to General Prentiss and Colonel Morgan. They also made 107 needle books for Captain Sheley's company. This company, after its three months' service, enlisted for three years, and was Company C of the Tenth Infantry.

The troops which had crossed the river here had now taken possession of North Missouri. Bushwhackers and guerilla bands wandered about the country, but aside from some skirmishes with these the Union soldiers held the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad entirely across the state and, with it, its military control. The extreme west wing of the Confederate Army was driven southward beyond the Missouri River. During the summer and autumn of this year several events of interest occurred. An effort, led by Jacob Kolker, was made to raise an artillery company. Captain Powers and Dr. S. G. Black were authorized to raise cavalry companies. The Tenth Cavalry arrived in Quincy and paraded the street 800 strong. Many steamboats, some with barges attached loaded with troops, passed down the river. Colonel Williams' Sharpshooters left camp for the front. The Fox River Regiment passed through Quincy for St. Louis.

Gen. Phillip St. George Cooke, of the regular army, passed through Quincy with his command 600 strong, with 300 horses and six cannon. They came from Utah. Colonel Glover, with his command, crossed into Missouri. In a few days he was at Paris, Monroe County, and levied a sum of \$2,500 upon the citizens to repair the railroad which had been damaged by the Confederates. On the 11th of November, Lieutenant Shipley of Company A, Twenty-Seventh Infantry, killed in the battle of Belmont, was buried in Woodland Cemetery with military honors. On the 8th of December the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company presented a cannon to the local artillery company. About this date the bridges across the North and Fabius Rivers, southwest of Quincy, were burned by Confederates.

“Col. W. A. Richardson was tendered command of a Kentucky brigade, to be organized at Camp Du Bois near Jonesboro, Illinois. Captain Delano’s company of dragoons left for Camp Butler, and by the 9th of September were in camp at Bird’s Point on the river opposite Cairo. At the close of the year most of the regiments which had been organized at Quincy, and were in part composed of men from Adams County, had been sent southward and been assigned to various brigades and divisions. The Tenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-Seventh were at the front. The Fiftieth left Quincy January 26, 1862. Most of the Adams County soldiers were with Pope’s command, and participated in the campaign which resulted in the capture of New Madrid and about 5,000 men near Tiptonville. The Fiftieth was with Grant at Fort Donelson. Subsequently they were all engaged in the movement under General Halleck upon Corinth, Mississippi.

“During the spring and early summer months Quincy began to see the results of active campaigns in sickness, wounds and deaths. There were two hospitals established and numbers of sick and wounded soldiers were brought from the camps and battlefields. Rev. Horatio Foote and Rev. S. H. Emery were appointed chaplains. Dr. D. G. Brinton had charge of a hospital. Dr. I. T. Wilson served as surgeon. Other local physicians were assigned to hospital duty.”

As will be noted by the foregoing brief account of the war activities centering at Quincy, substantially during the first year of hostilities, the regiments to which Adams County supplied substantial quotas were sent to the front in the following order: Sixteenth, Tenth, Twenty-Seventh and Fiftieth.

THE WAR AS CENTERED AT QUINCY (1862-65)

Before tracing generally the histories of the organizations which may be specially accredited to Adams County, it seems desirable to present a picture of the activities of the war as centered at Quincy, in 1862-65. In July of the second year of the war, the President called for more troops and Adams County, with the North as a whole, realized that the South was not only desperately in earnest but a power to be reckoned with to the extent of all its resources of men and materials. After several vain attempts had been made to raise an entire regiment in Adams County, five companies and part of another were recruited and joined the Seventy-Eighth Infantry, of which W. H. Benneson was made colonel and C. Van Vleck, lieutenant-colonel.

Adams County furnished two companies for the Eighty-Fourth Infantry, of which Louis H. Waters was commissioned colonel, Thomas Hamer, lieutenant-colonel, and Charles H. Morton, of Quincy, major. Three companies, recruited in Quincy, joined the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, of which John J. Fonda was colonel and Robert M. McClaughry, major. In September the One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry was organized, with Thomas J. Kinney as colonel;

three companies being raised in the county. Three more companies were also recruited for the Seventy-Third Infantry, of which Rev. Mr. Jaques, president of Quincy College, was colonel.

The autumn of 1862 was a blue, if not black season for those who stood for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the legislative representatives for Adams County all voted for an armistice with the South. But the draft was finally sustained by the people. James Woodruff was then provost marshal of the district, his successors being Capt. Henry Asbury and W. H. Fisk.

After Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg, the North saw her star in the ascendant. In January, 1864, the Tenth, Sixteenth and Fiftieth regiments, having largely re-enlisted, came home on veteran furlough, and were received with open arms and purses. Their short stay did much to reinforce the determination and raise the spirits of those at home. In the spring of 1864, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, believing that the rebellion was very near its close, tendered President Lincoln a force of 85,000 one hundred-day men, to relieve the veterans of guard duty at the forts and arsenals and along the railroad lines of threatened territory. In line with that accepted offer, the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry was mustered in at Camp Wood, in June, 1864, with ex-Governor John Wood as its colonel. The people of Quincy presented their honored citizen with a fine horse and outfit as a mark of their affection. Colonel Wood was then in his sixty-sixth year. The regiment left Quincy for Memphis June 9th, was assigned to railroad picket duty, suffered some losses in fighting off an attack of Forrest's cavalry and was mustered out of the service in September.

Also in June, 1864, the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Regiment of one hundred-day men left Quincy for Fort Leavenworth, and the Twenty-Ninth Colored Regiment (two companies of which were from Adams County) departed for Massachusetts. The command of colored troops gave a fine account of themselves before Petersburg.

In February, 1865, the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Regiment was organized. Company D was made up of Quincy men, with Henry A. Dix as captain, and they bound themselves for a year of military service, but were discharged in September.

The news of the fall of Richmond reached Quincy on April 4th, and the city shared in the country-wide rejoicing over what was known to be the close forerunner of the collapse of the Rebellion. The surrender of General Lee stopped the draft, and on April 21st the One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment was sent to Springfield to be mustered out.

The barracks which had sheltered so many thousand soldiers were dismantled and the lumber sold. The local press expressed the hope that "now that the soldiers have vacated Franklin Square, we trust that our authorities will turn their attention to its embellishment."

From that time Quincy ceased to be a military camp.

As rapidly as they were mustered out of the service the volunteers returned to their homes by the shortest route. About fifty of the Tenth Infantry returned to Quincy with Colonel Tillson. The Fiftieth reached the city on July 22d. It has been called the "pet of Adams County."

LOCAL MILITARY LEADERS

A summary of the careers of men who went from Adams County and attained military prominence commences with Captain Morgan, who reached the rank of major-general, commanding the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, at the end of the war; Captain Prentiss, the hero of Shiloh, where he commanded the Hornet's Nest Division, also a major-general; Col. M. M. Bane, of the Fiftieth, who lost an arm at Shiloh, and commanded a brigade during a large period of the Civil war and afterward was honored with various federal offices; Colonel Tillson, who, after he had won his star as brevet brigadier in the fierce warfare of the Rebellion, continued to serve for some time with the regular army before he returned to civil pursuits and its honors; W. A. Schmidt, who was breveted brigadier-general, who went from Quincy as captain of Company A, Twenty-Seventh Regiment, was commissioned major the following year and left the service as brevet brigadier general; Cols. William Hanna, William Swartout and Edward Prince (the latter of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry), and Lieutenant-Colonels Morton, Cahill, and others.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

The Sixteenth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized and mustered into the United States service at Quincy under the Tenth Regimental Act on the 24th of May, 1861. In the following month it was mustered in by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, with Robert F. Smith as colonel and Samuel Wilson as lieutenant colonel, and thus "got on the move" even before the enterprising Tenth. It was at once moved to Grand Rivers, Kentucky, as railroad guard and in July, after it had been scattered along the line, was attacked by the enemy, suffering a minor loss, but getting the advantage of knowing what it was to be under fire. Its first important engagement was at New Madrid, Missouri, where it was brigaded with the Tenth, with which it followed the retreating enemy to Tiptonville, Tennessee, and captured quite a force of Confederates with artillery, small arms and ammunition. It also participated in the siege of Corinth, engaged in other campaigns in the southwest, and before being mustered out in July, 1865, had the satisfaction of decisively defeating the noted cavalry leader, General Morgan. The Sixteenth arrived at Camp Butler on the 10th of that month for final payment and discharge.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

The Twenty-Seventh Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler with only seven companies in August, 1861, and ordered to Jacksonville as part of Gen. John A. McClelland's brigade. The remaining companies joined the regiment at Cairo in September. In November it participated in the battle of Belmont and suffered heavy losses. Subsequently it took part in the sieges of Island No. 10 and Corinth; was a sturdy assistant in the defense of Nashville, and, with other Illinois regiments, proved its soldierly mettle at such fiery tests as were given it through Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Pine Top Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. Its first commanding officer was Col. N. H. Buford, who, at his promotion to be brigadier-general in April, 1862, was succeeded by F. A. Harrington, former lieutenant-colonel. As the future was to prove, however, Capt. William A. Schmitt of Company A, who was advanced through all the successive grades to that of brevet brigadier-general, earned the greatest military prominence of anyone identified with the Twenty-Seventh.

THE FIFTIETH AND COL. M. M. BANE

This popular and fine regiment was organized at Quincy in August, 1861, by Col. M. M. Bane, and mustered into the United States service in the following month. It moved around considerably, in Missouri principally, and did not see action until February of the following year, when it participated in the engagements before Forts Henry and Donelson. At Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, in March, the regiment was in the thick of the fight and Colonel Bane lost his good right arm. The siege of Corinth, in May, and the subsequent campaigns in Tennessee and Alabama, gave the regiment both action and arduous campaigning calculated to make hardened veterans of them all. In November, 1863, the regiment was mounted by order of Major-General Dodge, and in January, 1864, fully three-fourths of the men of the regiment reenlisted as veterans of the three years' service. They spent their month's furlough at Quincy, Colonel Bane with them.

After recovering from his wounds at Shiloh, Colonel Bane, who was then commanding the Third Brigade, had rejoined his command at Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg, but after again taking the field subsequent to the Quincy furlough he resigned the command of the brigade to accept other service as Government agent in care of confiscated property in Georgia. Brig.-Gen. William Vandever took command of the Third Brigade.

In the following October, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hanna in command of the Fiftieth, was fought the battle at Altoona in which the commander and Surgeon A. G. Pickett were badly wounded, and the regiment suffered casualties of eighty-seven. The regiment continued

with Sherman's army to the Sea, Colonel Hanna commanding the brigade, and thence through the Carolinas to the participation in the Grand Review at Washington. Ordered to Louisville to be mustered out, the Fiftieth Regiment won the prize banner in a competitive drill with the Sixty-Third Illinois and the Seventh Iowa.

When the war broke out Colonel Bane was known as Doctor Bane, engaged in a substantial practice of medicine and surgery at Payson, Illinois. A native of Ohio and developing amid most humble circumstances, he had wrested an education from the district schools and graduated from the Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, before he located at Payson (in 1844). After practicing for sixteen years and also making progress in state politics, Doctor Bane had just served a term in the Legislature when he was called from his quiet professional life to the turmoils and hazards of war. In May, 1865, he resigned his position of assistant special agent of the Treasury, in charge of abandoned property in Georgia, spent the following winter at Harvard Law College, in 1866-69, served as United States internal revenue assessor for the Fourth District of Illinois, and was for a time afterward connected with the same department in the secret service. Colonel Bane was a gifted, shrewd and gallant man, and during the later years of his life was esteemed as a strong republican leader and was ever a good citizen and a fine man.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

The Eighty-fourth Infantry was organized at Quincy in August, 1862, by Col. Louis H. Waters and in the following month mustered into the United States service with 951 men and officers. It was assigned to the Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division, and marched with the forces which were in pursuit of Bragg. The Eighty-fourth was an active regiment, and suffered heavy losses at Stone River and Chickamauga. It fought at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold and Dalton; at Reseca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at the last named place in June, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

Companies D, F and K of that regiment were organized in Adams County. In September, 1862, the regiment rendezvoused at Camp Butler, was at once assigned to the guarding of prisoners of war there, was mustered into the service during November, and in the following month arrived at Memphis and embarked with Sherman's army for Vicksburg, Mississippi. It participated in the "siege" and in June, 1863, by order of General Grant was mounted. In August it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and took part in numerous engagements in the southwest, particularly in Louisiana. Its activities were wound up at Baton Rouge, where it was mustered out in

October, 1865. The One Hundred and Eighteenth was commanded by Col. John J. Fonda. Robert M. McClaughry was major of the regiment.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY

The regiment named was also organized at Quincy by Col. Thomas J. Kinney, its commander. It was mustered into the service of the United States in September, 1862, and by December was engaged in the Tennessee campaigns. In an engagement at Rutherford's Station, companies G and K were captured. It participated in the siege of Vicksburg; was in most of the engagements of the Red River expedition; was at the battle of Nashville and the assault on Spanish Fort; moved to Montgomery and Mobile, and in August, 1865, was mustered out. The regiment was finally discharged at Camp Butler, Quincy, in September, 1865.

THE NEEDLE PICKETS

Repeated references have been made to the practical works of relief and patriotism accomplished by the Needle Pickets and the Sisters of the Good Samaritan. They were primarily bodies of women, although as the work progressed a number of men were admitted into the ranks. The Pickets, in accord with their name, first adopted military titles for their officers. They effected an organization on the last day of May, 1861, and on the 5th of June adopted a constitution and elected the following officers: Mrs. Fox, captain; Mrs. Bushnell, first lieutenant; Mrs. Charles, second lieutenant; Miss A. Asbury, paymaster; Mrs. Morton, orderly sergeant. The foregoing officers were elected for three months. It may be that the ladies decided that this bestowal of military titles upon those whose duties were so purely in the field of home work and womanly affairs savored of the presumptuous; at all events, when they elected the second set, at the end of the three months, the record shows that a return had been made to the old official style. Mrs. Fox was chosen as president; Mrs. Bushnell and Miss Burns, vice presidents; Mrs. Morton, recording and corresponding secretary; Miss Annie Jones, treasurer.

The chief work performed by the Needles consisted in relieving the destitute families of soldiers at home, and doing everything possible for the inmates of hospitals. At first the labors of the society were confined to soldiers in the field and their families at home, but, on account of the profound disturbance to business and consequent widespread suffering, it soon became manifest that the poor of the city must be relieved irrespective of their direct connection with the throes of war. Food and wearing apparel were therefore distributed to worthy applicants generally, and hospital stores were sent to such outside points as Cairo, St. Louis, Fronton, Pilot Knob, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Mound City, Paducah, Corinth and Savannah. The

hospitals at Quincy, including the one established for the colored soldiers, received special attention. At one time the hall where the society held its meetings was transformed into a hospital for the reception of forty sick and wounded soldiers who could not be accommodated in the local institutions, and at the urgent request of the Needle Pickets the City Council transformed the old Municipal Poor House into a pleasant retreat for invalid soldiers. As the war progressed, the society also sent a number of nurses to Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg and other battlefields. One of the features of their work which was deeply appreciated by the soldiers was the furnishing of reading matter to those in hospital. The efforts of the society during 1864-65 were mainly directed to the care of the five hospitals located at Quincy.

The cash receipts of the Needle Pickets from May, 1861, to May, 1865, mounted to \$28,714.85; expenditures, \$22,805.19. Its organization was maintained for many years afterward, although its activities were somewhat dormant after the close of the war. It took a deep interest in the Blessing Hospital, which was originally established in 1865 by the Charitable Aid and Hospital Association. When re-organized in 1873, under its present name, the Pickets furnished and endowed a memorial room.

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

The Sisters of the Good Samaritan, the objects and work of which were along similar lines with those of the Needle Pickets, organized themselves July 12, 1861. On that date they adopted a constitution and elected the following officers: Mrs. I. O. Woodruff, president; Mrs. Gilpin and Mrs. C. H. Bull, vice presidents; Miss E. O'Bannon, recording secretary; Miss Christiana Tillson, corresponding secretary; Miss Kate Palmer, treasurer. About a quarter of its membership was composed of men. The individual military organizations that received the benefits of the Sisters (and Brothers) work were Captain Delano's Dragoons, the Fiftieth Regiment, Colonel Glover's Regiment, Captain Schmitt's Company, Colonel Grant's Regiment, Yates Sharp Shooters and Colonel Morgan's Regiment. At the conclusion of their manifold, consecrated and successful labors the Sisters of the Good Samaritan had a balance in the treasury of several thousand dollars which, as will hereafter be told, was devoted to the erection of a soldiers' monument at Woodland Cemetery.

THE FIRST SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

In the western part of the beautiful Woodland Cemetery, once a portion of the great Wood estate, in the southwestern portion of Quincy, is the first monument erected to the soldiers of the Civil war who were drawn from Adams County. And the women did it.

At the close of the war, several thousand dollars remained in the

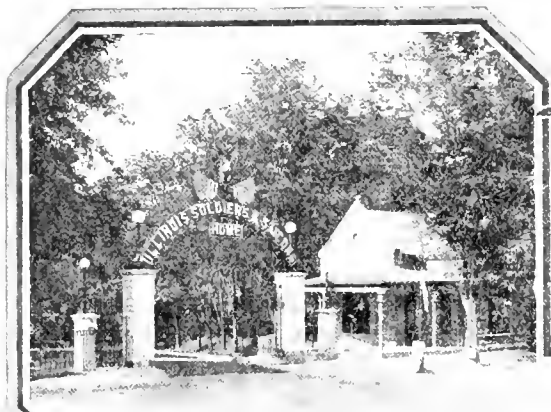
treasury of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan Society. After using a portion of this fund for the relief of needy families of the soldiers, the society unanimously resolved to make an effort to honor the dead to the extent of its means and efforts. To this end it was voted to expend the balance of the society's funds in the erection of a soldiers' monument on the bluffs bordering Woodland Cemetery. C. G. Volk, the Quincy sculptor of national reputation, furnished the design which was accepted, and which he executed in the actual erection of the striking memorial of white Vermont marble rising on the Mississippi banks from one of those mysterious mounds laid there by some prehistoric builder. The modern base of the monument is of drab Joliet stone, and surmounting the marble shaft is the finely wrought figure of an American eagle, with wings partially spread, poised for a flight either to the east or south.

The soldiers' monument at Woodland was consecrated in 1867 "by the Sisters of the Good Samaritan, in duty, affection and reverence, to the memory of the faithful soldiers of Adams County who gave their lives that the nation might live." A grand parade of civilians and military took place, directed by Gen. John Tillson, as marshal of the day. Appropriate addresses were made by Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Gen. John Tillson and Col. M. M. Baue.

The United States National Military Cemetery of Quincy was established in 1868, and four cannon were placed in position in 1874. Nearly 250 interments were made. The National Cemetery formerly occupied the northwest portion of Woodland Cemetery, but about 1900 the Government moved it to Graceland. Quite a number of soldiers still occupy private lots at Woodland.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

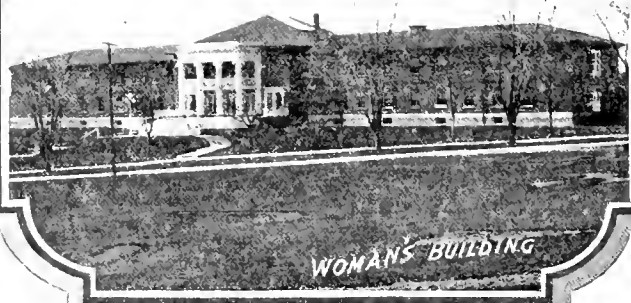
The noblest aftermath of the Civil war, viewed from the institutional standpoint, is the splendid home for the soldiers and sailors of Illinois, who are disabled either from old wounds, age or disease, for the activities of the business and professional world. Twenty years after the close of the War of the Rebellion that class had so increased in the state that the people decided the time had come to provide for them as honored wards of the commonwealth. On the 26th of June, 1885, the State Legislature passed an act for the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and appointed the following as locating commissioners: William W. Berry, Adams County; F. E. Bryant, Bement; Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro; H. M. Hall, Olney; Henry T. Noble, Dixon; M. R. M. Wallace, Cook County; Fred O. White, Aurora. A number of cities in different parts of the state offered sites, and on December 2, 1885, the locating commissioners selected a tract of land in Riverside Township, Adams County, just north of the Quincy city limits. The original selection comprised 140 acres and since that time the management has added various purchases amounting to eighty-two acres. The first board of



MAIN ENTRANCE



STORE AND COTTAGES



WOMAN'S BUILDING

VIEWS OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, NEAR QUINCY

trustees appointed by Governor Oglesby after the grounds were located, December 11, 1885, were: Daniel Dustin, of Sycamore; T. L. Dickason, Danville, and J. G. Rowland, Quincy.

A few days afterward General Dustin was chosen president. The cottage system was adopted as the plan of construction, contracts for the various buildings were made in May, 1887, and the Home, as an institution, was opened for the reception of men March 3, 1887. By June, about forty had been received. Although the increase of the Comrades cared for at the Home was virtually steady for twenty years, it reached high-water mark in 1911, when there were 919 inmates. The wives of inmates have been received since August 17, 1908. The total number of men admitted to the Home up to April, 1918, was 14,416 and of women, 1,050. Interred in the Home Cemetery are 2,551 men and 66 women.

The general plan of the main buildings covers about twenty acres, the group embracing the administration building, a castellated massive four story building of Quincy limestone, erected at a cost of \$50,000; the three story hospital, with a frontage of 262 feet and accommodations for about 430 patients; the annex, to accommodate 95 patients; and the Lippincott Memorial Hall, northwest of the headquarters building.

The last named, which was dedicated in December, 1900, is in some respects the most notable of the buildings composing the Home plant. Lippincott Hall is the center of the social and religious life of the Home; where religious exercises are held and entertainments given for the benefit of Home members. The building was erected and equipped in memory of Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, the first superintendent, and his wife, Emily Chandler Lippincott. It is located on what is known as the Parade ground and is built of brick.

Grouped around the main buildings are seventeen cottages, accommodating from forty to one hundred men. Each is a complete unit in itself with sleeping rooms opening upon outside verandas, sitting and dining rooms, and all the other accommodations of a household. All the food for the cottagers, hospital patients and administrative force is prepared in the general kitchen of headquarters building, and distributed to those outside in sealed metal carts. All the piping for heat, light and sewage disposal is carried in a tunnel half a mile long, with lateral connections to the various buildings comprising the central group. There are numerous minor buildings such as machine, blacksmith and tin shops, laundries, dairy houses, barns, green houses, paint shops, engine houses and coal houses.

The main boiler house is 60 by 100 feet, and contains a battery of nine boilers, which furnish steam for cooking, power and heat for all of the buildings except the hospital and its annex. Both the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the local electric line have tastefully constructed station buildings at opposite entrances to the Home grounds.

The dairy and piggery buildings are located north of the camp

proper, and comprise a large cow barn and sheds to accommodate about 100 head of cattle, together with buildings for grain and hay storage and for the care of the swine, which average 150. The Home farm also supplies vegetables in season and for storage and canning purposes. The dairy, the live stock and the farm are the sources of much healthful exercise for not a few of the inmates, of a fresh and sanitary food supply and considerable financial support to the Home as a whole. The largest item of revenue, of course, upon which the Home depends for its maintenance, is the fund provided by Congress and drawn from the National Treasury consisting of \$100 per inmate per annum. The average operating expenses of the Home per annum for the past decade have been about \$250,000.

The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home has been remarkably fortunate in its choice of superintendents, and they have, as a rule, held office for a number of years. Charles E. Lippincott, the first incumbent assumed the position in December, 1886, about three months before the Home was opened for the reception of comrades. He died in office, September 11, 1887, Lippincott Hall being especially dedicated to his memory. J. G. Rowland served pro tem. for a short time in the early fall of that year and regularly, by appointment of the board of trustees, from October, 1887, to April, 1893. He was succeeded by B. P. McDaniel in 1894-95, by W. H. Kirkwood in 1895-97, William Somerville, 1897-1911; J. O. Anderson, 1911-13; John E. Andrew since May 20, 1913.

QUINCY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Three organizations were sent forth from Quincy for service in the Spanish-American war; two of them actually reached hostile territory and the third, although eager to be there, was denied that privilege by the turn of national events.

Under orders from the adjutant general's department of the state, Company F, of the Illinois Militia, under Capt. H. D. Blasland, left Quincy for Springfield April 27, 1898, to report to the regimental commander for immediate war service. It was escorted by the Naval Reserves, who had organized the year before, Company F, the post-office employees, Gordon's band and thousands of citizens. The boys boarded the train to the band tune of "Marching Through Georgia," and on the 5th of May they were mustered into the United States service at the State Fair Grounds, Springfield, under the following officers: H. D. Blasland, captain; H. D. Whipple, first lieutenant; J. McClellan, second lieutenant. F. B. Nichols, who had some experience in the English army both in South Africa and India, was chosen major of the battalion, and Alfred Castle, adjutant, with rank of lieutenant. Eugene Harding was elected captain of Company E, from Hillsboro, Illinois.

Company F, of Quincy, left Springfield for Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 13th of May, and there they went into hard and per-

sistent training for the hoped-for, the longed-for service, either in Cuba or Porto Rico. Whenever one of the boys thought he had a "pull" at Washington in either house of Congress, he sent an earnest appeal to have F moved into the war area. The command did get as far as Newport News, via Ringgold, Georgia, and, like other companies, got no farther: the company did board a transport, but was ordered to disembark, as the Spanish fleet at Santiago had melted into wreckage and the end of the war was plainly in sight. Then back to Lexington, Kentucky, and Springfield, Illinois, where Company F was disbanded.

The Quincy Naval Reserves, organized May 21, 1897, had better fortune. Nearly 100 fine young men of the city joined the organization and were sworn into the state service for three years by Com. D. C. Daggett, of Moline. Col. O. S. Hickman, who had served in the United States Navy during the Civil war, and also as lieutenant-colonel in the State Guards, was elected lieutenant commanding the division, with Roy A. Morehead as junior lieutenant and Earl H. Toole and George Horton as ensigns. In August the division went into camp near Chicago, the boat drills, seamanship and gun practice being conducted from the United States Ship Michigan, which was anchored in the lake.

In the following fall Lieutenant Hickman was promoted to the captain's staff and Ensigns Toole and Horton resigned. At an election held December 20, 1897, Lieutenant Morehead was placed in command; W. A. Simmons, junior lieutenant; Marion A. Krieder and Hugh E. King, ensigns. These officers were in charge of the Quincy Naval Reserves at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. After a season of faithful discipline, they were notified by the Government that they could not be received as an organization; but fifty-eight of the men enlisted in the regular naval service of the United States, most of them being assigned to the cruisers Newark and Cincinnati.

During the period of the war, the ships named were mostly cruising in West Indian waters and participated in several bombardments of enemy ports. In the meantime three of the old officers of the Reserves had received commissions in the regular navy—Messrs. Morehead, Krieder and King. They were all appointed ensigns, Roy A. Morehead serving first on the receiving ship Franklin and afterward on the gunboat Castine; M. A. Krieder on the Lancaster and Hugh E. King on the Caesar.

Ensigns Morehead and Krieder did not leave United States waters, but the Caesar was ordered to the West Indies and continued there for about six months. It was at San Juan, Porto Rico, on October 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession of the island. The Spanish flags were ordered down, and to Ensign King, as a representative of the navy, was accorded the honor of raising the first American flag on the Intendencia Palace, while another former Quincyite, Lieut. Charles W. Castle, nephew of the prominent manufacturer and Civil war veteran, Col. C. H. Castle, offi-

ciated at the Governor's Palace. Other army officers were doing like duty at the City Hall and Moro and San Christobal Colon castles.

QUINCY NAVAL RESERVES AFTER THE WAR

At the close of the war the officers and men representing the Quincy Naval Reserves were honorably discharged, and sent home with the thanks of the Government and two months extra pay to their credit. Early in the summer of 1899 they were reorganized as a body, with Lieut. Hugh E. King in command; M. A. Krieder, junior lieutenant; Samson C. Strauss and William Burton, ensigns. Soon thereafter the division was taken to Waukegan for a week's camp and training on board the U. S. Steamship Michigan.

In 1902 a crew of the Illinois Naval Reserves, comprising seventy-five men and ten officers under the command of Lieut. B. T. Collins of Chicago, brought the U. S. Ship Dorothea from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to Chicago, via the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and anchored it at that port as the official training ship for the state to be used on Lake Michigan. It had been donated for that purpose by the United States Government. Lieutenant King and several of the men of the Quincy division participated in the transfer.

In 1902 Lieutenant King was promoted to the rank of navigating officer of the battalion and John F. Garner elected lieutenant; S. C. Strauss, junior lieutenant, and William Thesen and William C. Powers, ensigns. During the summer of 1904 Lieutenant Garner took a part of the division to the World's Fair at St. Louis, transporting them in the thirty-foot cutter. Later, the entire Illinois Naval Reserve spent a week there. In the winter of 1905 Ensign Powers was transferred to Chicago and Chester Anderson elected to fill the vacancy.

In 1904 Lieut. J. F. Garner resigned, expecting to locate in the West, and Lieut. Hugh E. King was again elected to command the division. In 1908 Lieutenant King was placed on the retired list at his own request, and Lieutenant Garner, who had just finished a term as mayor of Quincy, was again chosen to head the division. In 1911 he, too, was put on the retired list and Lieut. William A. Johnson assumed command. His efficient work and untiring efforts have done much to raise the Quincy division to the front rank. Lieutenant Johnson enlisted in the division during 1901 under Lieutenant King, and his absolute faithfulness and hard study have fairly earned him the advancement which the Navy Department has accorded him. After he had proven his ability as a division officer, he was honored with the command of one of the largest transports in the service, the U. S. Battleship Kansas.

Others who served as officers during this period were: F. B. Weaver, H. C. Abbott, J. Erle Caldwell, Lester G. Bock, U. P. Edwards and J. M. Ross.

The Quincy Division made the summer cruises on the U. S. S. Dorothea from 1902-09, when the Government assigned the Nashville to Illinois. In 1912 they had the Dubuque and in 1914 the Isle de Luzon. The division also had assigned to them for special use one of the older torpedo boats, the U. S. S. Sommers, which they used on the river for two years, taking Saturday afternoon and Sunday cruises.

PROMPTLY ANSWER LAST CALL TO THE COLORS

On Saturday, April 7, 1917, one day after war was declared against the Imperial Government of Germany, the Tenth Division answered the call to the colors for "somewhere on the coast." Most of the men were originally assigned to the U. S. S. Kansas, but are now distributed on throughout the navy; Lieut. Waldriep C. Edwards on the U. S. S. Bainbridge; Ensign Ross on the U. S. S. Baltimore; Ensign Lester G. Bock on the U. S. S. Indiana. Dr. Warren Pearce, who had acted as surgeon, was assigned to duty in the navy, and is now serving with the patrol fleet "over there" as a lieutenant. Practically all these men have seen service in foreign waters.

The following were left with the Quincy Division at the outbreak of the World's war: Lieut. William A. Johnson, in command; Lieut. W. P. Edwards; Ensign James M. Ross; Quartermasters Theodore McPheeters, Francis B. King, George Christ and Harry F. (Tapp) Tappe; Master-at-arms J. F. Kasey; Boatswain Mate William Pelk; Seamen William E. Stanbury, F. S. Robison, William A. Lock, Paul Albertson, George Barden, R. R. Burns, F. P. Bernard, A. B. Bowen, Arthur H. Bartlett, Norton L. Davis, Loyd Davidson, Lawrence Doht, Edward Ellermeier, William Fischer, Arthur B. Floria, Robert W. Geyer, V. E. Goodwin, V. E. Hetzler, A. J. Hellbake, H. J. Johnson, Walter Ketterer, W. W. Knipple, R. C. Laws, George L. Love, Clarence Loehr, Frank Lindsey, Conrad McPheeters, H. G. Meyer, Henry F. Pinkelman, William F. Rueth, Robert B. Reuter, George K. Stanbury, Clay Straub, R. J. Stroup, A. W. Thesen, Emery N. Thompson, Henry Voots, Lawrence D. White, A. Waltering, Herbert Westman, D. J. Grub, Edward Waltering, Ray York, H. Guth, H. Rotzger, W. Kasperwick, R. J. Keller, and W. Gilman.

ON BOARD TORPEDOED SHIP

R. J. Keller and J. F. Kasey were on the merchant ship Atlantic Sun as a part of the naval gun crew, which was torpedoed off the Irish Coast, March 7, 1918. The ship was lost, but all hands were landed in Scotland except the first officer, who was retained as a prisoner of war by the German submarine to secure a bonus on their return to the German base.

COMPANY I, EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS

Company I (colored), Eighth Regiment Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, faithfully performed provost duty in Cuba for several months of the war. It was organized at Quincy in June, 1898, and mustered into the national service at Springfield, under command of Capt. Frederick Ball, Jr., in the following month. The regimental commander was Col. John R. Marshall, and the Eighth had the distinction of being the only regiment in the service which was commanded by colored officers. It embarked from New York for Cuba, on the U. S. S. Yale, August 11, 1898, and five days later arrived at Santiago. Thence the regiment proceeded by rail to San Luis de Cuba, where it performed provost duty until March 10th, when it was ordered back to Santiago. In March, 1899, it was in Newport News, and was mustered out of the service April 3d following. No deaths; no special glory; just good, sturdy soldiers—which is record enough for any American.

ACTIVE MILITARY BODIES

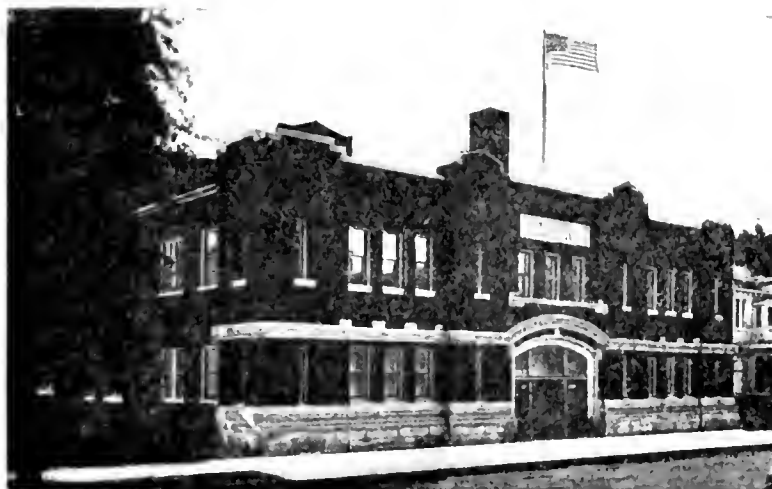
Besides the Quincy Naval Reserves, there are a number of military organizations the activities of which center at Quincy. Some of them come down from the Civil war; others are products of the awful conflict now raging in Europe, Asia and the high seas of the old world. They include companies E and F, Tenth Regiment Illinois National Guard, the Machine Gun Company, the Home Guards and the Chaddock Cadets. The local military headquarters is the Regimental Armory, a substantial building on Jersey Street.

Company E was organized in May, 1917, with Albert E. Zoller as captain; J. Erle Caldwell, first lieutenant; Horace M. Jellison, second lieutenant. It was called over to camp in June and spent three months at Springfield in training. Lieutenants Caldwell and Jellison resigned and Walter Brown and Claire Irwin succeeded them. After returning from camp in September, Captain Zoller resigned and later Walter Brown was advanced to the head of the company, with Claire Irwin as first lieutenant and Ralph Lusk as second lieutenant.

THE MACHINE GUN COMPANY

Muster roll of Machine Gun Company, Fifth Illinois Infantry, of the Army of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1917, to the 31st day of August, 1917; drafted into Federal service, on the 5th of the latter month. The original officers were: Captain, James P. Beatty; first lieutenant, Joseph A. S. Ehart; second lieutenants, George F. Cumane and Bennett W. Bartlett; first sergeant, Lawrence D. Smith; mess sergeant, Carl J. Grimmer; supply sergeant, John H. Pott, Jr.; horseshoer, Robert J. Hartley; sergeants, William H. Henning, Chester I. White, Roy H. L. Keller, Robert T. Strick

land and Otto A. Wurl; corporals, Edward C. Castle, Hugh F. Dehner, Charles L. Edwards, Samuel E. Israel, Eugene Ralph and Clyde W. Winner; mechanics, Howard Ogle and George H. Ost; cooks, Alex Carr and Richard J. Dunham; bugler, Ernest Nelson; first class privates, Ralph T. Butcherle, Harold Leffingwell, Donald L. Manes, George M. Persons and Harry W. Phillips; privates, William F. Adolfs, Warren E. Baker, Arthur H. Belger, Beverly F. Bolling, Harry C. Boyle, Fred M. Bray, John R. Carlisle, Edward W. Church, George W. Cook, James W. Dorsey, Theodore H. Dorsey, Ferdie L. Ferguson, Anthony H. Folmer, George W. Freemyer, Arthur E. Gibbs, William D. Grimes, Gerald D. Grover, Charles N. Hendricks, Kirby L. Hill, Clifford O. Hope, Edward M. Howell, William W. Hummel, Cecil G. Kane, William M. Mansperger, Arthur R. Marvin, Alvin W. Michel, Charles A. Miller, Roy W. Pott, Floyd W. Rains,



THE REGIMENTAL ARMORY

LaFayette F. Snapp, Emmett Snider, William C. Stanbridge, Charles E. Stott, Frederick T. Thompson, Robert L. Vollrath, Mitchell J. von Preissig, Paul K. Wells, Roger H. Wells, Ernest J. Wible, Brant L. Williams, John F. Williams, Joseph L. Williams and James A. Wilson. On detached service—stable sergeant, Arthur A. Reese, and private, Walter E. Randall; losses by discharge—privates, Thomas H. Amburn, Albert J. Heckenkamp, Luis B. Justus, Harold C. Tyner and Floyd W. Bentley; losses by transfer, Edward D. Thompson.

The Home Guards were organized in May, 1917, by Judge S. A. Hubbard and furnished the nucleus for Company E. John Kelker and C. W. Jarvis were the lieutenants. In September Hugh E. King returned from a three months' course of training at the Fort Sheridan Officers' Camp and, with the assistance of Judge Hubbard, organized the Adams County Battalion of Volunteer Training Corps, which

was authorized by the State Council of Defense, with Hugh E. King as major. The four companies of the battalion were located at Quincy, Camp Point, Golden and Mendon. Later, J. Erle Caldwell was taken in and he organized two more battalions, which completed the First Regiment, with himself as colonel; Elmer Johnson, lieutenant colonel, and Hugh E. King, Claire Irwin and Horace Jellison as majors. In addition to those named, there were companies at Clayton, Mount Sterling, Versailles, Meredosia, Plymouth, Augusta, Rushville, Carthage, Basco, LaHarpe, Hamilton and Warsaw. The growth of the movement became so rapid and so many new companies were asking for recognition, that in January Major King was authorized by the State Council of Defense to complete the organization of the Second Regiment. Additional companies had been formed at Loraine, Barry, New Canton, Baylis, Griggsville and Perry, and J. E. Caldwell and Hugh E. King were to command the regiments. The First has been transferred over to the Depot Brigade of the Reserve Militia, and the Second will do likewise as soon as the arrangement can be completed. (Written in summer of 1918.)

The Chaddock Cadets are a part of the Chaddock Boys' School, of which there are about fifty boys. The military work of the school is in charge of Maj. Hugh E. King, and the boys, ranging in age from eight to eighteen years, are uniformed and make a fine appearance when in line. The United States Government recognizes the school to the extent of supplying the cadets with Krag-Jorgensen rifles for use in their military work.

CHAPTER X

COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

FINANCIAL BASIS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—THE WORKINGS OF THE DUNCAN LAW—PROFESSOR TURNER, FATHER OF PRESENT SYSTEM—INSTRUCTIVE REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT—STATE EXAMINING BOARD CREATED—STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—RURAL SCHOOLS STANDARDIZED—HIGH SCHOOL TUITION ACT—FREE HIGH SCHOOLS—THE SCHOOL SURVEY—STRONG POINTS OF ADAMS COUNTY SYSTEM—THE COURSE OF STUDY—PERFECT ATTENDANCE—BETTER TRAINED TEACHERS—HIGH SCHOOLS—PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—PIONEER SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OUTSIDE OF QUINCY—"PERNICIOUS SYSTEM" TO ENCOURAGE IDLENESS—PUBLIC SCHOOL TAX LEVIED IN QUINCY—FIRST TOWN SCHOOLS—THE TOWN SCHOOLS BECOME THE PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS—COUNTY SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS—PRESENT STATUS OF THE COUNTY SYSTEM.

The county system of public instruction is a plant of slow growth, its basis resting upon the laws of the state, and its development in detail largely depending on the initiative of the county authorities and the abilities and faithfulness of individual teachers. There was really no compact system, correlated with the State Department of Education, until 1854-55. Previous to that time, what improvement in the schools was noted was rather considered a fortunate happening in scattered localities resulting from personal generosity of support or a specially brilliant application of pedagogy. So that although the history of the district and country schools, and that of the villages as well, it is more a narrative of unrelated achievements for a period of more than thirty years after the county was politically organized.

The financial basis of the system was laid with the foundations of the state, and when Adams County elected its first set of officers, the Duncan school law was on the statute books, albeit a dead letter. But the idea had been planted in the minds of legislators and other intelligent men in Illinois that the common schools should be supported by the public treasury, and not left to individual subscriptions and haphazard efforts. Therefore, these general phases of the subject bearing upon the infancy of the Adams County schools call for brief but general review of the public school system of Illinois.

FINANCIAL BASIS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

When Nathaniel Pope, the Illinois delegate to Congress, drew the act enabling the territory to become a state, he formulated as the sixth section thereof four clauses referring to the offer of the general government to donate lands to the State of Illinois for the use of public schools. The first clause provided that section 16, in each township, was to be given to the State of Illinois, to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools; the second, refers to the gift of the salt lands; the third, provides that 5 per cent of the amount realized from the sale of the public lands in Illinois should be reserved for the state—2 per cent for the improvement of roads leading into the state and 3 per cent for school purposes, of which latter one-half per cent was to be applied to a college or university; the fourth sets aside an entire township of land for the use of a seminary of learning to be vested in the State Legislature. The first provision gave the state nearly 1,000,000 acres of land, the proceeds of which passed into a permanent township school fund and is the financial basis of the public school system of Illinois.

In Governor Bond's first message to the Legislature, in 1819, he recommended to that body a revision of the territorial laws and called special attention to education in these words: "It is our imperious duty, for the faithful performance of which we are answerable to God and our country, to watch over this interesting subject." In response to this call of duty by the governor, the Legislature passed laws making it an offense to cut timber from any school lands, the rents resulting therefrom to be applied to the cause of education.

But the time was at hand when a measure was to become fundamental law which should prove the first step toward a free school system for the entire state. As already stated, its author was Joseph Duncan, state senator from Jackson County, and destined for seats in Congress and the gubernatorial chair. On the face of it the law was a good one. It provided for schools in every county, created the proper officers and the means of electing them. School sites and tax levies for the support of the system were to be fixed by the legal voters in mass meetings. The taxes, which could be paid in money or merchantable produce, must not be more than one-half of one per cent on the assessed value of property in the county, and in no case more than \$10 for any one person. Schoolhouses were to be built and kept in repair by a poll tax payable in labor. The local taxes were to be increased by the distribution of a general state fund derived from one-fiftieth of the entire state tax and five-sixths of the interest due on the school fund which the state had borrowed.

THE WORKINGS OF THE DUNCAN LAW

The Duncan law nominally appropriated \$2 out of each \$100 received by the state treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid

taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. But as the aggregate revenue of the state at that time was only about \$60,000, the sum realized from the Duncan law would have been but little more than \$1,000 per annum. It practically remained a dead letter, and in the sessions of 1826-27 the taxing power authorized by it was nullified, and a return and a retrogression taken to the popular subscription plan, or no system at all. No provision was made for the examination of the teacher, who was usually selected by the subscribers to the local school.

This was the condition of affairs when the first schools were established in Adams County, and so remained, without radical change, until the foundation of the present system was laid in 1855. But gradually order, under the control of the constituted authorities, got the upper hand, although a consistent county system of schools was not developed until the passage of the legislative acts of 1854 and 1855, the former creating a state superintendent of public instruction and the latter a uniform state system, including a more compact county organization.

Under the previous law no township could sell its sixteenth, or school section, until it had fifty inhabitants, which provision for many years barred out many townships in Adams County from taking advantage of even that small revenue. Again, the law permitted the people of any school district, by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the legal voters, to levy a tax equal to 15 cents on each \$100 of taxable property for the support of the public schools. In view of the comparative poverty of the people in the early times, when considered as owners of taxable property, this also was an insignificant source of revenue. Each county was also entitled to a certain quota, based on population, of the state interest on the school, college and seminary funds.

Under the old law the secretary of state was ex-officio superintendent of common schools, and each county elected a commissioner, to whom was committed the care and sale of the school lands and the examination of teachers, but he was innowise authorized to superintend the schools. There was therefore neither a public system nor public support, each locality depending on the intelligence and generosity of resident subscribers for the quality of the education supplied to the community.

PROFESSOR TURNER FATHER OF PRESENT SYSTEM

But, commencing with the movement inaugurated by Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, which eventuated in the founding of the University of Illinois, and culminated in the passage of the 1851-55 laws, which, in turn, laid the foundation of a solid system of free school headed by the state which threw out tentacles into all the counties and townships of the commonwealth, the present-day era of popular education was born. Now each county elects a superintend-

ent of schools, whose duty it is to visit the schools, conduct teachers' institutes, advise with teachers and school officers and instruct them in their respective duties, conduct teachers' examinations, and exercise general supervision over the public educational affairs of the county. The subordinate officers are township trustees, a township treasurer, a board of district directors, or in districts having a population of 1,000 or more (in cities and villages) boards of education. A compulsory educational law is in force and women are eligible to any office created by the general or special school laws of the state.

INSTRUCTIVE REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT

The biennial report of the state superintendent of public instruction issued in 1914 contains much interesting and valuable matter, especially covering the legislation relating to the state and county systems for the past decade. Cullings from that report, issued by Francis G. Blair, are especially instructive and encouraging as showing the advancement made in the qualifications required of teachers and the specialization in the supervision of the rural schools.

"When the public school system of Illinois was in its infancy," says Superintendent Blair, "boards of directors examined their own teachers. Later on, the law placed this function in the hands of the township trustees. It soon became apparent that if standards of education were to be established, some greater uniformity in the qualification of teachers was necessary. No such uniformity in teaching qualification was possible, unless the certificating authorities were more uniform in their requirements. This led to giving the county superintendent the power to examine and certificate teachers within his county. At the same time, the superintendent of public instruction was empowered to grant certificates of state-wide validity. The number of certificates granted by the superintendent of public instruction from 1855 down to 1914 has been a very small number of all the certificates issued in the state. The great mass of the teachers taught on county certificates. For the last twenty-five years it has been generally known that standards of qualifications for county certificates differed widely in the different counties of the state, as teachers were passing from one part of the state to the other, carrying certificates and asking that they be recognized wherever they went. Some of the county superintendents in the state began also to feel the burden of the preparation of questions and the grading of the manuscripts of the candidates examined. It was such a function as usurped much of the valuable time of a county superintendent which should have been spent on the supervision of his schools.

STATE EXAMINING BOARD CREATED

"Finally after many years, a bill was drafted which received the support of the State Teachers' Association and the county superin-

tendents. It passed the Forty-eighth General Assembly, and became effective on July 1, 1914. It provided for a State Examining Board which should make such rules as were necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The superintendent of public instruction was made ex-officio a member and chairman of this examining board. The law required that three of the four appointed members should be nominated by the county superintendents' section of the State Teachers' Association and appointed by the superintendent of public instruction. The other member of the board was to be appointed by the same authority.

"In order that the three county superintendents upon the examining board might represent, in a general way, the three large sections of the state, the superintendent of public instruction asked that the county superintendents from each one of these sections should nominate a candidate. At the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in December, 1913, the county superintendents' section nominated Cyrus S. Grove, county superintendent of Stephenson County, for the northern portion of the state; Ben C. Moore, county superintendent of McLean County, for the central section, and Elmer Van Arsdall, county superintendent of Richland County, for the southern section. They were subsequently appointed. The superintendent of public instruction appointed as the other member of the examining board Hugh S. Magill, Jr., superintendent of the city schools of Springfield, Illinois, who, as a State senator, had had more to do with the enactment of the law than any other one member of the General Assembly. The Examining Board met and organized by electing Superintendent Magill its secretary.

"Very few boards have faced as large a task as lay before this examining board. It had to deal with 30,000 teachers in service and provide means for making the transfer of their old certificates for those under the new law; it had to arrange for examinations to accommodate those who wished to secure certificates before the opening of the school year. The law was, necessarily, extended and detailed. Few laws, covering such broad field and such complicated interests, have been freer from perplexing inconsistencies in provision and language. However, it has been found necessary to interpret some of the language of the law so as to make it consistent with certain other provisions. It has been necessary to issue circulars of instruction to county superintendents and teachers, and to provide blanks covering every detail of the inauguration of the law.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

"The history of the movement to establish the office of superintendent of public instructions has been told in detail many times. The need of such an office had been felt long before the State took the first step toward its permanent establishment. Three lines of work were assigned to it by the Legislature:

“The first one of these related to gathering and tabulating statistics and data relating to public education.

“The second one related to the giving of legal and educational advice and counsel to all the school officers of the State.

“The third related to the supervision of the State common school system.

“The first one of these functions occupied the time and energy of the superintendent of public instruction for the first ten or fifteen years, along with some advice and counsel to school officers. The superintendent of public instruction was given no assistance and practically no expense fund. One stenographer helped him in the preparation of all the reports and in the getting out of all his circulars. This statistical work has grown rather than diminished, but the Legislature has, in recent years, been more liberal and has provided the office of superintendent of public instruction with two clerks, who give practically all their time to the collection of this data and the preparation of the statistical reports.

“Advice on legal matters is now given by one assistant, who is a trained lawyer and who has made a special study of the School Law of the State. The advice on educational matters is divided up amongst the heads of the various departments—the persons in charge of rural schools giving advice to elementary school officers; those in charge of the high schools, to high school officers. Thus it will be seen that the advisory function of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has become more effective through the enlargement of the office force and the placing of special men in charge of special fields of work.

“This last result, however, has been made possible, mainly, through the enlargement of the office force for the performance of the third legal duty—that of supervision.

“From the very beginning of the office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction did whatever supervising he could in the little time which was left over from his other burdensome duties. At the very best, he could do nothing which merited the name of supervision.

“In 1906 the work of building up the office for the performance of this duty was begun. A supervisor of rural school was appointed, who was to go into the field, work with and through the county superintendents for the supervision and improvement of rural schools. Two years later, another assistant was allowed whose duties are to supervise rural and village schools.

“In 1913 the Legislature provided for a high school supervisor, with an annual salary of \$4,000. With these three men, it was possible for the superintendent of public instruction to arrange for a systematic supervision of the country schools, the elementary schools, and the high schools. As high school supervisor, the superintendent of public instruction appointed Principal John Calvin Hanna, of the Oak Park High School. It is believed that the office of super-

intendent of public instruction can serve the cause of public education in no more effective way than through giving advice and counsel in directing the growth of secondary education. The last twenty years has seen a tremendous development in high schools. In no other field has there been such a demand and such a need for careful, competent advice and counsel. The work of recognizing the high schools, as required by the certificating law, is proceeding with thoroughness and care.

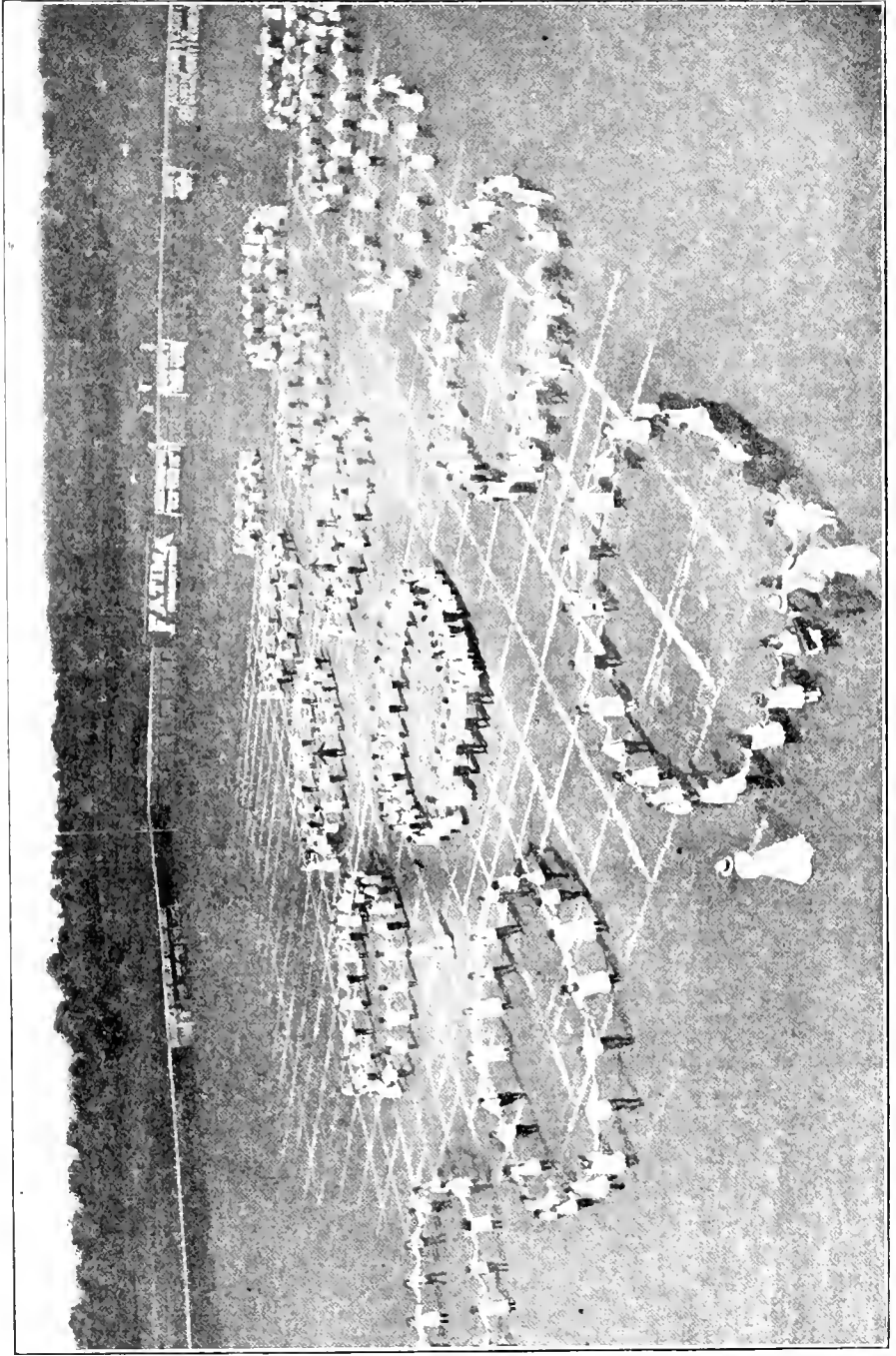
“Mention has been made of the appointment of rural school supervisors.

RURAL SCHOOLS STANDARDIZED

“In 1909, a system of standardization for the improvement of rural and graded schools was adopted by this office. In brief, it provides for the visitation by a supervisor from the Department of Public Instruction, who, with the county superintendent visits the schools. If these schools meet the minimum requirements in physical equipment, in course of study and in teaching, a diploma, signed by the supervisor and by the superintendent of public instruction, is granted to the school. A door plate is also given by the Department of Public Instruction to be placed on the front door of the school-house. It was found, in a very short time, that school officers wanted something to work for above the minimum standards already set. It was decided to offer a superior diploma for a one-room country school which should furnish superior equipment, course of study, and teaching, and a superior school plate was made.

HIGH SCHOOL TUITION ACT

“In 1909, the Legislature also passed an act requiring districts which did not maintain a high school to pay the tuition of their eighth grade graduates in some four-year high school, selected by the parents upon the approval of the directors of the local district. This law, however, in its passage through the Senate, was amended by the insertion of the clause which said, that the tuition should be paid by the district, provided the parents or guardian were unable to pay. It was known by those who were interested in the measure, that this amendment weakened greatly, if it did not destroy the law. Very shortly after it went into effect, it was attacked in various courts on various grounds. Finally, a decision was given by the Supreme Court that it was unconstitutional, inasmuch as a Board of Education was not competent to decide who was able and who was not able to pay the tuition. The State Teachers' Association, which had taken up this matter, again went before the Legislature with a demand for an enactment of a law without this unconstitutional provision. Such a law was passed by the Forty Eighth General Assembly and went into effect July 1, 1913.”



FIELD DAY AMONG PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS OF THE PRESENT

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS

The law of 1913 provided for the payment of the tuition by the school districts, the parent to choose the school with the approval of the directors of district in which the pupil resided, provided the high school selected offered a course of study extending through four years.

"It is difficult to over-estimate the far-reaching consequences of such a law. Immediately upon its going into effect, every square foot of territory within the State became high school territory. Before that time over 300,000 boys and girls were living in districts where no high schools were established. When they completed their eighth grade work, all free school opportunity for them ended. If they attended any high school, their parents had to pay the tuition. Here arose that old and ugly distinction where society was divided by a money consideration. With the going into effect of this new law, every graduate of the eighth grade in every district in the State had this free high school opportunity open for him. He was not compelled to accept, but it was open if he desired it.

"In the first year under this law it has been tested and tried in practice as well as in the courts. Many of the decisions based on this law are of great interest. Two of them are printed in this biennial report. It is sufficient here to say that the law has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court. Under its provisions, at least 5,000 boys and girls, who would not otherwise have been in high school, have gone. In the year closing June 30, 1913, there were enrolled in the high schools of the State 78,942; in the year closing June 30, 1914, there were 85,301 pupils enrolled, a gain of over 8 per cent, whereas the gain in the enrollment in the elementary schools is only 2.6 per cent. While the enrollment in the high schools, as compared with the enrollment in the elementary schools, has been gradually increasing this rapid and unprecedented growth must be attributed to the free high school tuition law. Some difficulties have appeared. It has been found that some school districts cannot raise enough money under the limit set by the law to maintain a good elementary school and, at the same time, pay the tuition of their high school pupils."

This worked a hardship in the poorer districts that had a number of pupils in high school. Wherever such a condition existed, the directors had to do one of two things—employ cheaper teachers, thus lower the standard of work done in the elementary school or refuse to pay the tuition of the high school pupils. This law was very unsatisfactory and was the cause of many suits in court.

The Forty-Ninth General Assembly passed a law which repealed the act of 1913. This law went into effect July 1, 1915. This law provided that the county superintendent pay from the State Distributive School Fund of each county, the tuition at any four-year high school of any pupil residing in a district not maintaining a

four-year high school. This law was entirely satisfactory to the country districts but opposed by the districts maintaining four years of high school work, the high school districts claiming that their proportionate part of the State Distributive School Fund was being used to pay the tuition of non-resident pupils which was unfair to them.

This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in November, 1916, on the grounds that it was class legislative and that the state distributive fund was appropriated by the state for the use of their schools and could not be used to pay the tuition of non-resident high school pupils.

This left us with no provisions for paying the tuition of pupils residing in non-high school districts. The Fiftieth General Assembly passed another High School Tuition act which was approved by Governor Lowden on June 12, 1917, and went into effect on July 1, 1917.

This law created all the territory of the county not included in four-year high school districts into one district called The Non-High School District. This law provided for the election of a non-high school board of education to consist of three members. The county superintendent of schools is ex-officio member and clerk of the Board and may take part in the discussion but has no vote. It is the duty of this Board of Education to levy a tax on all the property both personal and real of the non-high school district of the county and pay the tuition of every pupil who does not reside in four-year high school district. The pupils may attend and have their tuition paid at any two, three or four year high school whose course of study, methods of teaching and equipment is approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This seems to be the most satisfactory high school tuition act Illinois has had.

THE SCHOOL SURVEY

The last ten years have witnessed the development of a new tendency in public education—that of the school survey. It has arisen out of the desire of taxpayers, as well as school officers, to have some sort of an appraisal of the quantity and quality of the work which is being done in public education. Unfortunately, for the success of this movement, these surveys took the form, in the beginning, of private ventures. Certain clubs, organizations or individuals provided money to employ experts to conduct these investigations or surveys. In several notable instances, the experts thus employed seemed to be more interested getting out a startling, sensational report rather than in arriving at conclusions which would assist school officers in making the work of the public school system more effective. In many parts of the country, school officers and school teachers were beginning to think that these experts were like some surgeons, who were reputed to care very little whether the patient

survived or not, so long as the operation could be pronounced successful. No one could deny, however, that the desire for these surveys and appraisements represented a distinct and worthy demand on the part of the public. It became necessary therefore, for school officers and school teachers to devise methods whereby the public might be informed in some tangible sort of a way concerning the work of public education. In the State of Illinois, the State Teachers' Association has undertaken a state-wide survey of public instruction. The State Association and its various sections appropriated money out of their treasury. A number of the normal schools, colleges and the State University added to this amount. A committee was appointed to take direct control of this survey. A plan was formulated. The various lines of investigation were placed under the immediate direction of men and women especially fitted to carry them out. Professor Lotus D. Coffman, of the School of Education of the University of Illinois, was made secretary of the State Association and director of the State Survey. It may take two years, three years, or four years to carry out this survey to a conclusion. When it is done, however, it will have the distinction of having been thorough-going and complete, but at the same time, sympathetic and considerate. The taxpayer will have no reason to question the genuine, bona fide character of the survey, and the friends of public education cannot quarrel with this conclusion on account of any lacking of sympathy on the part of the investigators.

STRONG POINTS OF ADAMS COUNTY SYSTEM

The foregoing epitome picturing the progress of the State system of public instruction, of which the schools of Adams County under the supervision of the county superintendent have been a closely united unit for more than seventy years, is the vital feature of this chapter, as it should enable the reader to better understand and appreciate what has been accomplished in home territory. An interesting extension of that picture has been furnished by County Superintendent John H. Steiner, who was requested to specially designate the strong features of progress in the county system of public instruction, covering the past decade. "Within that period," he notes, "the State course of study has been adopted, and put into every school in the county.

THE COURSE OF STUDY

"The Illinois State Course of Study is the product of the best educational thought of the times. It has been developed by much experimental teaching and its outlines are based upon sound and practical pedagogical theory.

"Its greatest strength lies in the fact that it unifies the work of the schools by outlining each month's work for every grade. This

greatly reduces the loss to pupils who move from one district to another and it not infrequently happens that the County Superintendent sees the same lesson being taught several times during the same day of visitation.

PERFECT ATTENDANCE

"A perfect attendance system introduced into the county two years ago has increased the attendance over ten per cent. If a pupil is perfect in attendance for one month—neither tardy nor absent—the teacher issues him a perfect attendance certificate. When he has earned four certificates of attendance, the county superintendent issues him a certificate of award. When he secures four of these certificates, which means that he has not been tardy or absent for two years, the county superintendent issues him a diploma of honor. After receiving two of these diplomas, he is given a gold punctuality button.

BETTER TRAINED TEACHERS

"There has been a remarkable progress in the educational standard of the teaching force of the county. Ninety-five per cent of the teachers have had either normal school or college training. Practically all high school teachers are either college or university graduates."

HIGH SCHOOLS

The high schools at Quincy, Camp Point, Clayton, Payson and Mendon are on the accredited list of the Illinois State University. The curriculum and the qualifications of the teachers of these schools meet the requirements of the State University and the graduates are admitted into any college or university in the State without an examination.

The above named schools are recognized by the State Department as four-year high schools. Loraine and Liberty are recognized three-year high schools, while Coatsburg, Ursa, Lima, La Prairie and Plainville are recognized two-year high schools.

The Charles W. Seymour Memorial High School in Payson is one of the most modern school buildings in Western Illinois, and is described in detail in the sketch of that village, published elsewhere in this volume.

The Mendon Township High School, an elegant two-story brick building located in the Village of Mendon, is nearing completion. The Mendon Township High School District, the first to be organized in Adams County, includes all the Town of Mendon and sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 18 in the Town of Honey Creek. The building, when completed, will contain six class rooms, manual training rooms,

domestic science room, large gymnasium, and a large auditorium which will seat 500 people.

PARENT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

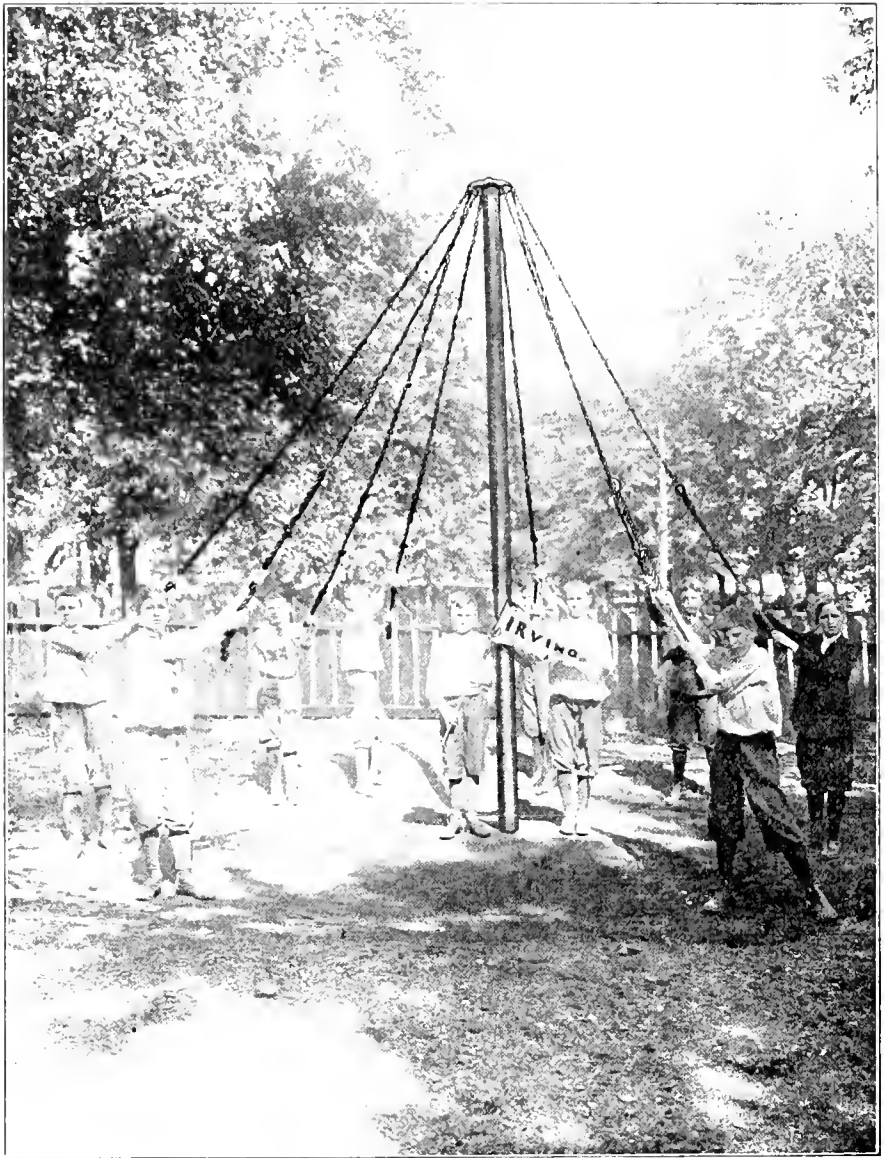
Another agency which is doing a great deal to link up the school with the patrons of it, is the Parent Teachers' Associations. The object of these associations is to co-operate with the schools for their betterment. These associations have been organized in all the schools of the city and most of the villages, and in a number of the rural school districts.

PIONEER SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OUTSIDE OF QUINCY

The history of the earlier years, during which strenuous efforts were made by the pioneers to provide educational facilities for their children and those of the future, is a record of valiant struggles and few real achievements. Outside of Quincy, schools were early established in such of the river townships as Fall Creek and Ellington, while Burton, in the second southern tier from the west, was also quite enterprising. Camp Point, Clayton and Northeast, in the sections of the county indicated by the latter township, were well to the front in chronological order of educational pioneering. The southeast, being rather neglected as to means of communication and transportation, was thinly settled and devoid of any considerable centers of population, and the schools were backward in coming forward throughout that section of the county. Beverly was perhaps as noticeable for enterprise in that line as any of the southeastern townships. Now a paragraph freighted with names and dates to bear up these general statements as to the comparative standing of the various townships in the matter of schools and teachers during this purely experimental stage of the movement.

Fall Creek was one of the first townships to be settled in Adams County, Justus I. Perigo, who located just south of the present site of Marblehead, being the first settler to locate in the county. The school section (16) was about a mile to the southeast, and the first schoolhouse was erected thereon in the year 1825. Levi Wells was the first teacher. At an early day, probably about 1831, William Medford, a Methodist minister living on the southeast quarter of section 8, Burton Township, commenced to teach school. The village by that name was laid out some years later, on the section to the west. In the Village of Burton itself the first school was taught, in the winter of 1843-44, by Otis Thompson in an upper room of Joseph Leverett's dwelling. The first schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1844.

In Northeast Township the first schoolhouse was a log cabin built in section 4, during 1833, and the little class of pioneer children was taught by Miss James. Although a school may have been opened in



KEEPING THE PUPILS BRIGHT

the neighborhood of Indian Camp Point before 1836, it was during that year that a building was erected by the settlers to be entirely devoted to school purposes. It was erected on the southeast quarter of section 26 on land owned by Peter B. Garrett, and several years afterward stood in the midst of quite a settlement known as Garrett's Mill. The second schoolhouse in Camp Point Township was built on the southeast quarter of section 29, about two miles to the west of the first, on land owned by Daniel Smith. The year was 1840.

Ellington, in the west, and Clayton Township in the northeast, both budded forth with schools about 1836. In the former river townships irregular classes had met in vacant cabins, when the weather would permit, and Wesley Chapel, which had stood on section 5 for a number of years, had been donated by the Methodists, when anyone could be found to teach. But "regular schooling" dates from the erection of a tiny log house on C. F. Sterne's farm, in the neighborhood of the chapel, sometime in the year 1836.

As early as 1829 settlement commenced a few miles north of the present Village of Clayton, in the township by that name, and by 1834 the permanent residents in its southern sections were strong in their support of the town by that name which was laid out on section 34. Whether the year when the Village of Clayton was platted and the number of the section upon which it was laid out were mere coincidences, without human design or molding, has never been decided by the pioneer historians who might have settled the question. It is known, however, which is more to the point of the present writing, that the early settlers of the township took so much interest in educational matters as to establish a school and engage David M. Campbell as its teacher. That was in 1832; but the first exclusive schoolhouse was erected in the Village of Clayton in 1836, and Amos Andrews had the honor of first teaching in it.

In certain respects the Quincy schools had a more bitter up-hill fight before they were firmly fixed in public favor than those which were established in more rural and modest centers. From the tenor of the accounts which have filtered down to the present, it appears that the business men of the town and the neighborhood farmers felt that the proposed schooling, during the hard-working pioneer period of development, would absorb too much of the time and strength of brisk and vigorous youth and maidenhood, so useful when applied to the conduct of farm, household, tavern and what not.

"PERNICIOUS SYSTEM" TO ENCOURAGE IDLENESS

An account of the growth of the Quincy Schools to the year when they were transferred from the supervision of the township or the county authorities to the control of the municipality, written forty years ago, is interesting as picturing the difficulties with which the advocates of popular education had to contend. The history of the local system, if it could be thus dignified, commenced with the

establishment of the first school in 1837. It was opened in what was known as the Lord's Barn, a log church situated very near the present Washington Park. The school contained about thirty pupils, some of them learning their letters and others being able to read and spell indifferently. The school was taught by Mr. Burnham, who had been engaged by Mr. Keyes and a few other public-spirited gentlemen, and was paid his salary by them, some of the citizens who sent their children to the school being unable to pay anything for the privilege. A few previous attempts to maintain schools, among them one by Rev. Jabez Porter, the Congregational minister, had been made, but the Burnham School was the first of any permanent value as an educational influence.

"The establishment of the school," reads the old-time account, "was attended with great difficulties. There was serious objection to education in those days, which is even not hinted at now. Some of the people were open and outspoken in opposition to what they considered a pernicious system of keeping boys and girls idle when they ought to be at work; and these, as a matter of course, refused to assist the school in any manner whatever. In that early time a contract was usually made between the teacher and the parents of the pupils, in which it was stipulated that the tutor should receive so much per quarter (probably ten weeks) for each pupil. The compensation was necessarily very small, and a part of this the teacher had to secure by 'boarding around' a week at one house, a week at another, and so on until he had been at each house in the district for a given time.

"However, the inconvenience of changing his boarding place was not the greatest obstacle which Mr. Burnham had to encounter. Very few books could be obtained; the seats in the neighborhood were bare boards; the pupils had to walk long distances, owing to the sparsely settled condition of the place; and finally, in 1837, many of those who attended this school died of cholera, and teaching had to be brought to a sudden termination. It was revived, however, the following year, with the opponents of instruction fortified by the partial failures which had already occurred. In one of the public meetings held about that time a giant Kentuckian, who was familiar to everyone in the place, made a speech in opposition to the school, declaring that 'eddycashun wasn't no good; that he sent his Sal to school one day an' she didn't larn a hooter; them teachers didn't know nothin'.' It was the element controlled largely by expressions of this kind that retarded the progress of learning in the then thriving little town, but nevertheless the school succeeded, maintained, as it was, by private subscriptions."

PUBLIC SCHOOL TAX LEVIED IN QUINCY

The first real step forward in the management of the schools in Quincy came of an effort made by R. S. Benneson, Captain Artus

and Governor Wood, in 1842. In April, they circulated a petition and sent it to the Legislature, which was then in session, for permission to amend the existing city charter, which had been adopted in 1839, so as to enable Quincy to levy a tax of 12½ cents on the \$100, to be used under the direction of the City Council exclusively for school purposes. The necessary enactment was obtained, was ratified by a vote of the people, and the city then commenced the operation of the school system in a somewhat satisfactory manner.

FIRST TOWN SCHOOLS

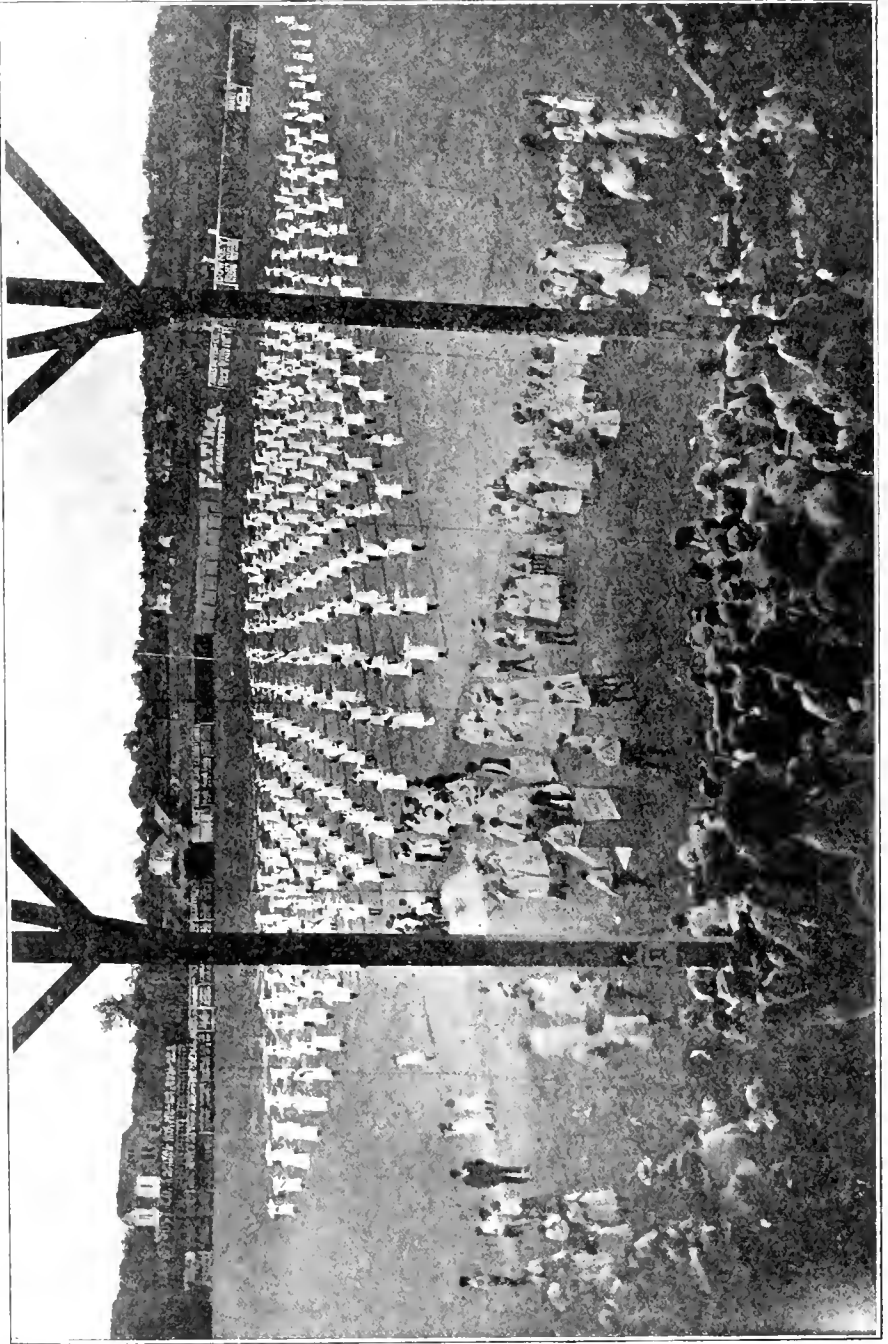
It had been necessary, meantime, to rent rooms in various places for the accommodation of scholars, who had been growing in numbers by the increase of population, and in 1843 the first schoolhouse was built by the town authorities. This was a two-story brick building on the Franklin School lot, Fifth Street, which was torn down to make room for the edifice afterward erected on the old site. Its dimensions were about 40 by 60 feet and it contained two rooms, and the building continued to be used for nearly thirty years.

A little over a year afterward, a similar schoolhouse was erected on Jefferson Square, and this remained occupied for school purposes until the county purchased the ground and commenced to build the courthouse in 1875. The Franklin and Jefferson schools each cost about \$4,000. They were deemed of such ample capacity that it was believed they would meet all the requirements of the school population for years to come. Like those outside the city, they were under the immediate direction of School Examiner Grover. Although for some time the City Council had been appointing a "visiting committee" annually to view the local public schools that body had no authority, and the schools were still directly responsible to the county.

THE TOWN SCHOOLS BECOME THE PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS

But the time was near at hand when the municipal authorities were to have their hands forced by the people themselves and be made to bear the responsibility for the maintenance of the schools within the city area. In 1843 the trustees of the Quincy Schools asked the City Council for a "donation" with which to sustain them. As their request was not granted, the citizens held a mass-meeting and adopted this resolution: "That this meeting instruct the City Council to appropriate \$300 per quarter to sustain the public schools in this city, and that this appropriation remain permanent through the remainder of this year, and also continue through 1844."

Thereupon, the Council adopted a series of resolutions, in which they recited the financial disabilities under which the city was laboring, and regretted their inability to make the required appropriation. They also recognized the duty of public officials to obey instruc-



THE GIRMANS HAVE THE SERVICE HERE

tions, and as they thought they could not in this instance obey, they expressed a willingness to resign, if the citizens desired them to do so, and to replace them with men who could see their way clear to comply with the above instructions. It does not appear from the record that any of the aldermen resigned, yet at the next succeeding meeting of the Council the appropriation was made, thus indicating a strong pressure from the citizens. So that, at that early day in the history of Quincy, the public schools, as we see from this incident, had become the people's schools, and they were a fixed institution. It is true that they often languished afterward for sufficient support to make them efficient, but, except for very brief periods, under unusual circumstances, they have never been allowed to suspend.

The real foundation of the Quincy city system of schools dates from 1847; as in April of that year the City of Quincy was organized into school districts under control of the city authorities and under the laws of the state. In June of the same year the City Council passed ordinances providing for the support of the public schools within the municipal limits and for the appointment of a superintendent.

The county superintendent issues the teachers' certificates to city teachers including the city superintendent. The county superintendent has charge over city schools, as over the smaller districts in the county. They are required to make all their reports to that official.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Seven or eight years afterward, as has been noted, the broad foundations of the present state and county systems were laid, and the fine superstructures of today have never suffered an arrested development. What has been accomplished in the evolution of both schemes of popular education has been already told by the state and county superintendents. Since 1854, when such unity in educational matters was effected, the county school commissioners and superintendents of Adams have been as follows: A. Tozzalin, February 21, 1854, to December 1, 1857; A. W. Blakesly, from the latter date until December 1, 1859; then M. T. Lane, whose term commenced December 1, 1859; William Avise, 1860, and Hope S. Davis, 1864. The county superintendents of schools, with years when they commenced service: Seth W. Grammer (elected in November, under the school law of 1865, 1865; John H. Black, 1869; S. S. Nesbitt, 1881 (appointed by County Board of Supervisors); John Jimison, 1882 (elected) and served until his death in June, 1893; Ella M. Grubb, appointed by County Board and filled out Mr. Jimison's unexpired term; A. A. Seehorn, 1894; A. R. Smith, appointed by County Board, September 16, 1897, to serve out Mr. Seehorn's unexpired term, who had resigned to accept the city superintendency, and served more than thirteen years; succeeded December 4, 1910 by the present incumbent, John H. Steiner.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE COUNTY SYSTEM

In the spring of 1918, according to special figures prepared for this history, the total enrollment for the year in the first eight grades of the county schools had been 9,631; high school enrollment, 1,354; total, 10,985. Of that number 5,517 boys had been enrolled, and 5,468 girls. The average daily attendance had been approximately ninety per cent of the enrollment.

The sex division in the teaching force is represented by 90 men and 308 women. The average salary for men teachers was \$748.18 and of women, \$564.20; average salary, \$625.25.

The value of school property, including real estate, fixtures, apparatus, etc., by townships, with the figures also for the City of Quincy, is given below; the table applies to the spring of 1918:

Township	Value	Township	Value
Clayton	\$37,300	Gilmer	\$ 9,850
Camp Point	48,280	Ellington	11,207
Honey Creek	13,750	Riverside	13,175
Mendon	29,100	McKee	8,350
Ursa	6,340	Liberty	13,975
Northeast	39,050	Burton	9,350
Houston	7,575	Melrose	14,425
Keene	19,150	Beverly	7,950
Lima	19,660	Richfield	9,950
Concord	9,625	Payson	60,445
Columbus	8,355	Fall Creek	11,475
Total for Townships.....			\$ 478,337
Quincy			894,967
			<hr/>
Grand Total			\$1,373,304

CHAPTER XI

THE GERMAN ELEMENT: ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY

By Henry Bornmann

In the introduction to his great work, "The German Element in the United States," Albert Bernhardt Faust, professor of German in Cornell University, says: "The history of the Germans in this country goes back to the earliest Colonial period. Recurrent waves in the eighteenth were followed by great tides of German immigration in the nineteenth century, and these carried into the population of the United States an element second in amount only to the contribution of the English stock."

GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN NATIONALITY

And Vincent H. Todd, Ph. D., professor in Greenville College, Illinois, in the introduction to his treatise on "Christoph Von Graffenried and the Founding of New Bern, N. C., in 1709," published in 1912, says: "A carefully prepared and conservative computation made within the last ten years, gives the surprising result that of our white population there are at least twenty-seven per cent of German birth or extraction, while those of English origin number but thirty per cent. With such a proportion of Germans, is it not strange that almost nothing is said in our histories about this great element of our population; about the causes that induced them to leave their homes; about the circumstances of their first settlements; about their influence upon the growth of our common culture?"

"The reason of this lies partly in the undeveloped provincial character of American historiography, partly in the fact that American History was first written by men from New England. They wrote of the things with which they were most familiar, their own Puritan commonwealths and the institutions developed from them. Biased by provincial prejudices they overlooked other events of equally great importance, so that their histories read like a one-sided glorification of their ancestors."

Prof. Albert Bernhardt Faust is a great German-American, and Prof. Vincent H. Todd an Anglo-American, and both are earnest and fair-minded men.

While I might quote the sayings of many other prominent historians of our country, equally to the point, the foregoing may suffice



A PIONEER GERMAN COUPLE

for our purpose, namely: to acquaint the reader with the importance of the German element, and its share in the development of our country, the upbuilding of the commonwealth, at the same time not wishing to detract one iota from the credit due any of the many other nationalities comprising the population of the United States, this great melting pot of the peoples of the whole world, that have gathered here in the course of time.

In an address delivered before the German University League in New York City, January 14, 1916, Prof. Albert Bernhardt Faust said: "When asked to define the German contribution to the history of the American people in a few words, I have often given the reply, the Germans have contributed blood, brawn, brain and buoyancy to the make-up of the American people. Under the head of the contribution of blood should be included also the blood spilt on the battlefields of the United States. Monographs that have been written on the subject show how lavishly German blood has been shed in defense of American liberty and union. The historian Bancroft estimated the German contingent in the patriot armies of the Revolutionary War as in excess of their ratio in the population. The statistics of Gould on the Civil War prove that the German volunteering exceeded in proportion that of the native and also that of the other foreign elements."

That the German element in the United States is predominant in the engineering branches, in chemical industries, the manufacture of musical and optical instruments, the preparation of food products, as sugar and salt, cereals, flour and starch, also in canning, preserving, milling and brewing, goes without saying. They have been prominent in inventing agricultural machinery, in the manufacture of wagons, electric and railway cars; they have been identified with the growth of the iron and steel industries, and glass manufacture, also in printing, and have had a monopoly in the art of lithography.

But I must put on the brakes on my train of thoughts, to keep it from running on ad infinitum in this direction, and get down to the task assigned me, namely: to give a fair and unbiased treatise on "The German Element and its Importance in the History and Development of Quincy and Adams County," interspersing many interesting reminiscences, as they were brought to light during the years spent in gathering the historical data, which I intend to give in the course of my narrative. The subject of historical research is not only interesting, it is a most worthy enterprise, for it establishes a connection between the past and present, brings things to light that are of value for the present, and preserves them for future generations. It being my object to write about the German element, I will mention those who are of German blood.

THE FOUNDER OF QUINCY

John Wood, the first settler and founder of Quincy, was born in Moravia, Cayuga County, New York, December 20, 1798. He was the

only son of Daniel and Katherine (Krause) Wood. His father, Dr. Daniel Wood, was born in Orange County, New York, June 29, 1751, and served as captain and surgeon in the Revolutionary war for a term of three years. After that war he settled in Cayuga County, where he later married Miss Katherine Krause, a German girl, born of German parents in the Mohawk Valley, many Germans having settled there in the early Colonial days, owing to the beauty and fertility of soil in that region. Dr. Daniel Wood's father came to this country from Ireland, and was killed by Indians on Long Island, New York. John Wood's mother died in 1803, when her son was only five years of age, while his father lived to the high old age of more than ninety-two years, his death occurring October 3, 1843, at his home in Cayuga County. His body was afterwards exhumed and now lies in beautiful Woodland, a cemetery established, improved and cared for by John Wood as long as he lived.

Thus we see that John Wood, the first settler and founder of Quincy, was of Irish and German extraction, and it therefore is meet and proper that this fact be emphasized here, as no history of the German element of this community would be complete without making this statement. While Dr. Daniel Wood, the father of John Wood, was quite a scholar and linguist, as might be expected from a man in his position, he being able to speak, read and write in German, his wife, the German girl from the Mohawk Valley, never learned to speak English. Had she lived longer, her son, John, would have become thoroughly conversant with the German language.

John Wood, the pioneer of Quincy, visited the present site of this city in the fall of 1821, and soon afterward purchased a quarter section of land. The place being uninhabited, he returned in the fall of 1822 and erected a log cabin near the river, at a point which now is known as the foot of Delaware Street. This cabin, which covered an area of 18 by 20 feet, was the first building in what now is known as the City of Quincy.

On January 25, 1826, John Wood was married to Miss Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Washington County, New York, the wedding taking place in Quincy.

The facts contained in the foregoing statement were given to the writer of this history more than sixteen years ago by Daniel C. Wood, the eldest son of John Wood, born February 9, 1829, in the log cabin erected by his father on Delaware near Front Street, he being the first white child born in Quincy, and the only person now living here born in Quincy prior to 1830.

John Wood, the first settler and founder of Quincy, who died June 4, 1880, in the eighty-second year of his life, after having spent fifty-eight years in this community, where he was the most prominent factor in the history of the city for such a long period, will ever be remembered by all who had occasion to come in contact with him. In his personage were combined the best traits of his ancestors, the vim and vigor of the Irish, and the patient steadfastness of the German.

Robust in body, of a commanding figure, resolute in character, he also was endowed by a kind and benevolent disposition, as the writer of this narrative had the opportunity to learn, when he made his personal acquaintance more than sixty years ago, the incident being as follows: My father had bought a bale of hay from John Wood, and sent me with the money to pay for the hay. Arriving at the residence, the present Historical Building, which at that time stood where afterwards the great stone mansion was erected, now known as Christ Church, I found Mrs. Wood at home and wanted to give her the money. She told me to be seated, the "governor" would soon be in. When Mr. Wood arrived, I handed him the money and started to leave, but he in a most positive manner told me to sit down, which of course I did, being somewhat frightened. Then the old gentleman said something to Mrs. Wood, which I did not understand. The good lady left the room and soon appeared with a glass of sweet cider, which she gave to me. She also carried a plate full of nice red apples, telling me to fill my pockets after I had drank the cider. This I did, and then Mr. Wood said: "Now, my boy, you may go."

The German immigrants, who were among the early settlers in this community, found in John Wood a friend and adviser, always willing to assist them in acquiring a home of their own. "I attribute the kindly feeling of father for the German immigrants to the fact, that his mother was German," said Daniel Wood, the son, to the writer, in commenting on this distinctive feature in the character of his father.

In my description of John Wood, the pioneer, I have said nothing about the life work of the man, the many positions of honor and trust held by him in this community, as well as in the state and in the nation, leaving this to men more able and better qualified to do justice to the subject, my only object being to establish his connection with the German element, his German blood relationship.

By popular subscription the people of Quincy contributed the means for the erection of a monument in Washington Park, a statue of heroic size, to the memory of John Wood. Cornelius G. Volk, a noted sculptor, who made the designs for the Lincoln and Lovejoy monuments, also designed the statue of Governor Wood, thus gaining a national reputation. Mr. Volk came to Quincy in 1848 and resided here for fifty years, following his calling as sculptor for many years until his death in 1898. He also was of German descent, as his name indicated, and as he repeatedly assured the writer of this history.

OUR GERMAN PIONEERS

That the German pioneers and their descendants were of great importance in the development of Quincy as town and city, and also in the development of the farming communities of Adams County,

is plain to every one who has given the subject some thought. In times of peace and in times of war they have made their mark. In our churches, schools and colleges, in our banks and commerce, in our factories and industrial ventures of every description, we see the results of German thrift, energy and patience, which has done so much, has been such an important factor in the development of

OUR GEM CITY

Quincy, the beautiful city of the valley
 Of the Mississippi, the Father of Waters,
 From thee oft have gone forth many brave and true sons,
 In thy homes we may find bright and noble daughters,
 Built upon rock-ribbed bluffs, firm is thy foundation,
 We may call thee with pride, Jewel of the Nation,
 Thy beauties of nature, rare gems of creation,
 In all seasons do call for man's admiration,
 Upon thy lofty heights, while looking around me,
 My heart truly thankful that our fathers found thee.

THE FIRST GERMAN SETTLERS

As far as known, Michael Mast was the first German who settled in Quincy. Born in 1797 in Forchheim, Baden, he came to America in 1816. After spending a number of years in different parts of this country, also in the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, he finally came to Quincy, where he settled down in 1829, and became prominent in public life, serving as one of the five trustees chosen, when Quincy was incorporated as a town, June 4, 1834. He also served in the Black Hawk War, together with John Wood, in Capt. W. G. Flood's company, which was raised in Quincy. Michael Mast was a tailor by trade, which occupation he followed for some time. In 1835 he opened a general store in Millville, a village seven miles south of here (now known as Marblehead), but soon returned to Quincy, where he continued in business for many years, until his death in 1852, never having married.

Henry Wagy was one of the earliest settlers in Adams County. It is stated that he was of German lineage, which is probably correct, as the name Wagy would indicate, a name which is found among the Germans, especially in Switzerland. Wagy came in the early '20s of last century from Licking County, Ohio, and purchased what was known as the "Smoking Dutchman's" place in Melrose Township. Many of the descendants are today living in Adams and Pike counties.

The family of John Wigle (Weigel) was among the early pioneers of Adams County. The Hon. John A. Broady, circuit judge of this county, in June, 1901, related the following to the writer of this

history: "John Wigle, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1780, was married to Miss Margaret Wolf in Fayette County, Pa., in 1802; the lady was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1785; both were German. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Kentucky, and in 1805 to Missouri. In 1813 they left Cape Girardeau, Mo., and located in Union County, Ill. Margaret Wigle, nee Wolf, was the aunt of John Wolf, who was born in Union County, Ill., in 1811, seven years before Illinois became a state. Solomon Wigle was born in Union County, April 20, 1816. The mother of Judge Broady, whose maiden name was Anna Wigle, was born in Union County in 1818. In 1826 the Wigle family located in Adams County. At that time there were only fifteen families, all told, living in this county. John Wigle, the maternal grandfather of Judge Broady, only read his German Bible, he not being able to read English. George Wolf, the father of the above mentioned John Wolf, was a Dunkard preacher, and in the year 1829 preached for the first time in Liberty Township in this county, services being held in German as well as English. The first couple married in Liberty Township were Jacob Wigle and Nancy Hunsaker, both German, and Rev. George Wolf performed the ceremony."

Concerning the family of George Wolf, further information was given the writer of this narrative nine years ago by Mrs. Parmelia Metzger, widow of John Metzger, her husband having been a Dunkard preacher. Mrs. Metzger was born in Kentucky in 1823. She was the daughter of John and Isabel (Williams) McKnight. Her mother was a sister of Judge Archibald Williams, who was born in Kentucky in 1801 and came to Quincy in 1829. Mrs. Metzger's parents having died early, she was brought to Quincy by relatives in 1833. The writer called on the old lady at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Martha J. Lambert, widow of Rodney Lambert, and found Mrs. Metzger very bright for her age of eighty-six years. She gave the following information: "I was married twice, and both husbands were German. My first husband was David Wolf, a son of George and Anna (Hunsaker) Wolf, who were married March 3, 1803, in Pennsylvania, as recorded in the old Bible of the family. In the year 1808 they came to Union County, Ill., where they lived for twenty years, and in 1829 came to Adams County. George Wolf for many years served as preacher of the Dunkards in this county. My first husband, David Wolf, also was a Dunkard preacher. When I came to Quincy in 1833 the courthouse consisted of a story-and-a-half loghouse, and the first hotel was conducted in a loghouse. Jacob B. Wolf, formerly overseer of the county farm, is my son, and I have two daughters, Mrs. Martha J. Lambert in this city, and Mrs. Mary C. Poley in Georgia."

[The Dunkards, Dunkers, or Tunkers (German, "tunken," to dip), were founded in Germany in 1708 by Alexander Mack in a village on

the Eder, a small stream which courses through Westphalia, Waldeck and Hessen. In 1719 they began to emigrate to America. Conrad Beissel, a native of Germany, who had been educated for the ministry at the University of Halle, was a member of the Dunker Society at Muehlbaeh (Mill Creek), Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1725, and established the Seventh Day Dunkers in 1728. It is probable that the Wolf and Wigle families all came from the settlement on the Mill Creek, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. From there they came through Virginia to Kentucky, then to Union County in Southern Illinois, and finally to Adams County. Many of the early settlers in Pennsylvania followed that course in their migrations west.]

In gathering and preserving the history of the early German pioneers the historian finds innumerable cases, where names have been changed to conform with the pronunciation in English, being "Americanized," so to speak. But it is remarkable how, in many instances, traits of German character have clung to the descendants through generations. William and Catherine (Sell) Lierle were among the early pioneers, who came to Union County, Illinois, in 1821, and finally located in Liberty Township in this county. As the names indicate, both were German, and the name Lierle originally was written Leierle. More than fifty years ago Rev. Rudolph G. Linker was pastor of the Lutheran Church at Liberty. In conversation with the writer of this history many years ago, Reverend Linker related the following incident: "When the aged William Lierle felt that his end was near, he sent for me. Arriving at the home of the family, I found several friends and neighbors assembled there. Stepping to the bed where the venerable pioneer lay, I shook hands with him. William Lierle then requested me to read a passage from the German Bible and also to pray in German. The neighbors were astonished at this, as none of them seemed to have known that the old gentleman was of German descent."

Rev. William R. Lierle, a son of William and Catherine (Sell) Lierle, more than twelve years ago made the following statement concerning the family: "Zachariah Lierle, my paternal grandfather, was one of the patriots of the Revolutionary army, serving under Washington for eight years, during the entire period of hostilities, that resulted in the establishment of American independence. I was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, August 16, 1818. About the year 1821 my parents left the south, first settling in Union County, Ill., which was then a pioneer district, in which the work of improvement and development had hardly begun. They then came to Adams County, locating in Liberty, where they spent their remaining days. Father was a farmer by occupation and always followed that pursuit in order to provide for his family."

Rev. William R. Lierle lived with his parents until twenty-five years of age. October 12, 1843, he was married to Miss Penina Hendricks. He began to work early in his life and in his younger

days split rails at 50 cents per day. Descendants of the family are living in this county, also in Iowa and Kansas.

In June, 1901, the writer of this history, while attending to some business in the county clerk's office, was introduced to Isom Vanceil (Wenzel) of Liberty Township. "Mr. Vanceil, you are German, are you not?" were my first words. The old gentleman, at that time seventy-five years of age, now stood erect and proudly said: "Yes sir, I am German, my father and mother both were German!" Then questioning him as to his mother's name, he said: "My mother's maiden name was Susan Lierle, and she was a sister of old Uncle William Lierle in Liberty Township. My mother could sing such lovely German songs, but, I am sorry to say, I have forgotten all the German my mother taught me." Questioned further, Mr. Vanceil said: "I was born in Union County, Ill., June 1, 1826. My parents came to Adams County September 6, 1829, and my ancestors came from Virginia and North Carolina to Illinois. I have an old iron kettle on my farm in Liberty, which my great-grandfather brought from Germany, and my grandfather used to cook his meals during the Revolutionary war; I also have an old hoe on my place, brought from the fatherland by my great-grandfather, and many a row of potatoes I hoed during my younger days with that old hoe; also an old flax hackle, which my great-grandfather brought from Germany, on which I hackled innumerable skeins of flax during my younger days."

In conversation with Senator Bernard Arntzen many years ago, the Senator made the following statement to the writer of this history: "I was married to Miss Martha M. Munn of Keokuk in 1861. My wife being related to the Wike family at Pittsfield, we went there on a visit. On the center table in the sitting room I saw a large old Bible, which I opened, and to my astonishment found it to be German. Upon my question, who read the German Bible in that home, the grandmother of Scott Wike being present said: "While I am conversant with the English language, yet, when I read the Bible or pray to the Lord, it must be in German, as he then understands me better." No doubt, old Uncle William Lierle of Liberty was moved by the same thought, when he requested Rev. Linker to read a passage from the German Bible and to pray in German. Scott Wike represented our district in Congress for several terms, and was Assistant Comptroller of Currency during President Cleveland's second term. Evidently the family was of German extraction and the name originally was written Weik.

The Hunsaker family is well represented in Adams County. They are of German origin, and probably came from Switzerland. In the year 1730 Hartmann Hunsaker came to America with his wife and one son John, who was born in the old fatherland May 22, 1728. They

settled down in Pennsylvania, where the following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann Hunsaker: Verena, wife of John Roth; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Guth; Orschel (Ursula), who was married twice, her first husband's name being Landis, the second Kopf; Marie, wife of Caspar Roland; Anna, wife of Louis Mohler. Half-sisters were: Catherine, wife of John Birg; Eva, wife of John Weldy; Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Birg. This would indicate that Hartmann Hunsaker was married twice.

John Hunsaker, who came to this country with his father in 1730, was married to Miss Magdalena Birg, May 15, 1750; she was the eldest daughter of Nikolaus Birg, and was born January 3, 1732. The children of John and Magdalena (Birg) Hunsaker were: Abraham, John, Barbara, Nikolaus, Hartmann, Jacob, Joseph, George, Catharine, Magdalena, Andrew and Samuel.

On July 27, 1788, occurred the death of Barbara Birg, nee Miller, the mother of Magdalena Hunsaker, nee Birg, in the eighty-first year of her life, leaving 120 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The data given in this story concerning Hartmann Hunsaker and his descendants were gleaned from the old family Bible, printed in Philadelphia in 1818, and in possession of Robert Hunsaker, a son of Samuel Y. Hunsaker, and born in this county in 1855.

While John Hunsaker, the second son of the before mentioned John and Magdalena (Birg) Hunsaker, with his wife and child were traveling overland from Pennsylvania to Illinois, they were killed by Indians. This occurred April 18, 1792, while they were on their way to Union County, Ill. The wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Andrew Huber.

Samuel Hunsaker, the youngest son of John and Magdalena (Birg) Hunsaker, was born in Pennsylvania November 22, 1777, and was married to Hannah Rhoades (Rohde?), who was born January 4, 1786. Their children were: John, Rachel, Andrew, Hiram, Margaret, Daniel, Susannah, Elizabeth, Katherine, Samuel Y. and Joseph, Samuel Y. Hunsaker being the father of the above mentioned Robert Hunsaker.

John Hunsaker, born in Pennsylvania, December 17, 1794, moved to Kentucky, where a son was born to him October 16, 1824, who was named Alexander. In the fall of 1829 the family came to Adams County, where they settled in Liberty Township. Here Alexander grew up and in 1845 married Mary L. Freeman, a native of New York. At the age of sixteen Alexander Hunsaker began learning the blacksmith's trade at Liberty, and worked at it until 1864, when owing to impaired health he abandoned this trade and engaged in general mercantile and milling business, conducting what was known as Havanna Mills in Melrose Township. While the subjects of this sketch have departed this life, a number of descendants are still among the living.

Daniel Wilson Hunsaker, born September 25, 1820, in Union County, Illinois, at an early age with his parents moved to Jefferson County, Missouri, in 1830. In 1834 the family came to Adams County,

Illinois, where they located in Fall Creek Township. July 3, 1850, he married Frances Shuart, a native of South Bend, Indiana. March 27, 1904, Mr. Hunsaker died, and April 18, 1906, his wife followed him in death. George Hunsaker, the only son of Daniel Wilson and Frances (Shuart) Hunsaker, was born in Fall Creek Township January 15, 1854, and for sixteen years was a telegraph operator on the railroad between Quincy and Louisiana, Mo., serving at every station of the railroad known as the Louisiana branch of the C., B. & Q. road. He also worked in the same capacity on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Colorado. In later years he was town collector of Melrose.

Elijah Hunsaker celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth August 19, 1909, at the old settlers' reunion, Clayton, Adams County; he died several years ago.

It was in the fall of 1902, when the writer of this history met James T. Ruddell of Ursa Township. In the course of conversation Mr. Ruddell stated that his grandparents both were German. The grandfather, Stephen A. Ruddell, was born of German parents in Pennsylvania in 1768, and the grandmother, Susan C. David, was born on the ocean about 1780, when her parents were on their voyage from Germany to America, where they settled down in Pennsylvania. The father of Stephen A. Ruddell (Rodel?) was a farmer by occupation, and also served as preacher, doing mission work among the Indians. In the year 1780, during an uprising of the Indians, the Ruddell family were captured by the red men at Ruddell and Martin's fort and were held in captivity for fifteen years, being released when Gen. Anthony Wayne, who bore the nickname "Mad Anthony," made his treaty with the Indians, having broken their power in two vigorous campaigns, thus giving peace to the frontier settlements. Subsequently Stephen A. Ruddell and Miss Susan C. David were married and later moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where Mr. Ruddell engaged in the milling business until 1817, when he disposed of all his business affairs and moved to Clarksville, Missouri, where he followed farming until 1829, in which year he with his family came to Adams County, Illinois, locating in Ursa Township, where he passed the remaining years of his life until about 1840, when he died.

John Mullein Ruddell, the son of Stephen A. and Susan C. (David) Ruddell, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, September 28, 1812, and came with his parents when the family settled down in this county. In March, 1832, he was married to Miss Martha Ann Dunlap, who was born in Kentucky, her parents locating in Mendon Township in the fall of 1830. John M. Ruddell became prominent in public affairs, serving on the board of supervisors for about fifteen years, he also was school treasurer for about thirty-five years, and served as a member of the state legislature about the year 1846. In the year 1896 Mr. and Mrs. Ruddell both died within a period of three months. The children living were: George H. Ruddell in Andrew County, Missouri; James T. Ruddell and Mrs. Margaret R. Wiester,

both in Adams County, the husband of the latter, Jacob W. Wiester, born in Pennsylvania, also being of German descent, as the name indicates.

James T. Ruddell, a son of John M. and Martha A. (Dunlap) Ruddell, was born in Ursa Township, this county, November 4, 1855. He grew up on the farm and was married December 20, 1876, to Miss Sarah E. Jenkins, a daughter of William A. and Rachel (Price) Jenkins. James T. Ruddell continued farming until his father's death and then moved to Ursa, where he conducted a store for two years, after which he became manager of the Ursa Creamery Company. He has held the office of assessor for nine years, collector for four years, and has served as school director for many years. He now has retired from active business.

About fifteen years ago the writer of this narrative met Charles Bean, one of the earliest inhabitants of Fall Creek Township, who stated that he was of German descent, his grandparents having come from Germany during Colonial days, his grandfather's name was Moses Bean, his grandmother Betsy Johnson. (Probably the name was originally written Buehn.) They settled down in Pennsylvania. Later the family left Pennsylvania and located in Athens, Ohio, where Charles Bean was born August 14, 1828. In 1830 his parents, John and Betsy (Tibbetts) Bean, came to Adams County, Illinois, and located in Fall Creek Township, where they followed farming. Charles Bean, who now lives in Quincy, has a rocking chair, which his uncle Joshua Tibbetts made by hand in 1838. Mrs. Olive S. Haselwood, the widow of Willis Haselwood, for many years county clerk of Adams County, is the sister of Charles Bean, and the brother, Henry Bean, born in 1840, lives in Carroll County, Missouri.

In the course of conversation between the writer and Charles Bean, the latter related a very interesting incident, which shows how names often are changed. Mr. Bean said: "Did you know Gen. M. M. Bane?" The writer of this story answered in the affirmative. "Well," continued Charles Bean, "General Bane was my cousin." "From your mother's side?" was the writer's query. "No, from my father's side," was the prompt answer of Charles Bean, who then continued: "My father and General Bane's father were brothers, their family name being Bean. Both lived in Athens, Ohio, where Moses Milton Bean, my cousin, also was born. He later studied medicine under Professor Howard in Columbus, Ohio. After graduation Moses Milton Bean was married to Miss Marina Howard, the daughter of Professor Howard. Not liking the name Bean, it was changed to Bane. This was in 1849, and in the fall of that year the young couple came to Fall Creek, where they stayed at our house for several months." Later the young couple located in Payson, where they went to housekeeping, and Dr. Moses M. Bane practiced medicine for a number of years. He soon became prominent in public life, and in 1858 was elected to the

State Legislature, serving one term. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Dr. Moses M. Bane was elected colonel of the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry Regiment, which was raised in this county. At the Battle of Shiloh he lost his right arm, but returned to the service as soon as he was able to again go into the field, later gaining the rank of brigadier general. After the war General Bane was sent to Salt Lake City, Utah, as agent of the Government to enforce the laws against polygamy. While his appointment was for a term of four years, he spent five years in Utah. Then he returned to Quincy, where he, together with Thomas J. Seehorn, practiced law for two years, and finally went to Washington, D. C. His death occurred more than ten years ago, his wife having died many years before. Two sons have been in Washington for many years.

In June, 1901, Alfred A. Seehorn, at that time superintendent of the public schools of Quincy, related the following to the writer of this history: "My great-grandfather, Nicholas Seehorn, was born in Germany and came to America in the early Colonial days, settling down in South Carolina, where my grandfather, Gabriel Seehorn, was born July 20, 1775. The latter in the course of time located in Tennessee, in which state my father, Alfred Seehorn, was born in the year 1822. Later the family emigrated from Tennessee and in 1832 came to Illinois, settling in Fall Creek Township, where I was born October 1, 1860." Alfred Seehorn, the father, who came here with his parents when only ten years of age, grew up in this county, and was married to Miss Martha E. Harris, a daughter of John Harris. She was born in Kentucky, and came with her parents when they located in Fall Creek Township. In the course of time Alfred Seehorn became identified with the development of the community, in which he lived. Taking a deep interest in the welfare of his township, he was elected as a member of the board of supervisors and was chosen as chairman of the board. He held other positions of honor and trust and became widely known in the county.

Alfred A. Seehorn, the son, was brought up on the farm and attended the district school. Desiring a broader education, he attended the Payson High School and Chaddock College. He then took up the vocation of teaching, serving one year in Hancock County, nine years in Fall Creek and two years in Plainville in this county. Being elected as county superintendent of schools in 1894, the experience gained during the many years of teaching proved of great advantage in his new position, enabling him to inaugurate changes and reforms of first importance. In the fall of 1897 he resigned his office to accept the position of superintendent of schools of Quincy, in which capacity he served four years. Then he went into the agricultural implement business in which he has continued up to the present time. October 18, 1892, Alfred A. Seehorn was married to Miss Laura C. Carr, a daughter of L. G. Carr of Fall Creek, born in that township.

Thomas J. Seehorn, brother of the aforesaid, born in Fall Creek

Township, April 19, 1864, attended Chaddock College, studied law and practiced as attorney in Quincy, together with Gen. M. M. Bane in 1886 and 1887. In the fall of 1887 he went to Kansas City, where he has resided ever since, and has held the office of circuit judge for the last twelve years.

The other brothers are: Sherman E. Seehorn, born in 1866, engaged in the real estate business in Quincy; Harry E. Seehorn, born July 6, 1869, is in the cigar business in this city; and James H. Seehorn, born in 1871, who still resides on the old homestead in Fall Creek Township, is a railway mail clerk between Quincy and Chicago.

During a meeting of the Historical Society of Quincy in 1905, Mrs. Cecelia R. Hill, the daughter of Henry Root, one of the early pioneers of Quincy, assured the writer of this history that her ancestors all were of German lineage. To prove her assertion, Mrs. Hill wrote to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where the family originally lived, and also to Canada, where her father was born. In due time the following information came: Henry Root's grandfather, whose name was Henry Ruth, was born in Germany and came to what now is Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the early Colonial days. There he was married to Miss Nancy Wismer; later the grandfather died, and his widow was married to Frank Albrecht. A son born to Henry and Nancy (Wismer) Ruth also received the name Henry, and he was married to Miss Marie Overholt. This was after the War of the Revolution, which lasted eight years and led to American independence. But there being considerable of unrest in this country for a long time after that war, Henry and Marie (Overholt) Ruth, like many others, fearing that the Government in the shortly before established United States would not endure, in 1799 left Pennsylvania for Canada, where they located in Clinton. There a son was born to them, receiving the name Henry. In the course of time, probably to conform with the English pronunciation, this son adopted the name Root (as the name Ruth in German is pronounced the same as Root in English). Henry Root, born in Clinton, Canada, June 14, 1813, left Canada and came to Chicago in 1837; from there he went to St. Louis, then to Palmyra, Missouri, and finally to Quincy, where he located in 1840, with less than a dollar in his purse. Here he for some time was engaged as auctioneer. In the year 1844 Henry Root was married to Miss Sarah Ann Miller, a daughter of Judge Andrew Miller, who was judge of the probate court in the early days of Adams County. Andrew Miller was born in Switzerland in 1744, and was German, his name originally being written Mueller. He was married to Miss Catherine Harrison, a cousin of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who acquired fame in the history of this country, serving against the Indians and in the War of 1812. Being elected to the presidency in 1840 by an overwhelming majority, he died only one month after his inauguration. Thus we see that Catherine Harrison was the only link in the chain of ancestors of Mrs. Cecelia Hill that was not of

German origin. Judge Andrew Miller, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hill, died in 1848, at the high old age of 104 years. Mrs. Hill remembered him from her early childhood, stating that her grandfather was only able to speak German in his declining years, having forgotten the English, which he certainly handled to perfection during his term as probate judge.

Henry Root, the father of Mrs. Hill, acquired a prominent position in the business circles of Quincy. He was a sutler in the American army of 1847 during the war with Mexico. After that war he was a member of the firm Root & Lane; later he conducted a business of his own, which he finally sold to Shimm, Bert & Hill. During the War of the Rebellion he had a contract, furnishing horses to the Government. In 1869 Henry Root, in connection with other capitalists established the Union Bank, and was elected president of that institution. After having been closely identified with the business interests of Quincy for fifty-five years, Henry Root died April 9, 1895, his wife having preceded him in death in 1875.

Mrs. Cecelia Hill is the only daughter of Henry Root now living. Her husband, Fred T. Hill, died several years ago, after having been prominent in business, conducting a carpet store for many years. Gen. Henry R. Hill, the son of Fred T. and Cecelia (Root) Hill, is at present in the United States army, commanding a brigade in Texas. He is highly regarded as a tactician, evidently having inherited some of the spirit of his ancestor, Gen. William H. Harrison.

Endless is the number of people of German extraction in this country, whose names in the course of time have become "Americanized." It was in the spring of 1903, when the writer of this narrative became acquainted with George William Lemley, at that time in the grocery business. The question as to his ancestry being propounded to Mr. Lemley, the latter made the following statement: "My grandfather, George Lemley (German: Laemmle), was born in Wuerttemberg, South Germany, and with his wife came to America in 1773, where they located at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Grandfather was a smith by occupation and served under George Washington during the War of the Revolution. My father, Jacob Lemley (Laemmle) was born in Germantown, Pa., September 25, 1790, and served in the War of 1812 against the British. He also was a smith, having learned the trade from his father, George Lemley (Laemmle), and was with the garrison in Fort Mifflin, September, 1814, at the time when the British fleet, after bombarding Washington, partly destroying the capitol, besides burning many other buildings in our national capital, came up the Patuxent river to bombard Baltimore. It was then, in the defense of the city, that two Americans of German origin took the most prominent part. The commander of the militia was Gen. John Stricker, born 1759 at Frederick, Maryland (originally Friederichstadt, where Johann Thomas Schley, a German schoolmaster, ancestor of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, in 1745

erected the first house). The British having landed at North Point, General Stricker led his men against them in a running skirmish, in which General Ross, the British commander, was killed. Major George Armistead, the son of Johann Armstädt, a Hessian, living in New Market, Virginia, gallantly defended Fort McHenry, when the British fleet, consisting of sixteen frigates, opened a terrific bombardment on the fort, on the morning of September 12, 1814. The garrison consisted of one thousand men. The cannonade lasted for thirty-six hours. The fort, commanding the entrance to the port, answered the fire with chain-shot, prepared by Jacob Lemley, the smith. The chain-shot consisted of two cannon balls, connected by a short chain. It was on this occasion that Francis Scott Key, who was a prisoner on one of the British ships, composed the celebrated national song, 'The Star Spangled Banner,' September 14, 1814. After the British fleet left, the detachment of troops, in which Jacob Lemley served, were quartered in that part of the capitol at Washington which had not been destroyed. After the War of 1812 Jacob Lemley was married to Miss Elizabeth Hotsenpiller (Hatzenbuehler ?), born 1791 in Frederick County, Va., no doubt also of German parentage. Jacob Lemley, who was a smith, in the course of time became very proficient in his calling; he made the iron and steel work, bars and crossbars, for the first jail in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and also was the inventor of a plow, for the first time using steel for the ploughshare. Friends advised him to secure a patent-right on his invention, but he said: 'No, it is for the benefit of the people; I wish no royalty on my invention.' But Cyrus H. McCormick, born February 15, 1809, at Walnut Grove, Virginia, took advantage of Jacob Lemley's invention and in the course of time made a fortune out of it. Jacob Lemley also was a wagonmaker, his wagons being known all over the country for their durability. In 1858 he came west, settling down in Paris, Missouri, where he died May 3, 1874, aged 83 years and 9 months, his wife preceding him in death in 1873, aged 82 years."

The children of Jacob Lemley were: George W., Jacob, Harvey, Joseph T. and Robert D. Lemley, Mrs. Margaret Jane Henning and Mrs. Anna Catherine Drake. Only Robert D. Lemley is among the living, at present residing in Kansas City, Missouri, all the others having died since the writer met George William Lemley for the first time fourteen years ago.

George William Lemley, the oldest son of Jacob Lemley, was born in Stephen City, Frederick County, Virginia, December 29, 1819, and was married to Miss Susan Margaret Rittenouer (Rittenauer), born in Frederick County, Virginia, September 13, 1826, of German parents, as the name plainly indicates. In the history of the Lemley and Rittenauer families we have another instance of names being changed to conform with the pronunciation in English. From the parents of Mrs. Lemley the couple inherited several slaves, but considering slavery wrong, they granted freedom to their slaves, long before the War of the Rebellion, which led to the emancipation of all slaves

in this country. As George W. Lemley assured the writer of this narrative, the same course was followed by other slaveholders in Frederick County, Virginia. In 1864 the family came to Quincy, where George W., Joseph T. and Robert D. Lemley opened a dry goods store, the name of the firm being Lemley Brothers. Later the firm was dissolved, Robert D. Lemley going to Huntsville, Missouri, and Joseph T. Lemley to Middle Grove, Missouri, both continuing in the dry goods business in the towns mentioned. Still later the Lemley Brothers were engaged in the iron and steel business in Quincy. Finally George William Lemley went into the grocery business, in which he continued during the remaining years of his life, his death occurring April 9, 1910, while his wife lived until December 17, 1912. Children living are, Charles T. Lemley and Miss Anna Lemley in Los Angeles, California, and John W. Lemley in Quincy, all of them born in Frederick County, Virginia. John W. Lemley in 1873 was married to Miss Mary E. Thomas, born in Ohio. They have one son, Edward, living in Nevada, and one daughter, Miss Cora Lemley, teacher in Irving School in Quincy.

Early in the year 1904 the writer of this history met Henry Clay Cupp, for many years proprietor of large fruit orchards in Fall Creek Township. The name Cupp sounding German, the question of his ancestry was propounded to Mr. Cupp, who said he did not know, but had an old document in his possession, found among the papers of his father after the latter's death, which he could not read. Being requested to bring the document to town, Mr. Cupp complied with the request, and there the writer found the proof. The document was the certificate of baptism of the father of Henry Clay Cupp. The grandfather was Konrad Kop, and his wife was Elisabetha Kroninger, daughter of Daniel Kroninger. Evidently the family originally lived in Pennsylvania, and the grandparents of Henry Clay Cupp emigrated to Ohio, where they located in Bloom Township, Fairfield County, and there it was where Jacob Kop was born October 27, 1817, at 9 o'clock in the evening, as it was especially mentioned in the certificate. Reverend Steck was the minister who performed the baptism, and Jacob Biehrig and wife were the sponsors. Every single one of the names contained in the document were distinctly German, and the certificate was executed in an artistic manner.

Jacob Kop, after arriving at years of maturity, was married to Miss Dorcas Smith, born in Maryland and later removed to Ohio. In the meantime the original name Kop had been changed to Cupp, and the family located in Steuben County, Indiana, as we learn from a publication issued in 1905. To them were born: Catherine, the eldest, born November 18, 1839, became the wife of William Cook in 1860, they living at Newark, Missouri, where Mr. Cook conducted a grocery store until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he located on a farm. He also became a mail contractor at Palmyra, Missouri, where he remained for eight years and then removed to Macon City,

Missouri, where he resided until his death in 1876. A number of children and grandchildren reside in Missouri and Illinois. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Cook resided with her children and at present lives at Bozeman, Montana. Lewis C., who was a member of the Third Missouri Cavalry during the Civil war, married and had three children; he died in Ralls County, Missouri, in 1901. John S., also a member of the Third Missouri Cavalry, for three years and six months, farmer and stockraiser at Elm City, Kansas, had two sons and three daughters. Theodore, of Ralls County, Missouri, who served in the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, married and had a son and two daughters, the son being a Christian minister at Platte City, Missouri. George W., who died in 1882, aged thirty years, was a farmer, and left a son Wilmer. Henry C. was the next in the family, the youngest, Francis M., being a farmer of Marion County, Missouri.

The family left Indiana in 1858 and moved to Shelby County, Missouri. The father, Jacob Cupp, being an outspoken abolitionist, was many times threatened with violence by the pro-slavery element during the trying period at the beginning and during the War of the Rebellion, suffering the loss of horses and other property. Jacob Cupp died in Shelby County, Missouri, in 1874, his wife preceding him in death in 1859.

Henry Clay Cupp, born October 30, 1848, in Steuben County, Indiana, came to Shelby County, Missouri, with his parents when ten years of age. Receiving his elementary education in the country schools of Shelby County, he later attended the college at Palmyra, Missouri, and became a resident of Adams County in 1870. In 1871 he was married to Miss Frances L. Rankin, a daughter of Robert Rankin, one of the prominent farmers of Fall Creek Township. To them was born one daughter, Lillie J., January 28, 1872, who was educated in the country schools and spent four years at Chaddoek College in Quincy, where she graduated. July 26, 1893, she was married to Perry W. Sapp of Macomb, Illinois, who in 1905 held the position of recording clerk and assistant bookkeeper at the insane asylum at Bartonville, Illinois.

Henry Clay Cupp, for many years prominent as fruit raiser, has been president of the Adams County Fair Association, was levee commissioner of the Quincy levee, president of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Association, president of the Central Illinois District Horticultural Society, was appointed delegate to the National Farmers' Congress, and has held other positions of honor and trust.

Judge Carl E. Epler in June, 1904, gave the writer of this history the following information about his ancestors: "The Epler family originally lived in Switzerland and from there emigrated to the Black Forest in Southwest Germany. In the year 1734 a number of Lutherans, among them an Epler family, came to this country, settling down in Berks County, Pennsylvania. In 1768 John Epler bought a tract of land in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; he died in 1782.

Abraham Epler, a son of John Epler, born February 28, 1769, in Lancaster County, Pa., was married to Miss Anna Oldweiler in 1791, and seven years later, in 1798, the couple emigrated to Kentucky, where they located at the falls of the Ohio river, six miles south of Louisville. In the year 1800 they crossed the river, and settled down in Clark County, Indiana. March 26, 1832, Abraham Epler emigrated to Illinois, landing at Beardstown and settling on Indian Creek in Morgan County, where he died January 22, 1837, his wife departing this life May 3, 1847. John Epler, a son of Abraham Epler, born April 15, 1795, was married in Clark County, Ind., to Miss Sarah Beggs, a daughter of Capt. Charles Beggs. In 1831 the family emigrated to Morgan County, Ill., where a son, Cyrus Epler, born November 12, 1823, on the second day of August, 1852, was married to Miss Cornelia Nettleton, a daughter of Dr. Clark Nettleton at Jacksonville, Ill. Cyrus Epler studied law, became prominent in his profession, and was elected as state's attorney in several counties of the district. In 1872 he was elected circuit judge, and later was re-elected three times, altogether serving in that office for 24 years."

Carl E. Epler, a son of Cyrus and Cornelia (Nettleton) Epler, born November 20, 1857, after attending different schools, graduated from Illinois College, being elected as valedictorian of his class. He then went to Yale College, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in June, 1876. Later he attended the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he studied law, graduating in 1879. April 27, 1880, Carl E. Epler came to Quincy, where he began to practice law. In the spring of 1881 he was elected city attorney, which office he held for three successive terms, being re-elected in 1882 and in 1883. In 1885 he revised the City Code of Quincy, comprising the constitutional provisions and statutes of the State of Illinois, affecting the government of the city, and the ordinances of the city council. In June, 1891, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of state's attorney. In November, 1894, he was elected to the office of county judge of Adams County, and in 1898 he was re-elected to that office. After the expiration of his term in December, 1902, he resumed his practice as attorney-at-law.

It was in the fall of 1904 when the writer of this history, in conversation with Homer M. Swope, the well known attorney, made the assertion that the latter's ancestors came from Germany, and that the name originally was written Schwab. Mr. Swope smilingly admitted the truth of the assertion, having in his possession a book entitled "History of the Swope Family and their Connections, 1676-1896." The book, a volume of 390 pages, was published by Gilbert Ernest Swope, who lived in Newville, Pennsylvania, and was proprietor of a drug store in Pittsburgh, P. D. and J. B. Cochran, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, printed the book. Gilbert Ernest Swope must have been a man of means, and also must have been possessed by an indomitable will-power, coupled with an inexhaustible amount

of patience, to collect all the data contained in that book. He traced back his ancestry to Jost Schwab, who was born in Sinsheim, Baden, Germany, February 22, 1678, his father being burgomaster of Leimen, a town of about 2,700 inhabitants on the Bergstrasse near Heidelberg. In 1720 Jost Schwab, with his wife and five children, emigrated to America, where he bought 1,000 acres of land in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, settling down there, his death occurring in 1735. Gilbert Ernest Swope traced his family through nine generations, and published the names of 2,318 descendants of Jost Schwab, distributed all over the United States, finding many eminent men among them in all walks of life. In the Archives of Pennsylvania the author found the names of twenty families by the name of Schwab, who came to this country before the War of the Revolution, between September 18, 1727, and September 20, 1764, but was unable to establish any connection between them and his ancestor Jost Schwab, who came from Sinsheim, Baden, in 1720.

In the course of his investigations Gilbert Ernest Swope discovered the ancestors of Homer M. Swope, and recorded them in his book, as follows: Rev. Benedict Schwab, born in Germany in 1732, studied theology, became a minister in the Reformed Church, emigrated to this country, where he was engaged as a missionary; he was married to Miss Susanna Welker, and in 1759 was pastor in York, Pennsylvania, preaching in German and English; Rev. Benedict Schwab died March 30, 1811, his wife having preceded him in death in 1795. George Schwab, a son of Rev. Benedict and Susanna (Welker) Schwab, was born January 9, 1758, in Spencer County, Kentucky, became a merchant, and was married to Miss Margaret Hoffheim, March 10, 1777; later George and Margaret (Hoffheim) Schwab moved to Maryland, locating near Baltimore, where on May 8, 1794, a son was born to them, whom they named Michael. But the family again returned to Kentucky, where the son grew up, learned the shoemaker's trade and became a merchant. And here we find the name in the record changed to Swope. Michael Swope, on December 3, 1813, was married in Kentucky to Miss Jane Ringo, she being born of German parents, September 23, 1792. In 1835 the family emigrated from Kentucky and settled down in Scott County, Indiana. Michael Swope died August 11, 1877, his wife having preceded him in death August 11, 1866. Albert F. Swope, a son of Michael and Jane (Ringo) Swope, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, March 10, 1819, and came with his parents when they located in Scott County, Indiana, in 1835. He followed farming, and was married to Caroline T. Sullivan, September 2, 1842. Albert F. Swope died in this city November 20, 1909, his wife preceding him in death June 18, 1899. Homer M. Swope, the son of Albert F. and Caroline T. (Sullivan) Swope, was born May 15, 1857, in Vienna, Scott County, Indiana, and came to Illinois with his parents, where they, in October, 1857, located on a farm between Camp Point and Clayton in Adams County. He attended the district school and then entered Carthage

College for four years, graduating in 1879. Taught school at Wagner's Bridge, eleven miles south of Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, for one year. Came to Quincy, where he read law in Sibley, Carter & Goverts office for one year. In 1882 he entered the law department of the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which he attended for two years, graduating in June, 1884. Locating in Quincy, where he began practicing law, he on May 18, 1887, was married to Miss Hallie Bradley. In April, 1891, he was elected to the office of city attorney, which office he held for four successive terms, being re-elected three times. In 1896 he was appointed as a member of the school board by Mayor John A. Steinbach for a term of two years. In 1903, under the general school law, he was elected as a member of the school board for a term of three years, being re-elected for two more terms, he served eleven years altogether on that board. At present he is president of the board of directors of the Quincy Public Library. Mr. and Mrs. Homer M. Swope have three children, Lillian, Alma and Homer J. Swope.

George Washington Goodner in Quincy is a descendant of early German pioneers, that located in North Carolina, more than 150 years ago. The name evidently was written Gutner (pronounced Gootner), and this in the course of time led to the name Goodner. What today is known as North Carolina originally was called Carolana, named after Charles I, King of England, Scotland and Ireland, who in 1630 granted the land located between the 31st and 36th degrees of latitude, and for a distance of 1,000 miles west from the coast, to Sir Robert Heath, his attorney general, who later transferred the grant to Earl Arundel. But neither of the two grantees complying with the conditions of the grant, namely, to induce immigrants to locate in that vast territory, the grant was revoked in 1663 by Charles II. As far as known the first settlement of Germans was established at New Bern, North Carolina, in 1709, by Christoph Von Graffenried, and Louis Michel, 650 of the first immigrants coming from the Palatinate (Pfalz) and 1,500 from Switzerland. Sixty of those pioneers were massacred by Indians at the conflux of the Neuse and Trent rivers. The ancestors of George Washington Goodner came from the Palatinate and settled down in Guilford County, North Carolina, in the forepart of the eighteenth century. His grandfather was Conrad Goodner (Gutner), and his grandmother Elizabeth Scherer, a daughter of Jacob Daniel and Sophia (Dick) Scherer, of Guilford County, North Carolina. When one considers the condition of things at that time existing, especially in the Palatinate, in Germany, the results of the Thirty Years' war from 1618 to 1648, making themselves felt for a century and more, it may be readily understood what induced untold thousands of people to leave that country and look for a home in the new world, which appeared to them as the promised land, according to the old saying: "distance lends enchantment."

George Washington Goodner has in his possession a letter, dated

April 19, 1764, and written by George Theobald Scherer, residing in Oberbexbach, Rhenish Bavaria, to his brother, Jacob Daniel Scherer (the great-grandfather of G. W. Goodner), in Guilford County, North Carolina. The contents of this letter afford an insight into conditions prevailing at that time. George Theobald Scherer wanted to join his brother Jacob Daniel Scherer "in the new country," and sold his land, having executed a deed to the party buying the estate. But before he was able to consummate the deal, he was officially notified by the magistrate, that the sale would have to be revoked, otherwise his property and that of his brother would be confiscated. Consequently the sale was annulled. The reason for all this was explained as follows: After suffering for many years from continued wars, the Palatinate was slowly recovering and the authorities were averse to allowing people to emigrate and taking the money (gold), which they received for their possessions, out of the country to a far distant land.

The genealogy of the Scherer family for five generations is as follows: (1) Jacob Daniel Scherer; (2) Frederick Scherer; (3) Jacob Scherer; (4) Rev. Simeon Scherer; (5) Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, D. D. The latter formerly was professor at Mount Pleasant Seminary, and at present is a Lutheran pastor in Charleston, South Carolina. He has been in correspondence with his relative, George Washington Goodner in Quincy, and in one of his letters stated that the college known as Whitsett Institute is located on the old Scherer homestead, near Allemance Postoffice, North Carolina. Jacob Daniel Scherer's grandson, Jacob Scherer, was married to Elizabeth Moser, a daughter of Michael Moser, who had four or five brothers in Tennessee and Ohio. Conrad and Elizabeth (Scherer) Goodner were married in Guilford County, North Carolina, and emigrated to Sullivan County, Tennessee, where their son, Benjamin Goodner, was born June 6, 1795. Later the family moved to Smith County, Tennessee. Either in 1812 or in 1813 the family emigrated to Illinois, locating at Fort Massac, Johnston County, and finally settling in St. Clair County, where George Washington Goodner, the son of Benjamin and Nancy (Jackson) Goodner, was born May 13, 1833. Benjamin Goodner had six brothers. George Washington Goodner in 1863 was married to Miss Mary Huff (Hoff) of Decatur, Illinois; she died in 1877. In 1881 he was married to Alice E. Demsey, now living. George Washington Goodner has four children living, namely: George William Goodner, in Southern Missouri; John Lewis Goodner, in Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Lennie Goit and William Raphael Goodner, both in Chicago.

It was in the fall of 1903, when the writer of this history met Hiram Franklin Cassell, who gave an interesting story about the genealogy of his family, which was of German origin: Michael Cassell, born in Hessen-Cassel, with his wife and one son came to America

in 1696. Their emigration no doubt was due to the adverse conditions existing in the country of their birth, as the result of the Thirty Years' war, 1618-1648. They settled down in what now is Washington County, Virginia, where the son, Abraham Gabriel Cassell, born in the fatherland 1695, grew up, and in 1762, being in the sixty-eighth year of his life, married Miss Bessie Fleener (Flehnuer?), nineteen years of age. January 14, 1763, a son was born to them, whom they named Michael; when this son was in the fifteenth year of his life, he enlisted as a fifer in the American army during the War of the Revolution, taking part in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, under Gen. John Stark. It was on this memorable occasion when General Stark, pointing at the enemy, said to his soldiers, that he would gain a victory, or Molly Stark should be a widow that night; then Michael Cassell, the youth still in his teens, picked up a gun, also taking an active part in the engagement, which resulted victoriously for the Americans. Later on he served under Gen. William Henry Harrison against the Indians, who at that time under Chief Tecumseh were committing all kinds of depredations, killing the settlers, pillaging and destroying their settlements. He took part in the Battle of Tippecanoe, on the banks of the Tippecanoe River, November 5, 1811.

Tecumseh's brother, prophet of the tribe, in the absence of the chief, who was attempting to form an alliance with tribes from the south for hostilities against the whites, demanded a parley and a council was proposed for the next day. But while General Harrison's little army, consisting of 300 regulars and 500 militia men, were sound asleep, the Indians suddenly attacked the camp at 4 o'clock in the morning. A desperate fight ensued, lasting till daylight and the Indians finally were defeated and dispersed. Michael Cassell in the course of time attained the rank of colonel. His son, John Franklin Cassell, born January 1, 1799, in Washington County, Virginia, inherited the martial spirit of his father, enlisting in the American army as a fifer during the War of 1812, and took part in the Battle of New Orleans, which was fought at Chalmette, about four miles below the city, January 8, 1815. General Jackson, in command of the Americans, with a force of 6,000 men, repulsed Sir Edward Pakenham's army of 12,000 British veterans. Pakenham lost his life, while 700 of his men were killed, 1,400 wounded and 500 taken prisoner. The loss of the Americans amounted to 8 men killed and 13 wounded. This remarkable result is accounted for by the fact that General Jackson's men were entrenched, and protected by sandbags and cotton bales. Later John Franklin Cassell served in the Blackhawk war, attaining the rank of major; he also served in the Mexican war as colonel. In 1848 he settled down in Clayton, Adams County, Illinois; he was a smith and gunsmith, which trade he learned from his father. He died March 23, 1886, aged eighty-seven years.

Hiram Franklin Cassell, a son of John Franklin Cassell, was born August 28, 1843, in Fort Des Moines, Iowa, his father at that time

being in command of the post. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Infantry, serving four years and five months to the end of the war. In 1866 he enlisted in the Third Regular Cavalry, in which he served six years and seven months, taking part in the different Indian wars. At the massacre of Julesburg, Colorado, perpetrated by Indians in 1868, he saved the life of Charles Boone, a grandson of Daniel Boone, the famous backwoodsman and trapper. In 1869 Hiram Franklin Cassell was captured by Cheyenne Indians at Plain Creek, sixteen miles from Fort Kearney; they traded him for four ponies to the Red Cloud Sioux, being held by the latter in captivity for eleven months, until Gen. George A. Custer (Knester) defeated those Indians at Devil's Lake, Idaho, and Cassell was rescued. (Custer's ancestor, a Hessian soldier, was paroled 1778 after Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. His name Kuester, hard to pronounce for English tongues, was, like so many others, changed to a form of easier pronunciation. Custer was a graduate of West Point. As a commander of cavalry divisions he fought in many battles of the Civil war, and was appointed brigadier-general for gallantry. With great distinction he served in several campaigns against the Indians. But on June 26, 1876, when he with 250 men dashed into overwhelming masses of Sioux Indians, he became surrounded. In the desperate battle Custer, as well as his brother, First Lieutenant Thomas Custer, and all soldiers were massacred to the last man. The fight is known as the Custer massacre at the Little Big Horn River, Montana.)

Solomon Cassell and William Cassell, uncles, and James Cassell, a brother of Hiram Franklin Cassell, also served in the Eighth Illinois Infantry; besides these, two brothers, Abraham Cassell and Gabriel Cassell, and a nephew, Anderson N. Cassell, served in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. Finally a grand-nephew, Alonzo G. Cassell, served in the Forty-third United States Regiment in the Spanish-American war. Hiram Franklin Cassell took part in twenty-two battles and engagements during the War of the Rebellion. His uncle, William Cassell, lost his life in the second battle of Jackson, Mississippi, July 7, 1864. Hiram Franklin Cassell and his only daughter are at this writing living in Kansas City, Missouri; his only son, Warren L. Cassell, is sergeant of the police force in Quincy.

After the foregoing record of old pioneers, who came to America in the early Colonial days, as far as the writer of this history was able to learn that record, we now get down to those who came somewhat later.

SETTLERS OF 1833

The first German family locating in Quincy was that of Anton Delabar, who with his wife and daughter, Juliane, aged ten years, came to this city in 1833. Anton Delabar was born in 1798 in Schelingen, Grand-duchy of Baden, while his wife, Barbara, nee

Linnemann, was born in 1799 in Herboldsheim, Baden. Anton Delabar was a carpenter, and erected the first sawmill on the creek at Third and Delaware streets, being assisted by Henry Grimm, an old pioneer who came to this city in 1834, the mill being run by water-power. Delabar also erected the first brewery on Kentucky, between Fourth and Fifth streets, later removing it to Front and Spring streets, where he continued the business for many years. Anton Delabar was one of the first judges of election in 1840, when the question of incorporating Quincy as a city was voted on by the people. When the votes were canvassed on March 18, 1840, it was found that 228 votes were in favor and 12 votes against a city charter, which thus was adopted. In 1845 Anton Delabar organized the second German military company in Quincy, the "Quincy Jaeger" (the first German military company, the Quincy German Guards, being organized in 1844 by John Bernhard Schwindeler, taking part in the Mormon war). The "Quincy Jaeger" Company continued in existence until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, when it formed the nucleus of Company H, the German company of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. Capt. Anton Delabar was for many years prominent as a business man in this city. His wife dying in 1860, he in later years returned to his old home in Baden, where he died in 1880. Juliane, the eldest daughter, who with her parents came from Germany, grew up in this city and was married to Adolph Kaeltz, one of the pioneers of Quincy. Louise, another daughter of Anton and Barbara (Linnemann) Delabar, was born in Quincy March 21, 1835, being the first child of German parents born in this city. She was married to Herman C. Schroer, one of the pioneers of Quincy, who died September 5, 1866. Louise Schroer departed from this life March 9, 1909. One son, P. A. (Duke) Schroer, city clerk of Quincy, was born September 19, 1865. After acquiring his education in the public schools, he learned the printer's trade in the offices of the Manufacturers' Exchange, the Modern Argo and the Quincy Journal, serving on the reportorial staff of the latter paper and also on the Quincy Herald. He was private secretary to the Hon. J. Ross Mickey, representative of the Fifteenth Congressional District of Illinois, from December, 1901, to March 4, 1903. A vacancy occurring in the office of city clerk in 1910, he was appointed by Mayor John A. Steinbach to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term, after which he was elected to the office by a vote of the people, for three successive terms. November 25, 1894, P. A. Duke Schroer married Miss Mary Ellen Brophy, daughter of George Brophy, for many years circuit clerk of Adams County. They have one son, George Carl, and one daughter, Catherine Julia.

Charles Delabar, a son of Anton and Barbara (Linnemann) Delabar, was born in Quincy, in 1839. He grew up to manhood in this city and became interested in the business ventures of his father. At the beginning of the Civil war Charles Delabar rallied to the defense of the Union, enlisting in Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and

was elected as second lieutenant of the company. But his father, being well along in years, needed the assistance of his only son in business, and so he resigned and came home. He married Miss Anna Thompson, whose father for many years held a responsible position with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, having charge of what is known as Thompson's Switch, north of the city. Charles Delabar at this writing lives in Chicago Heights, where he has two daughters, Mrs. John Cordes and Mrs. Charles Lepper, his wife having died many years ago.

As far as known, several other German families came to Quincy in 1833, namely: Christian Gottlob Dickhut, who was born in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, Germany, January 4, 1804. In the year 1828 he married Johanna E. Schmidt, also born in Muehlhausen, February 8, 1810. They came to America in 1831, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1833 they came to Quincy and shortly afterward moved to the Mill Creek, seven miles south of the city, where Mr. Dickhut built a log cabin and went to farming. But he was taken down with malaria, and after suffering for a whole year, he tore down his cabin, brought the material to Quincy, where he rebuilt it and made his home in the city, where he occupied a prominent position in business, as a contractor and a merchant. While in the contracting business he, together with the early pioneers, Paul Konantz and Anton Guth, carried out the work of grading Maine and Hampshire streets from Third Street to the river front, quite an undertaking, considering the high bluffs and the primitive implements of those days. During the "gold fever" of 1850, Christian Gottlob Dickhut, in company with his son Charles W. Dickhut, Charles Pfeiffer, and another pioneer, crossed the plains with two prairie schooners drawn by oxen. After an absence of one year they returned by crossing the Isthmus of Panama, thence to New Orleans and from there by river to Quincy. Christian Gottlob Dickhut died in Quincy, August 12, 1878, his wife died August 17, 1885, in California, where she had gone with some of her children.

Charles W. Dickhut, a son of Christian Gottlob and Johanna (Schmidt) Dickhut, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1833, and came to Quincy with his parents in the same year. He grew up in this county and followed farming in Ellington and Melrose townships. During the war he served in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. He finally located in Kansas, where he died in 1910. His wife, Margaret, nee Stork, at this writing resides in Nickerson, Kansas. George Dickhut, the next son of Christian Gottlob and Johanna (Schmidt) Dickhut, was born in this city May 24, 1835; he married Catherine Dingeldein, daughter of the old pioneer Sebastian Dingeldein, and became a farmer. His first wife died and he married Mary Schuchmann. Later he came to Quincy and was humane officer for some years. He died May 18, 1912. One daughter, Mrs. Addie Tilden, lives in Chicago; one son, William, in Denver,

Colorado, is conductor on the Burlington Railroad; another son, Roy, is engaged as fruit raiser in Florence, Colorado; and still another son, Arthur, lives in Texas. William C. Dickhut, born in 1837, farmed for some time, then came to town, where he served on the police force for years, until he died about twenty-two years ago; his widow, Caroline, nee Garbrecht, is living in Ocean Park, California, with her daughter, Mrs. Ada Sowers. Christian G. Dickhut, the youngest son of Christian Gottlob and Johanna (Schmidt) Dickhut, was born in Quincy February 1, 1847; he grew up in this city, served in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, and later married Lizzie Thoele of this city. For many years he was engaged as solicitor in the coal business. His wife died March 3, 1913. He has the following children: Minnie, wife of George Dasbach; Alfred, machinist in Quincy; Emma, stenographer with the Swift Packing Co., Chicago; Irene, stenographer in the State Street Bank; Myrtle, at home; Ralph, member of the fire department; Ruth, stenographer with the E. M. Miller Co.

Christian Gottlob and Johanna (Schmidt) Dickhut had the following daughters, still living: Emily, wife of Henry Bentel, who was lieutenant in the Forty-third Illinois Infantry, both are living in Ukiah, California; Carrie, widow of Arthur Bittle, in Miles City, Montana; Mathilde, wife of Charles Smith, in this city; and Ruth, in Richmond, California.

Christopher William Dickhut was born in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, 1806, and married Caroline Schmidt; she was born in the same town in 1808. In 1831 he with his wife accompanied his brother, Christian Gottlob Dickhut, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in 1833 also came to Quincy. He was a gunsmith and locksmith by profession. One son, Charles Christopher Dickhut, conducted a drug store in Quincy for a number of years until his death in the latter part of the nineties. Another son, Frederick William Dickhut, at the beginning of the Civil war was among the first volunteers, enlisting in Company A, Tenth Illinois Infantry, being selected as a corporal. After serving for three months under the first call of President Lincoln, Frederick W. Dickhut enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry, as first lieutenant of Company F, serving during the war. After the war he entered the mail service of the Government, and later went to Indianapolis where he still resides. Christopher William and Caroline (Schmidt) Dickhut had one daughter, Marie, who in 1857 was married to Rev. H. Koenecke, pastor of the German Methodist Church, but has long since died.

SETTLERS OF 1834

Joseph Mast was born in Forchheim, Baden, Germany, in 1811, and came to this city in 1834. He was a nephew of Michael Mast, the first German who settled in Quincy in 1829. The fact that Michael Mast was the first German pioneer in this city, soon induced other

relatives and friends to make their home here. In 1838 Joseph Mast married Anna Maria Bross, they being the first German couple married in the Catholic Church in Quincy. Anna Maria Bross was born in the year 1819 in Elgesweier, Baden, and came with her parents to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1832. From there the family, consisting of father, mother, four sons and three daughters, came overland in a prairie schooner, drawn by horses, to Quincy. When they arrived here in 1836, there was no vacant dwelling in the town, and so they camped out under a mighty tree until a loghouse was built. Joseph Mast for many years conducted a grocery business. He died in 1891, his wife surviving him; she departed this life in 1902. Joseph and Anna Maria (Bross) Mast had two sons, Joseph and John Mast, who for a number of years were engaged in the grocery business. Joseph Mast died twenty years ago, while John Mast is among the living. Besides there are four daughters, Mrs. Christina Sonnet, Mrs. Alfred Kurz, Mrs. William Kurz and Miss Emilie Mast, all in Quincy. Another daughter, Mrs. Edward Meyer, died three years ago.

A letter, which Joseph Mast on July 20, 1834, wrote from Quincy to his parents, whom he had left in the fatherland, is still in existence, in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Christina Sonnet in this city. The writer gives an interesting account of the voyage across the ocean. There were 190 passengers, all from the Grandduchy of Baden, on board of the Bolivar, a sailing vessel. They left Havre, France, April 5, 1834, and arrived at New Orleans June 2d, the trip taking fifty-eight days. The cholera raging in the city, they left New Orleans the next day after their arrival, taking a boat for the north. When they reached the mouth of the Ohio River in the night at 10 o'clock, they had to leave the boat, which was bound for Louisville, Kentucky. At the present site of Cairo they camped out over night, gathering a pile of wood and building a real campfire. The next morning they went aboard another boat for St. Louis, where they arrived June 13th, and left by boat the next day. In the following night their boat collided with another boat coming down stream, and they came near being shipwrecked, but finally reached Quincy on June 16th. The condition of things as he found them here did not seem to appeal to the writer, for he advised his parents to stay in their home in Germany.

Michael Weltin, born in 1802 in Forehheim, Baden, grew up to manhood in the fatherland, and married Katherine Miller, also born in Forehheim in 1804. In the fall of 1833 the couple emigrated from their old home to America, arriving in Quincy January 31, 1834, accompanied by one daughter, Maria Anna, born in 1826, and one son, Theodore, born October 28, 1828. Michael Weltin went to farming near the Mill Creek, and died December 30, 1851, while his wife lived to the age of eighty-two years. Theodore Weltin was apprenticed to a saddler and harnessmaker in Quincy, and after learning the trade later became a member of the firm of Weltin & Wilhelm, manu-

facturers of and dealers in saddlery and harness, in which business he was engaged for many years, until he retired from active business life. March 3, 1851, Theodore Weltin married Katherine Kun, also born in Forchheim, Baden. She preceded her husband in death in 1903, while the latter died December 15, 1907. Their children were: Mary, wife of Frederick Flaiz, died some years ago; Theresia, wife of Joseph Sohm, at this writing lives in San Francisco, California, her husband having died six years ago; Helena, wife of John Sohm in Quincy; Anna, wife of Joseph Sommers, a teacher, in St. Louis; Elizabeth Uhl, widow, in St. Louis; Louise, wife of Eugene Flaiz in Quincy; Albert Weltin, the son, who was engineer on the Wiggins Ferry at East St. Louis, died some years ago.

Maria Anna, the eldest daughter of Michael and Katherine (Miller) Weltin, was married to Frank Werner, born January 7, 1820, in Lauterbach, Grandduchy of Hessen, who conducted a notion store in Quincy until his death, February 23, 1869, after which the business was conducted by the widow, who died January 24, 1901.

John Stephen Weltin, born in Forchheim August 15, 1830, remained on the Weltin farm on Mill Creek until 1865, where he died December 12, 1857; his son, John S. Weltin, is at present with the Tenk Hardware Company in Quincy. Joseph Adam Weltin, born December 8, 1833, grew up and remained on the farm for many years, but later came to the city, where he engaged in the express business until his death in 1872. Sophia Weltin, born November 1, 1839, was married to John Werner, a saddler; both are dead. Charles F. Weltin, born February 28, 1843, was a hatter with the firm of Laage & Barnum, until 1861, when he moved to St. Louis, where he went into the grocery business, until his death, December 13, 1899.

Michael Weltin, Jr., born September 29, 1845, grew up on the Weltin farm, later came to the city, where he married Wilhelmina Flaiz, daughter of Xavier and Maria Gesina (Berntzen) Flaiz. He was mailing clerk in the Quincy postoffice for about ten years. In March, 1878, he entered the Farmers Mill, as manager of the business, which position he held until his death, May 11, 1911. The widow survives with three children, namely: Otto M. Weltin, manager of the Farmers Mill; Mathilde Weltin, bookkeeper of the farmers Mill, and Mrs. Dorothy Weltin Brown.

John E. Weltin, the youngest son of Michael and Katherine (Miller) Weltin, was born December 20, 1847, on the Weltin farm, and later came to the city, where he for a number of years was employed by the Palmer Bakery. Then he entered the services of H. A. Pulte, the dry goods man; later he worked for Henry Ridder, dealer in crockery and chinaware; for a short time he conducted a business of his own, after which he entered the services of Sohm, Rieker & Weisenhorn, dealers in crockery and chinaware; and finally he was with the Dick Bros. Quincy Brewery. Now he has retired. In 1870 John E. Weltin married Mary Elizabeth Groeninger, of St. Louis. They have seven children: Matt Weltin, traveling solicitor, residing

in Carthage, Missouri; Anton Weltin of the Weltin Shoe Co., in Quincy; J. R. Weltin, a printer; Edith Weltin; Mrs. G. Bunte; Mrs. J. W. Herbst, and Mrs. Clay Stivers.

Henry Maus, born 1792 in Gross-Biberan, Grandduchy of Hessen, with his wife, Margaret, nee Storeck, in 1834 left the fatherland for America. They came via Baltimore, finally locating in Quincy, six months after they had left the home of their childhood. With them came their daughter, Katherine, who in 1850 was married to Jacob Hirth, one of the pioneers of this city. Six months after their arrival in Quincy Henry Maus and family moved to the country, locating on a farm six miles east of town, where he went to farming. His first wagon was a rather primitive vehicle, the wheels being sawed from the trunk of a mighty sycamore. Regarding the experience of Henry Maus as a farmer, the following incident is interesting: A tribe of Indians, that came along one day, stole a lot of farm products from his field. Henry Maus became angry and complained to the chief of the tribe, who said: "That my people steal cannot be justified; I am sorry to say, we have no money to make good the damage done to you, but (pointing to a white mule, belonging to the tribe), I will give you the mule to indemnify you." Henry Maus accepted the apology and the offer; "and that mule," as the story runs, "lived for twenty-five years afterward, and was for many years the only one of his kind in this county." The wife of Henry Maus died in 1845, while he lived until 1859, having retired from active life, spending his declining years in the city. George Petrie, born April 25, 1815, in Gross-Biberan, was a stepson of Henry Maus and came with the latter in 1834, settling down in this county, where he followed farming for many years, finally retiring, becoming disabled by the loss of a leg. He has since died.

Anton Konantz was born in the Principality of Hohenzollern in 1808, came to America in 1834 and located in Quincy. Here he married Henrietta Schepperle: she was born in the Grandduchy of Baden in 1815 and came here with the early pioneers. Anton Konantz was a shoemaker by trade, following this calling for many years until his death in 1860, his wife dying later. William Konantz, the oldest son, born in 1841, was engaged in different business enterprises until his death some years ago. Henry Konantz, another son, was in the grocery business for many years, he died several years ago.

Anton Guth was born in Herboldsheim, Baden, in 1795, and with his wife, Katherine, nee Oertle, came to Quincy in 1834. Together with the old pioneers Paul Konantz and Christian G. Dickhut he was engaged grading Maine and Hampshire streets from Third Street through the high bluff to the river front. Later he moved to the country, where he followed farming for many years. He died in 1866, survived by his wife, who died later. The oldest son, Charles

Guth, born in Herboldsheim October 28, 1828, came with his parents and grew up in Quincy. When sixteen years of age, in 1844, he accompanied his father, Anton Guth, as a member of the Quincy Guards, a German military company under the command of Capt. John Bernhard Schwindeler in the Mormon war. Charles Guth became a marble cutter, which occupation he followed for many years. He also was a musician, and served in a military band during the Civil war. He died in California several years ago. Henry Guth, born in Quincy in 1845, also was a son of Anton and Katherine (Oertle) Guth, was in the grocery business for a number of years and is still among the living. Joseph Guth, the youngest son, born in 1847, was assistant chief of the fire department for some years, and is living here at present.

Michael Peter, born in Riegel, Grandduchy of Baden, in 1800, with his wife, Theresia, nee Schneider, born in Oberbergen, Baden, in 1802, came to America in 1833, where they located in Ohio, but moved to Quincy in 1834. Shortly afterward they settled down on a farm in Melrose Township, where Michael Peter followed farming until his death, September 17, 1873, his wife preceding him in death, March 6, 1868. Agathe, the oldest daughter of Michael and Theresia (Schneider) Peter, was born in Germany February 27, 1829, was married in Quincy to Nicholas Kohl, the wholesale grocer, and died a number of years ago; Theresia, another daughter, also born in Germany, became the wife of Martin Kaltenbach, a cooper, her husband preceded her in death many years ago, while she died later. The sons of Michael and Theresia (Schneider) Peter were: Joseph, born in Germany; Jacob, born in Ohio; William and Charles, born in Melrose Township, where all grew up to manhood. Charles Peter years ago was a member of the firm of Peter & Noth, hatters in Quincy.

William Peter, born in Melrose March 6, 1840, married Emily Kaltenbach, born in Quincy October 7, 1842. Edward W. Peter, son of William and Emily (Kaltenbach) Peter, was born March 9, 1865, attended Payson High School, and was a graduate of the Gem City Business College in 1888. For twenty years he taught school in Fall Creek, Payson and Burton townships, and in 1914 was elected county treasurer of Adams County, a position which he holds at present.

William Andrew Herlemann, with his wife and two sons, Jacob and Nicholas, and four daughters, landed in America in 1832. The family came from Gross-Biberan, Grandduchy of Hessen, and located in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, later they went to Pittsburgh, and finally came to Quincy in the spring of 1834. They soon settled down near Mill Creek in Melrose Township, where they went to farming. In 1851 William Andrew Herlemann died of the cholera, and later his wife followed him in death. Nicholas Herlemann, one of the sons, born April 25, 1811, in Gross-Biberan, on August 7, 1834, married Katherine Sommermann, born April 17, 1811, in Rheinheim, Grand-

duchy of Hessen, who came from the fatherland with the Herlemann family. Nicholas Herlemann for many years followed farming in Melrose Township, and later moved to the city, where he died August 15, 1872, while his wife lived until June 1, 1897, when she departed this life. Children living are: Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, Mrs. Josephine Wessels and William N. Herlemann in this city, and Mrs. Katherine Pfanschmidt in Chicago.

Adolph Kaeltz was born in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, April 19, 1809. His parents being implicated in the revolution of 1830, lost all their possessions. And so Adolph Kaeltz in 1832 was induced to emigrate to America, where he landed in Baltimore; from there he proceeded to York County, Pennsylvania, and in 1834 came to Quincy. Here he married Juliane Delabar, September 17, 1840, the first child of German parents that came to Quincy from the fatherland. Adolph Kaeltz was a carpenter by trade and for many years was engaged in this calling. He also took part in the Mormon war of 1844, as lieutenant of a German military company, the Quincy Guards. In later years he was engaged in the grocery business, and represented the Third Ward in the city council. Adolph Kaeltz died September 18, 1895, aged eighty-six years, while his wife preceded him in death July 18, 1895, she being born May 21, 1822, was aged seventy-three years at the time of her death. Children living are Andrew Kaeltz in Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Julia Vanden Boom in Quincy.

Paul Specht, born in Forchheim, Baden, in 1792, married Theresia Mast, also of Forchheim, where she was born in 1796, being a sister of Michael Mast, the first German who located in Quincy in 1829. In 1834 they came to Quincy with one daughter, Rosina, born in Forchheim, June 6, 1825. Paul Specht died in Quincy in 1853, while his wife lived here until 1864, when she departed this life. The daughter, Rosina, in 1840 was married to Pantaleon Sohm, one of the old pioneers, who came to Quincy in 1839. Paul Specht was a weaver by trade, but did not follow this after his arrival in Quincy, having brought some money from Germany, which kept him and his wife in comfortable circumstances during life.

John Stoeckle, born May 20, 1798, in Herboldsheim, Baden, and his wife Elizabeth, nee Riesterer, also born in Herboldsheim in 1795, came to Quincy in 1834, but soon settled down near Mill Creek south of the city, where they lived on a farm until 1850. Returning to the city, John Stoeckle entered the employment of John Wood, the founder of Quincy, in whose service he remained for many years. John and Elizabeth Riesterer Stoeckle had two daughters, both born in the old fatherland, namely: Elizabeth, who later became the wife of the old pioneer John Conrad Bangert and Antonie, who was married to the pioneer Gustav Meyer. Mrs. John Stoeckle, nee Riesterer, died in 1870, while her husband lived to the high old age of eighty-nine years, departing this life in 1887.

Simon Glass was born October 5, 1811, in the district of Rhenish Bavaria. In the early part of the year 1831 he married Margaret Liebig in Gross-Biberach, Grandduchy of Hessen, she being a pupil of Prof. Justus Liebig, the great German chemist. In the latter part of the year 1834 Simon and Margaret Liebig Glass with their little daughter, Mary Magdalen, born in Gross-Biberach, December 22, 1830, emigrated to America, leaving via Havre in the sailing vessel *De Witt* for New Orleans, where they went aboard of a steamboat and arrived at St. Louis in December. There they were greeted by Jean Philip Bert, a brother-in-law, who had located in St. Louis the previous year, and then accompanied them.

Continuing the trip up the river, their boat was caught in an ice drift about thirty miles from St. Louis. The two brother-in-laws, Bert and Glass, then left the boat and walked to Quincy. Later the boat was rescued from its dangerous position in the ice drift and was able to continue its trip to Quincy. April 18, 1835, another daughter was born to Simon and Margaret Liebig Glass, (named Clara Elizabeth; she later became the wife of John Hermann Dugen. In 1838 the wife of Simon Glass died. Later he married Caroline Borstadt, and a daughter being born to them, was named Julia, who later became the wife of Lambert Hoffmann. He died years ago, and the widow at this writing lives at St. Vincent's Home. A son, William Glass, grew up to manhood, but died in the '70s before his father. Caroline Glass, the youngest daughter, born seventy-three years ago, is a member of the School Sisters of Notre-Dame and has her home in the mother house at Milwaukee, where she celebrated her golden jubilee as a member of that order some time ago. Simon Glass was quite a genius as musician, smith, plasterer, etc. He died July 24, 1879.

John Blikhan was born April 1, 1800, in Spitzthalheim, Grandduchy of Hessen. He married Maria Anna Rupp in 1826, she being born in Wuerttemberg in 1810. Their first son, George, was born in 1827. In 1830 they came to America, locating at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where their second son, John, was born, March 2, 1831. The family came to Quincy in 1834, and soon afterwards settled down near Mill Creek, where John Blikhan, who had been a cooper in the fatherland, went to farming. When the Quincy House, the first hotel in this city, was built in 1838, John Blikhan, who had then worked as hod carrier on the building, got some opportunities he would carry his week's wages home in the shape of tin buttons, the money being a very scarce commodity in those days. On other different occasions John Blikhan, with his team, went to St. Louis to gather time for groceries, as the supply of these articles in Quincy was exhausted. In those days the pioneers—both men and women—wore homespun clothing, woolen goods being scarce, as they were shearing the sheep, spinning the yarn, and weaving the cloth. John Blikhan died in 1879, when he was seventy-nine years of age.

death occurring in 1897. George Blickhan, the son born in Germany, in later years moved to Beardstown, Illinois, where he died. John Blickhan, Jr., who grew up on the farm in this county, gave the writer of this history much interesting information about pioneer life. In his school days he had to walk seven miles to attend school. Wagons were scarce in those days, and of a very primitive construction, the wheels being sawed from the trunks of mighty sycamores. Owing to the scarcity of wagons, sleighs were frequently used for hauling in the summer time. John Blickhan, Jr., married Emma Louisa Lambur, born in Alsace in 1838, who came to Quincy when a young girl. For a number of years John Blickhan lived in the city, where he proved himself quite a genius at different trades, as painter, smith, machinist, carpenter, plasterer, etc., building houses and doing all the work himself. He also built a boat, propelled by an engine, using naphtha as motive power. At one time he conducted a carriage factory.

John and Louisa (Lambur) Blickhan had quite a family of children, the following still among the living at this writing: Julius Blickhan in Kansas City, Missouri, was in the dry goods business, and has retired. Edward Blickhan is in the installment business in Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Alois Blickhan, born in Quincy June 25, 1866, was educated in the schools of this city and later attended the Gem City Business College, where he completed a course. He also learned the printer's trade in the office of a job printing company, and later worked in several states. While working at his trade in St. Joseph, Missouri, about 1887, he became interested in some medical works and while reading these, formed the determination to become a member of the medical fraternity. Accordingly he went to Chicago and matriculated in the Rush Medical College, working in a printing office in order to pay his expenses there for two years. In 1890 he entered the Keokuk Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated from the latter institution in the spring of 1891. Prior to going to Keokuk, he was clerk in Hotel Duncan, Burlington, Iowa, and thus as a printer and hotel clerk he earned the funds necessary to meet the expenses of his college course. He now is established as a practicing physician in Quincy. October 3, 1900, he married Miss Antonine Duker, a daughter of John Hermann and Clara Elizabeth (Glass) Duker. They have two sons, Norbert and Arthur. The other children of John and Louisa (Lambur) Blickhan were: Albert Blickhan, blacksmith, in Kansas City, Missouri; Otto Blickhan, upholsterer, in Kansas City, Missouri; Oscar, lecturer in medical colleges, St. Louis, Missouri; Raymond, in a notion business, New York City. And two daughters: Mrs. A. B. Wells in New York City; and Miss Mathilda Blickhan, in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Jean Philip Bert, born in Haan, near Darmstadt, Grandduchy of Hessen, December 28, 1804, was among the early pioneers who came to Quincy in 1834. He was a descendant of the Huguenots, who,

being persecuted in France, found refuge and new homes in different parts of Germany, where they founded settlements and lived according to their tenets. These settlements proved beneficial to Germany, as new industries were brought to that country by the French refugees, who had been persecuted in their own country. Jean Philip Bert's parents were Jean Louis and Katherine (Bermond) Bert of Rohrbach, Germany, who in the course of time moved to Haan, where their son was born, as stated above. Haan, Rohrbach and Wenbach were three suburban towns of Darmstadt, the capital of the Grandduchy of Hessen.

In 1828 Jean Philip Bert married Elizabeth Barbara Liebig, born in Gross-Biberan, in 1808, and a cousin of the great German chemist, Prof. Justus Liebig. In 1832 they crossed the Atlantic, and landed at Baltimore, from where they proceeded to Hagerstown, Maryland, and in 1833 moved westward, part of the way overland, part of the way by river, coming down the Ohio and then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where they remained until the next year, when Simon Glass, a brother-in-law, with his wife and little daughter arrived by boat, and were greeted by Jean Philip Bert, who accompanied them up stream, intending to locate in Quincy. Thirty miles north of St. Louis the boat was caught in a drift of ice and could not go any farther. Jean Philip Bert and Simon Glass then left the boat, declaring that they would make their way to Quincy afoot. When they got to the place known as Marion City, where they had intended to stop over night, and Bert learned that it was a slave-mart, where human beings were bought and sold, he declared he would not tarry in such a town, and so they walked over the ice of the Mississippi and made their way to Quincy, where they remained. Later the boat with the family of Simon Glass on board was rescued from its dangerous position in the ice drift and came to Quincy. Jean Philip Bert, who in the meantime had decided to locate here, purchased a lot on Fourth Street, between Maine and Jersey streets, where he had a four-room house erected. Being a tailor by trade he opened a merchant tailoring establishment. Beside this there were three other tailor shops in Quincy in 1835, one of them conducted by Louis Cosson, probably of ancient Celtic extraction, who had bought out Michael Mast, another by H. B. Swartz (Schwartz), and one by S. Leachman. Jean Philip Bert died in 1860 and his wife in 1875.

J. Philip Bert, the oldest son of Jean Philip and Elizabeth Barbara (Liebig) Bert, was born in Gross-Biberan, December 28, 1829, came to Quincy with his parents, grew up in this city, was educated in the schools of the town and learned the tailor's trade from his father. In the course of time he married Fannie S. Brown. After the death of his father he continued the tailoring business until 1900, when he retired from business. Some years ago he died, while his wife is still among the living.

Jean Philip and Elizabeth Barbara (Liebig) Bert had a daughter born to them in November, 1833, while they were still at sea on board

of the sailing vessel *Leontine*. This daughter was named *Leontine* after the vessel on board of which they spent eleven weeks crossing the Atlantic, reaching Baltimore in December. *Leontine* grew to womanhood in Quincy and in the course of time became the wife of Frederick J. Reinecker, for many years prominent as contractor and builder.

John L. Bert, the second son of Jean Philip and Elizabeth Barbara (Liebig) Bert, was born in St. Louis April 7, 1835, and was brought to Quincy by his mother when three months old, on July 4th of said year. He grew up in Quincy, acquired his education in public and private schools, and when fourteen years of age entered night school to prepare himself for the business world by learning bookkeeping. He then accepted a position as clerk in a dry goods store. Later entering the employ of Henry Root, he remained with him until 1865, when the latter sold his business to the newly organized firm of Shinn, Bert & Hill; still later, after the death of Mr. Shinn the firm continued as Bert & Hill, until in 1871 Mr. Bert bought Mr. Hill's interest, conducting the carpet business for years until he finally retired. In 1860 John L. Bert married Mary E. Fox, a daughter of Oliver H. Fox, a farmer who came to Adams County from Massachusetts in 1838. One son, Harry Leon, was born to them June 9, 1863; he in the course of time married Nannie Williams, who died March, 1903, leaving three children: Mary, now Mrs. Neal Monroe, Elizabeth and Archie. John L. Bert died January 21, 1918.

Other children of Jean Philip and Elizabeth Barbara (Liebig) Bert were: Emilie, who was married to William Abel, March 27, 1864, and died five years ago. George Oswald Bert, who became a machinist, served in the Tenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, and later married Caroline Tribbe; his wife died many years ago, while he is still among the living, also a daughter, Lillian, the wife of Edward Donahue, in Quincy. Christian Bert, who served in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, is a music teacher, and married Sophronia Worth; he, with his wife, resides in Parkinson, Indiana. Daniel Bert, the youngest son of Jean Philip and Elizabeth Barbara (Liebig) Bert, for many years with his brother, John L. Bert, is at present living in Quincy, remaining single.

Adam Schmitt was born September 25, 1805, in Georgheim on the Bergstrasse, Grandduchy of Hessen, and came to America in 1831, landing at Baltimore. From there he went to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade as a cabinetmaker at \$1 per day. In the year following he married Marie Margaret Herlemann, born in Gross-Biberau, Grandduchy of Hessen, August 12, 1808, who had come to America with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Andrew Herlemann, in 1832. Later the family moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Adam Schmitt erected a furniture factory, which

was destroyed by fire. Having lost almost everything, Adam Schmitt and the Herlemann family decided to go west. The party, consisting of fifteen persons, came down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River by boat, landing at St. Louis, from where they went overland to Belleville, Illinois, where relatives of the Herlemann family lived. Then Adam Schmitt and William Diekhut, who had accompanied the party from Pittsburgh, started out afoot looking for a suitable place to settle down. They came to what now is St. Charles, Missouri, but did not like the surroundings. Wandering to the shore of the Mississippi, they hailed a boat northward bound and came to Quincy, at that time a town of several hundred inhabitants. Adam Schmitt rented a loghouse at Third and Hampshire streets, with one room on the ground floor and one room above under the roof, to which the denizens had to ascend by means of a ladder. Returning to St. Louis with the next boat, Adam Schmitt went to Belleville and brought the party, consisting of fifteen persons, to Quincy, where all had to accommodate themselves to that loghouse with the two apartments. This was in April, 1834. William Andrew Herlemann, the father-in-law of Adam Schmitt, soon afterward took his family to the country, where they settled down near Mill Creek in Melrose.

Adam Schmitt soon acquired a piece of ground at Tenth and Broadway, where he erected a dwelling and a workshop, and began to make furniture. In this workshop the first mass was read in Quincy by a Catholic missionary, Adam Schmitt at that time being Catholic, while his wife and her family were Lutherans. Later he erected a brick building on Fourth Street, between Maine and Jersey streets. Finally he located on Hampshire, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he conducted a furniture store until he retired from business. Adam Schmitt died in 1885, while his wife departed this life in 1889.

Adam and Marie Margaret (Herlemann) Schmitt had three sons, who became prominent, especially during the Civil war. John Adam Schmitt, born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1833, assisted his father in business until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, being elected as second lieutenant, and serving nearly three years, when he was severely wounded at the Battle of Missionary Ridge and received an honorable discharge as first lieutenant. Later he went west, locating at Helena, Montana, where he still lives.

GEN. WILLIAM A. SCHMITT

William A. Schmitt, born in Quincy, June 30, 1839, at the beginning of the Civil war rallied to the first call of President Lincoln, serving three months as first sergeant of Company E, Tenth Illinois Infantry. Then he came home and recruited Company A, a German company, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, being elected as captain of the company, serving through the whole war, and taking

part in all the engagements of the regiment. At the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry suffered heavy losses. Roberts, the commander of the brigade, fell, also Colonel Harrington, commander of the Twenty-seventh, consequently William A. Schmitt, who then was major of the regiment, had to assume command. He soon saw that in following the retreating enemy, the troops under his command had gotten into ambush. To save his men, he gave orders to retreat, which was carried out successfully. When they reached the headquarters of General Rosecrans at the Murfreesboro and Nashville Pike, their ammunition was exhausted. To save the headquarters, a bayonet charge was ordered, the enemy repulsed and thus the day saved for the Union army. General Rosecrans issued a general order the next day, especially thanking those men for their bravery. At the close of the war William A. Schmitt received an honorable discharge as brevet brigadier general. After the war Gen. William A. Schmitt held a position in the postal department in Quincy for a number of years, and later moved to Chicago, where he held a similar position until his death fourteen years ago.

Philip Leonard Schmitt, the youngest son of Adam and Marie Margaret (Herlemann) Schmitt, born in Quincy in 1845, also served in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, which, pursuant to a call of President Lincoln, was organized and mustered into service June 5, 1864, to serve for 100 days. Ex-Governor John Wood, the founder of Quincy, was colonel of the regiment. Philip Leonard Schmitt was selected as corporal of Company A. After the war he removed west and died in Denver, Colorado, four years ago. One daughter of Adam and Marie Margaret (Herlemann) Schmitt is living in Quincy, Mrs. Mary L. Miller, wife of George F. Miller, for many years in business, now retired.

The Pfanschmidt family was among the early pioneers of this county, and their history is very interesting, as the established records of the family date back to the Thirty Years' war. In January, 1901, the writer of this narrative called on Mrs. Johanna M. Jansen, widow of the early pioneer Frederiek William Jansen, for information about the Pfanschmidt family, she being one of the descendants. Mrs. Jansen had in her possession some of the old pewter ware, made by her ancestors in former centuries. The name originally was written Pfannenschmidt, designating the trade they followed, namely, making pans, plates, cups, pitchers, teapots, etc., out of pewter and other metal. Mrs. Jansen also had a book, published in Berlin in 1896, by some members of the family in that city, giving a complete history of the family. From this book the writer gleaned the following data:

Andreas Pfannenschmidt lived during the Thirty Years' war in Eickendorf near Kalbe on the River Saale. He was a judge of the court and also a farmer. His son bore the same name as the father, was a master of his trade and as such became a citizen of Kalbe. The

grandson of the first mentioned Andreas Pfannenschmidt was born in Kalbe April 13, 1759, received the name Christian Frederick, and changed his family name to Pfannschmidt. Later he moved to Erfurt, where he married Carolina Rosina Reinhardt, the daughter of a master coppersmith. On February 21, 1791, a son was born to them, who was named Christian Henry Philip. Christian Frederick Pfannschmidt transferred his business to Muehlhausen, Thuringia. Here the name was changed to Pfanschmidt.

Gottfried Sebastian Pfanschmidt, born October 26, 1792, in Muehlhausen, was a tanner by trade. For three years he served in General Bluecher's army, and fought in the battles of Leipzig and Waterloo. He married Eva Elizabeth Kleinschmidt, born in Muehlhausen, February 22, 1794. In 1834 the family came to America, landing at Baltimore. From there they traveled overland by wagon, crossing the Allegheny Mountains. In Pittsburgh they were detained for thirteen weeks, until the Ohio River was open to navigation in the spring. They then traveled by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where the children remained until the parents found a suitable place to locate. Arriving in Quincy December 1, 1834, the place made a favorable impression on Mrs. Pfanschmidt, and so they settled here. The children were sent for and by Christmas all the members of the family were in Quincy, where they remained during the winter, which was a very severe one, making their home in an old frame house on the bluff, west of Third Street. In the following spring Gottfried Sebastian Pfanschmidt acquired 160 acres of land from the Government seven miles east of the city near Mill Creek, in Ellington Township, where he settled down and went to farming, ploughing the land with oxen. In the course of time he became very successful as farmer. Gottfried Sebastian Pfanschmidt died in Quincy, April 8, 1847, while his wife lived thirty years longer, her death occurring June 2, 1877.

The children of Gottfried Sebastian and Eva Elizabeth (Kleinschmidt) Pfanschmidt were: Marie Eleonore, born in Muehlhausen, January 12, 1819, died in Quincy September 25, 1835; Emilie Pauline, the first wife of the pioneer Frederick William Jansen, died in Quincy July 10, 1851; Herman Christian, born in Muehlhausen March 8, 1825, followed farming, residing on the home farm until 1884, when he retired, moving to Quincy in 1884. His wife was Charlotte, nee Meise, born in Germany March 19, 1826, and came to Adams County with her parents, who were among the early pioneers; December 10, 1847, she was married to Herman Christian Pfanschmidt. Their children were: Edward, merchant in Chicago; William, who with his brother George remained on the home farm; Pauline, the wife of J. Louis Pfau of Chicago; Laura; Mrs. William Hirth; and Otilia, who died in her infancy. Herman Christian Pfanschmidt died in Quincy April 18, 1899, his wife died in Chicago October 21, 1898.

Johanna Mathilde Pfanschmidt, born in Muehlhausen September 25, 1829, came to Quincy in 1834 with her parents, and in the course

of time was married to Frederick William Jansen, one of the pioneers of Quincy, who preceded her in death in 1871. She died about ten years ago.

Charles Christopher Pfanschmidt, born in Muehlhausen, January 31, 1831, the youngest son of Gottfried Sebastian and Eva Elizabeth (Kleinschmidt) Pfanschmidt, grew up on the home farm. When twenty years of age he came in possession of eighty acres of his father's farm, and later acquired more land, being very successful as farmer. He married Mary Limb, born in England in 1833, daughter of James and Anna (Todd) Limb, who came to this county in 1839, locating on a farm in Ellington. Charles Christopher and Anna (Limb) Pfanschmidt, who both have departed this life, had ten children: Henry, Charles A. and Fred Pfanschmidt, sons, and Mrs. Louisa Knollenberg, Mrs. Hannah Niekamp, Mrs. Clara Ebert, Mrs. Mary Geisel, Mrs. Elizabeth Petrie, Mrs. Ida Cook and Minnie Pfanschmidt, daughters.

John Philip Schanz, born in the year 1800 in Lichtenberg, Grand-duchy of Hessen, and his wife, Dorothea, nee Merker, born in Gross-Biberau, Grandduchy of Hessen, emigrated to America in 1830, locating in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1834 they came to Quincy and soon settled near Mill Creek, where they went to farming. John Philip Schanz was a powerful man, of extraordinary strength, as the writer of this narrative was repeatedly assured years ago by persons who were neighbors of the man, having known him for years, and thus had an opportunity to form his intimate acquaintance. According to the statements of eye witnesses, John Philip Schanz could lift up a barrel of cider, drink out of the bung-hole, and then place the barrel in a wagon, the end-gate having been taken out. One day Henry Schuchmann, a farmer living near Mill Creek, was hauling a load of wood to town, his wagon was mired in the road, when John Philip Schanz came along, put his shoulder under the rear axle and raised the wagon with the wood up out of the rut, so that Schuchmann could proceed with his team. One evening at dusk, while John Philip Schanz was walking along the bottom road south of Quincy, he was met by a bear, that came from the jungle, Bruin rising up on his hind feet, while Schanz retreated behind a tree to escape the embrace of the beast; the bear at the same time with his paws reached around the tree, not much more than a sapling, when Schanz, under the spur of the moment, grabbed the bear's paws, holding them with his vise-like grip; several friends, who happened to come along the road about at that time, came to the rescue of Schanz, and found that both paws of the bear were broken. A very severe storm passed over the Mill Creek region one day, raising the roof off the log cabin of George Philip Beilstein, who lived near the creek, the roof being shoved out of place. Beilstein appealed to his neighbors for help, to put the roof back into its former position; among the eight men that came was John Philip Schanz, and while seven men lifted one end of the roof, Schanz alone

raised the other end. The foregoing are only a few of the instances as they were related many years ago, proving the herculean strength of the man.

The wife of John Philip Schanz having died in 1845, he in 1848 married the widow Henrietta Hellermann, nee Letz, of Muehlhausen, Thuringia. He died in 1854, and his second wife also died many years ago.

Henry Schanz, the eldest son of John Philip and Dorothea (Merker) Schanz, was born in 1844, and grew up on the home place near Mill Creek. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in Company A, the German company of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, in which he served for three years, taking part in the many battles, in which his regiment was engaged. At the Battle of Stone River he was struck on the head by the fragment of a shell and left for dead on the battlefield, but later regaining consciousness, fell into the hands of the enemy; being paroled, he soon was exchanged, returned to his regiment and served until his term of enlistment expired, when he was elected as first lieutenant of Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, an entirely German regiment. After the war Henry Schanz married Anna Jansen, daughter of one of the pioneers of Adams County. They live on their farm near Mill Creek at present. William Schanz, the youngest son of John Philip Schanz, lives in Quincy, he being a cigarmaker by occupation. Two daughters of John Philip and Dorothea (Merker) Schanz, who were born in this county, were married to pioneers, the eldest to Frederick Pfeiffer, a farmer near Mill Creek, the other to Arnold Michels, a contractor and builder in Quincy.

Philip Amen, born 1809 in the Grandduchy of Hessen, and his wife, Magdalen, nee Hagen, also born in the Grandduchy of Hessen, 1817, came to Adams County in 1834, where they went to farming in McKee Township, living on the farm for forty years, until the death of Mrs. Amen in 1885, her husband departing this life in 1886. Frank Amen, a son of Philip and Magdalen (Hagen) Amen, was born March 10, 1843, in McKee Township. He married Marie Gruber, born in 1850 in the principality of Kurhessen, who came to this county with her parents in 1852, her mother dying in 1875, her father in 1883. Lawrence Amen, a son of Frank and Magdalen (Hagen) Amen, is at present coroner of Adams County.

John Frederick Steinbeck, born March 28, 1811, in Osnabrueck, Hanover, was a cooper by trade and came to this country in 1831, where he married Louisa Barbara Roff, born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, October 20, 1815. In 1834 they came to Ursa Township in this county, where they at first lived on Lemuel Frazier's farm, 2½ miles southeast of the Village of Ursa. Later Mr. Steinbeck bought a farm at Ursa, containing about 250 acres, which he cultivated. He also conducted a cooper shop, and employed as many as sixteen men at a

time, making pork barrels for C. M. Pomeroy, the pork packer in Quincy. In the fall of 1862 John Frederick Steinbeck packed many barrels of apples, and also prepared a big amount of applebutter, which he stored in C. M. Pomeroy's pork house during the winter, to be sent south in the spring of 1863, and it must have been a large amount, for the freight bill was \$1,800. Taking everything into consideration, there was a great risk connected with the venture, the uncertainty of navigation on the Mississippi, etc. The shipment was intended for Vicksburg, where General Grant at that time had an army of 71,000 men; the actual siege of the city began May 18, 1863, and on July 4th the place surrendered. When Steinbeck's shipment finally arrived at its destination, Grant's army had left for other fields, and the goods spoiled on account of the hot weather, causing a great loss. John Frederick Steinbeck died March 14, 1878, and his wife followed him in death, April 12, 1902.

The children of John Frederick and Louisa Barbara (Roff) Steinbeck were: Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, who died several years ago near Joplin, Missouri; Joseph Ludwig Steinbeck, in Mendon, Missouri; James Steinbeck, who served in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, after which he settled down in Missouri, and in 1876 was killed by a man by the name of Winton; Louisa, wife of Joseph Ralph, Mendon, Missouri; Frederick William Steinbeck, who from 1897 until 1903 was postmaster at Ursa, and at present resides in Quincy; Christiane Adelheid, wife of William Hendry, Maryville, Missouri; Alexander David Steinbeck, proprietor of a sheep ranch at Burdette, Colorado; Mary Catherine, wife of Rev. William Blanke, Lutheran minister in Davenport, Iowa; and John Frederick Steinbeck, in Le Grande, Oregon.

Damian Hauser, born September 27, 1803, in Constance, or Kostnitz, City of Baden, on the Lake of Constance, came to America in 1833, landing at New Orleans, locating in Quincy in 1834. His first wife, Katherine Groninger, was born in Amoltern, Baden, and died after a number of years of wedded life. Later he married Juliane Steinagel, born in the Grandduchy of Hesse, who came to Quincy in the early '40s. Damian Hauser in the course of time became prominent in public life; he served as registrar and receiver of the United States landoffice in Quincy, and was repeatedly elected as harbor-master, during a period when traffic on the upper Mississippi was very lively and the office of great importance. In the Mormon war he served as lieutenant. Damian Hauser was an intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas, who often was a guest at his home. For many years he conducted a store at Front and Maine streets, and furnished all kinds of supplies for steamboats. In 1874 he moved to Denver, Colorado, where he died June 24, 1895, while his wife followed him in death June 12, 1901. Two sons, Damian and John, moved to Chicago, while another son, George, located in Silver City, New Mexico. Three

daughters, Mrs. J. Q. Naylor, Mrs. A. G. Hood and Miss Julia Hauser, all made their home in Denver, Colorado.

Christian Ruoff, born in Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, a descendant of Huguenots, who were persecuted in France and found refuge in Germany, came to this country in 1834. On the sailing vessel which brought him to this country, he became acquainted with Franciska Mast, born in Forelheim, Baden, and later married her in Quincy. For a number of years he was in business in this city, and in 1844 took part in the Mormon war. During the "gold fever" of 1849 Christian Ruoff went overland to California, where he located, and his family followed him in 1852. He conducted a sawmill in California, and, while swimming across the American River on horseback, contracted a cold, causing an ailment which terminated in death the latter part of the '50s. The family lived in Petaluma and Stockton, California. Mrs. Ruoff died eighteen years ago. One son, John Ruoff, conducted a general store at Fort Ross on the Pacific, where two daughters, Marie and Franciska, also made their home.

SETTLERS OF 1835

Among the early German pioneers of Quincy was John Hobrecker, for many years an inhabitant of this city. The history of his family reads like a romance. His father, John Casper Hobrecker, born in the year 1772 in Hamm, Westphalia, was a machinist by trade and came to America at the beginning of the last century. Landing in New York, he soon made the acquaintance of Robert Fulton, the builder of the first serviceable steamboat, the Clermont, and the two men became intimate friends, which may be accounted for by the fact that John Casper Hobrecker was an expert mechanic and machinist. When Fulton in 1807 made the first really successful long voyage by steam up the Hudson, he asked Hobrecker to accompany him. John Casper Hobrecker served in the War of 1812 against the British. After that war he returned to his home in Westphalia, where he in 1816 met Mary Ann Stephenson and married her. She was born in Sunderland, County of Durham, England, and was a niece of George Stephenson of Newcastle, the builder of the first railroad in England.

JOHN HOBRECKER AND CHIEF KEOKUK

John Hobrecker, the son, who gave the facts related here to the writer of this narrative, was born in Hamm, Westphalia, in 1817. In 1833 John Casper Hobrecker decided to come to America for the second time, accompanied by his son John, landing at Baltimore in July, where they saw President Andrew Jackson riding along the street on horseback. Leaving Baltimore, they crossed the Alleghenies by wagon to Pittsburgh, where they boarded a steamboat, going down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers to Beardstown,

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at that time a prosperous place owing to the lively river traffic prevailing in those days. Then they went overland to Hancock County, Illinois, where they located at Dallas, settling down on eighty acres of land which John Casper Holbrecker had acquired. There it was there they first came in contact with Indians, about which John Holbrecker made the following interesting statement: "At Dallas I had the honor to make the acquaintance of Keckuk, the famous chief of the Sau and Fox Indians, who with his four wives, his daughter Sus-Ra-Zee, and twenty braves, had started on a journey to visit the great White-Father in Washington. The party had gone into camp at Dallas for a short time, and father and I were allowed to sleep in the wigwam of Chief Keckuk for a week, while we were building our log cabin. The Indians carried many stags attached to their belts besides other trophies. Being young and of a romantic disposition, I took a great interest in those Indians, especially in Sus-Ra-Zee, the chief's daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen summers, confessed my love to her and asked her to marry me. She referred me to her father, the chief.

"It was on a Sunday morning, when the chief and his braves were engaged in play. A number of marbles were rolled in a hollow pumpkin and then thrown out on a target spread on the ground, similar to throwing dice, considerable hilarity prevailing during the game. Then I summoned up sufficient courage to ask Chief Keckuk for his daughter. He looked at the matter from a business standpoint, asking how many farms, horses and oxen I possessed. I pointed to the eighty acres of land my father owned. But this did not seem to appeal to the chief, for he demanded eight hundred dollars in cash, and as the whole amount of my cash consisted only of a Mexican quarter, I did not get the girl."

The writer of this story, inquiring about the character of the Indians in those days, John Holbrecker continued: "I being proficient as a mechanician, having learned the trade in the fatherland, an Indian came to me one day with the request to repair the broken main-spring of his rifle. I replaced the spring by a new one, asking five for my services. But the redskin shrugged his shoulders, giving me to understand that he didn't have a red cent. What should I do? I couldn't scalp him, and so I had to let him go. Yet, there was an honest heart beating in the bosom of that red man, for three months later he again appeared with a fine turkey, which he gave to me for my work. Only once I had occasion to shoot at an Indian, the circumstances being as follows: We lived near the banks of the Mississippi, and I had set a fishing net in the river. The next morning early I asked my father to look after the net. Shortly after father had gone, I heard him loudly call for help. Grabbing a shotgun, which hung on the wall, I rushed out and saw father wrestling with a big Indian, who was trying to snatch the silver-rimmed spectacles that father used. I raised my shotgun, looking for an opportunity to hit the Indian's hide with a load of shot without injuring father.

Suddenly the Indian got a glimpse of me and the gun, and loosing his hold on father, with one great leap disappeared in the water, diving under like a duck at the moment when I fired, missing him. Some distance from shore he appeared on the surface, giving me the laugh as he swam away. And—I can say—I was glad that I had missed him.”

John Casper Hobrecker died at Dallas in 1834, aged sixty-two years, and his son John, in company with his mother, who had joined her husband and son after they had located in Hancock County, came to Quincy in 1835, making their home here. John Hobrecker was quite a genius in his days in different callings as an engraver, marble cutter, manufacturer of iron railings and fences. Later he studied chemistry, producing aluminum, but failed to get a patent-right in time to secure his invention. He also gave considerable attention to the study of geology, making good use of his knowledge in this branch in western mines for a period of ten years, being very successful.

During the latter part of the '50s John Hobrecker edited the Illinois Courier, a German political paper published in Quincy. This was in the campaign when Isaac N. Morris and Jackson Grimshaw were rival candidates for Congress.

John Hobrecker married Marie Schrader, born in Elberfeld, Prussia. She died in 1890. Her husband followed her in death in 1912. One son, John Hobrecker, Jr., for years has been engaged as a jobber in stoves, in which business he has made a fortune, being one of the most successful dealers in this country. He at present resides in Alhambra, California.

Conrad Henry Waldhaus was born in Klein-Bilerau, Grand-duchy of Hessen, December 26, 1790. On June 15, 1815, he married Elizabeth Dorothea Goebel, born March 21, 1788. The couple left the fatherland May 1, 1831, for America, landing at Baltimore, proceeding to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where they resided for two years; coming west, they located in St. Louis, and in 1835 came to Quincy. Later they settled down near Mill Creek, following farming. Mrs. Waldhaus died October 30, 1841, while her husband, Conrad H. Waldhaus, lived for many years, his death occurring March 19, 1875. Marie Magdalene, a daughter of Conrad H. and Elizabeth Dorothea (Goebel) Waldhaus, born June 1, 1827, was married to Michael Loos, one of the pioneers near Mill Creek.

Among the early German pioneers was Frederick William Jansen, born July 19, 1815, in Leichlingen, Prussia, Germany. His parents followed farming in the fatherland, where they spent their entire lives. Frederick William Jansen attended the schools of his native country until he was fourteen years of age, when he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for about six years, becoming a master workman in his chosen calling. Then he came to America, where he was a resident of St. Louis for a short period.

after which he came to Quincy in 1835, intending to make this his home for life. In the winter of 1835 he went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he worked at his trade until the following spring, when he returned to Quincy and secured a position with George Wood, proprietor of a furniture business. After working several years as journeyman, he in 1838 opened a furniture factory of his own on Maine, between Sixth and Seventh streets, using horse power to run the machinery for wood turning. Ten years later, in 1848, he moved his factory to Maine, between Fourth and Fifth streets, using steam as motive power. In 1850 he again moved his furniture works to Jersey, between Sixth and Seventh streets, which he conducted with great success until his death, January 29, 1871. In the course of time Frederick William Jansen became prominent in public life, representing the Second Ward in the city council in 1840, in 1858 and in 1859. He was twice married, his first wife being Emily Pauline Pfanschmidt, born November 2, 1820, daughter of the early pioneer, Gottfried Sebastian Pfanschmidt, and she died July 10, 1851; later he married Johanna Mathilde Pfanschmidt, born September 25, 1829, she being a sister of his first wife, her death occurring ten years ago. Children of Frederick William Jansen were: Frederick G., born November 11, 1839, who married Amanda K. Elliott, and after the death of his father became president of the F. W. Jansen Furniture Company; he died eight years ago and his wife with her son and daughter live in Deming, New Mexico. Charles C. Jansen, born September 11, 1841, also was in the furniture business; he married Mary Livingston, and they reside in Quincy. Albert W. Jansen, born in 1848, was in the furniture business, and married Mary Murphy of Dallas, Texas; they later located in Lincoln, Nebraska, where Albert Jansen died about nine years ago, while his widow still resides there. Two daughters of Frederick William Jansen are still among the living: namely, Amelia E., who became the wife of Christian Schultheis, a druggist, who died December 29, 1916, having retired from active business, the widow at present residing in Quincy. Madora T., the youngest daughter, was married to George Postel, proprietor of a large mill in Mascoutah, Illinois. Mr. Postel died several years ago, the widow with two sons surviving, Philip, the eldest, together with his uncle, conducting the milling business, while the other, F. William Postel, is connected with a bond investment company in St. Louis.

Joseph Mast, Sr., and his wife Helen, nee Fendrich, both born in Forelheim, Baden, came to Quincy in 1835, accompanied by their sons John and Casper Mast. They also were the parents of Joseph Mast, who, as mentioned before in this history, had come to Quincy in 1834, and not being pleased with conditions as he found them here, wrote a long letter to his parents, advising them to stay in their old home in Germany. But as the parents had sold their possessions in Forelheim, they decided to come and take things as they were in

the new world at that time. Joseph Mast, Sr., died in 1858, his wife having preceded him in death in 1851.

Casper Mast, born July 6, 1816, in Forchheim, Baden, left the fatherland September 29, 1834, accompanying his parents, Joseph and Helen (Fendrich) Mast. The voyage across the Atlantic must have been tedious, for they did not reach Quincy until March 13, 1835. February 22, 1841, Casper Mast married Rosina Dold, who was born in Schelingen, Baden, in 1818, and came to Quincy with her parents, Aloys Dold and wife, in 1839. For twenty-five years Casper Mast lived on a farm in Melrose Township, until 1860, when he retired from active life, his son, Christian Frederick Mast, remaining on the farm, where he was born January 15, 1850. In February, 1870, he married Mary E. Freese, daughter of William Freese of Quincy. She died a number of years ago. Christian Frederick Mast is still among the living, with the following children: William, ice cream manufacturer in Quincy; Benjamin, Casper, Lawrence, Christian and Clarence Mast, all farmers; and one daughter, who is married and lives in Fort Madison, Iowa.

Casper and Rosina (Dold) Mast had two daughters, Anna, who was born August 4, 1843, and was married to Joseph Heckle in 1860; Victoria, born in 1854, and in 1871 became the wife of Benjamin Heckle. The wife of Casper Mast died October 22, 1878, and he later married the widow, Marie Fackler. In August, 1889, Casper Mast departed this life, and the widow later became the wife of Mayor John A. Steinbach.

Henry Grimm, born October 3, 1803, in Weiler, Alsace, married Rosina Ruff, who also was born in Weiler, Alsace, in 1808. They emigrated to America in 1834, landing in New York City, where they remained one year, when they left for the west, traveling up the Hudson River, then by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, New York, from where they crossed Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio, then again by way of the Ohio Canal to the Ohio River, where they took passage on a boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers to Quincy, landing here in 1835, making this city their home. Henry Grimm was a carpenter by trade and was engaged as contractor and builder for many years. Together with the old pioneer, Anton Delabar, he built and conducted the first sawmill in Quincy at the creek on Delaware near Third Street. He also took part in the Mormon war as a member of the Quincy Guards, a German military company. Henry Grimm died September 3, 1893, his wife having preceded him in death several years before. Henry Grimm, Jr., born in Quincy April 19, 1836, the first son of Henry and Rosina (Ruff) Grimm, learned the boiler maker's trade and for many years conducted a boiler works in this city, which after his death was conducted by his sons, Henry J., William T. and Louis Grimm. Other children of Henry and Rosina (Ruff) Grimm were: Charles and Casper, sons, and Rosina and Lucy, daughters.

John Schell, born in Erbweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, 1787, learned the blacksmith's trade. Then he served under Napoleon the First for eleven years. During the latter's campaign in Spain John Schell was taken prisoner by the enemy. The Spaniards treated him in a brutal manner, only releasing him under the condition that he enlist in the British army. Although this went against the grain with John Schell, he complied with the conditions, and the British sent him to Canada, where he served three years. Being released, he returned to his home in Bavaria. In 1817 John Schell married Barbara Zwick, who was born in Bruchweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, April 4, 1799. A daughter being born to them, May 2, 1819, she was named Appolonia, and in 1838 became the wife of John A. Roth in Quincy. One son, John, was born to John and Barbara (Zwick) Schell, June 25, 1821, in Dann, Rhenish Bavaria. Later John Schell, Sr., went to Havre, France, where he resided for seven years, as overseer and superintending the transfer of freight to and from the ships. During that period, in the year 1830, a son was born to them who was named Peter. In Havre it was where John Schell, Sr., became acquainted with the great American author, Washington Irving. The latter took a fancy to the little son, John, whom he took along to New York, the father consenting. But the boy's mother became uneasy about her son and so John Schell, Sr., had to take a special trip to New York, to bring the boy back. In those days trips across the ocean required many weeks, and when John Schell arrived in New York, he learned that Washington Irving was on his return trip to Havre with the boy. John Schell, Sr., and family came to America in 1831, locating in New York City. There a daughter was born to them November 25, 1833; she was named Philippine, and later was married to John Schwietring, a molder, in Quincy; her husband died many years ago, while she is still living, with the following sons: John, Edward, George, Rome and Frederick Sweetring, the name having been changed some to conform with the English pronunciation; and two daughters, Cecelia, wife of John Worth, and Edith, widow of Charles Foster, live in this city.

In 1835 John Schell and family left New York for the west, coming by way of Buffalo, New York, then across Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio, thence by canal to the Ohio River, by boat down this river and up the Mississippi to Quincy. Here another daughter was born to John and Barbara (Zwick) Schell, Marie Anna, who in the course of time became the wife of Casper Jenner, a stonecutter. And another son, George, was born in Quincy in 1839. John Schell, Sr., together with Simon Glass, conducted a smith-shop at Sixth and Kentucky streets. In later years he became city weigh-master, and had charge of the city scales at the old market house, Third and Hampshire streets. February 15, 1864, John Schell died, aged seventy-seven years, while his widow lived for many years, departing this life in 1891, at the high old age of ninety-two years.

John Schell, Jr., the eldest son of John and Barbara (Zwick)

Schell, born June 25, 1821, became prominent in public life in Quincy. He served in the German Guards during the Mormon war, represented the Sixth Ward in the city council for three years in succession, 1857, 1858 and 1859, also served as justice of the peace. For many years he was prominent in business, conducting a distillery north of the city. His wife was Cecelia Suppiger, born May 2, 1822, in Sursee, Canton Luzerne, Switzerland. John Schell, Jr., died December 25, 1875, and his wife lived until August 2, 1897, when she departed this life. Two daughters survive, Miss Cecelia Schell, for many years a music teacher, at present in the Anna Brown Home, and Miss Emilie Schell, for a number of years teacher in the public schools; also three sons, Edward Schell, Los Angeles, California, Irving Schell, Chicago, Illinois, and William Schell, St. Louis, Missouri.

Peter Schell, born in Havre, France, came to Quincy with his parents. Here he married Sophia Sanders, who was born in Germany eighty-two years ago, and came to this city with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Aschemann, early in life. Peter Schell died fifty-nine years ago. The widow is still among the living, and one son, Peter Schell, member of the firm of Schell & Kroner, tanners and sheet metal workers.

George Schell, born in Quincy in 1839, grew up in this city, where he for years conducted teaming, became prominent in public life and was elected as street commissioner. In 1860 he married Anna Marie Ertel, who was born in Neuburg on the Rhine in 1839, and had come to Quincy with her parents, George and Elizabeth (Zoller) Ertel, in 1849, when she was ten years of age. George Schell died about thirty-eight years ago, his widow surviving him. Besides Mrs. Schell the following children are among the living: George, in Kansas City, Missouri; Frank, employed in the gas works; Edward, in the fire department; William, teamster, and Anna Schell, all in Quincy.

William Dickhut, born April 10, 1809, in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, emigrated in 1832, coming to America, where he located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1834 he came west with the Pfanschmidt family, looking for a place to settle down, accompanying them to Quincy. Returning to Pittsburgh, he there married Catherine M. Wengert, who was born in Sperlbach, near Landau, Bavaria, May 27, 1814. Soon after their marriage in 1835 the couple came to Quincy, settling down here for life. William Dickhut was a glazier by trade, and established the first factory for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in this town; he also opened the first lumber yard in Quincy. In later years he was one of the founders and main stockholder of a large saw-mill on the bay north of the city. September 8, 1892, William Dickhut died, and his wife followed him in death July 21, 1893. The children of William and Catherine (Wengert) Dickhut were: Henry E. Dickhut, who was associated in business with his father and now lives in Chicago; Edward C. Dickhut, was manager of the Quincy Lumber Co., and died three years ago; Philip L. Dickhut, who is in the real estate business in Quincy. Daughters were: Anna, wife of

Frederick Wilms, for many years president of the Wabash Coal Co.; they now reside in Los Angeles, California; and Miss Caroline Dickhut in Quincy.

John Kinkel, born June 7, 1796, in Dodenau, Grandduchy of Hessen, married Louisa Feisel, born in the same town in 1802. In March, 1835, they left their old home and came to America, arriving in Quincy August 26th of the same year. Like many immigrants in those days, John Kinkel, and family settled near Mill Creek, following farming until 1860, in which year he died, his wife departing this life in 1875. John Kinkel, Jr., the oldest son of John and Louisa (Feisel) Kinkel, was born in the fatherland in 1824, and came to Quincy with the family in 1835. He grew up on the farm and later came to town, where he married Mary Christine Stork, born June 18, 1831, in the Grandduchy of Hessen, who came to America in early days, locating near Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois. In 1849 she came to Quincy, where she met John Kinkel, Jr., and was married to him. John Kinkel, Jr., for many years was in business in Quincy at Fourth and Broadway, where he conducted a grocery, a tavern and wagon-yard. He died in 1895, and his wife departed this life in 1900. One daughter and one son survive. The daughter is Mrs. Emilia Stewart, wife of Nathaniel Stewart, switchman of the C., B. & Q. Railroad; the son is Charles Alfred Kinkel, also a switchman of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. William Kinkel, also a son of John and Louisa (Feisel) Kinkel, grew up on the farm and later came to Quincy, where he was active in the sewing machine business. He married Elizabeth Goebel of this county, her parents being among the early pioneers who came to America from the Grandduchy of Hessen. William Kinkel afterward moved to St. Louis, where he was engaged in business until his death about twelve years ago; his wife also departed this life many years ago. Caroline Kinkel, a daughter of John and Louisa (Feisel) Kinkel, became the wife of J. Henry Fisher, and died in 1915. Sophia Kinkel, another daughter, was married to George Hoeflin, with whom she went to Kansas, where both died years ago.

George Merker, born in 1808, in Gross-Biberau, Grandduchy of Hessen, learned to be a tailor in his home town, where he married Barbara Wendel, also born in Gross-Biberau in 1809. The couple emigrated in 1830, coming to America, locating in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where George Merker conducted a tailor shop, employing seven journeymen tailors. In 1835 George and Barbara (Wendel) Merker came west with two children, John and Elizabeth, born in Pennsylvania, and located in Quincy. Owing to impaired health, George Merker gave up tailoring and went to farming, settling near Mill Creek. In 1867 he departed this life, and his wife followed him in death in 1868. Four children were born to George and Barbara (Wendel) Merker in this county, Catharine, Philip, Nicholas, and Anna. John Merker married Henrietta Wagner, a daughter of

Christian Wagner, one of the pioneers, who came from the Principality of Waldeck, Germany, and was among the early residents of Adams County. John Merker followed farming in Melrose Township until his death early in the '70s. George J. Merker, a son of John and Henrietta (Wagner) Merker, was born in Melrose, February 5, 1855. He grew up on the farm, helped his father, and later married Anna O. Spitze, born in Warsaw, Illinois. The family resides on the farm, in close proximity to the city, and has prospered, raising fruits and vegetables.

Philip and Nicholas Merker, sons of George and Barbara (Wendel) Merker, both followed farming in Melrose Township, but only Nicholas is among the living, Philip having died many years ago. Nicholas Merker was born March 27, 1842, grew up to manhood, and in 1865 married Elizabeth Voth, a native of Germany. She died years ago. Two sons, Fred and Harvey Merker, conduct a general store at Seeborn, and one daughter was married to Henry Griep, a farmer near Taylor, Missouri, where Nicholas Merker makes his home.

Sebastian Oesterle was born in 1808 in Wintersdorf, Baden, where he learned the tailor's trade. In 1829 he left his home town as a journeyman, working at his trade in a number of places. Finally he came to New Orleans, where he met Justine Brodbeck, born in 1814 in Kretzingen, Baden. In 1835 they came to Quincy, where they were married in 1836. Sebastian Oesterle died in 1860, while his widow lived for many more years, departing this life in 1889. Joseph, the oldest son of Sebastian and Justine (Brodbeck) Oesterle, born January 6, 1837, grew up in this city and for many years was chief of the fire department. He died in 1891, the name having been changed to Esterly. Peter Esterly, the second son, also grew up to manhood, and during the Civil war served as musician in the Tenth Illinois Infantry. John Esterly, another son, grew up in Quincy and served as musician in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war.

George Schultheis, born October 6, 1811, in Marjoss, Principality of Hessen, learned the shoemaker's trade and left his home town April 18, 1833, emigrating to America, where he landed at Baltimore July 2d of the same year. September 14, 1835, he came to Quincy, where he later met and married Magdalena Wengert; she was born in Sperlbach, Bavaria, November 23, 1816, came to America in 1833, and located in Quincy April 14, 1837. George Schultheis for many years followed his trade and finally conducted a shoe store in Quincy. He departed this life August 17, 1893, his wife preceding him in death February 11, 1883. Children of George and Magdalena (Wengert) Schultheis were: George, who died about ten years ago; Christian, who became a druggist, in which business he was active for a number of years, he died December 29, 1916, the widow, Amelia, nee Jansen, resides in Quincy; Henry lives in Los Angeles, California;

Hattie and Helen Schultheis, and Edward Schultheis, the latter a printer, live in Quincy. Albert Schultheis, the youngest son of George and Magdalena (Wengert) Schultheis, left Quincy many years ago, when only thirteen years of age, and located in Independence, Kansas, where he secured a position as errand boy in a bank; by diligence and strict attention to his duties he soon gained the confidence and good will of his employers, was advanced and promoted from one position to the other, until today he is president of that bank. Emma Schultheis became the wife of John Notter; they moved to Chicago many years ago.

George W. Rust was born in Germany January 29, 1792, and came to America early in life, for he served in the War of 1812 against the British. After that war he located in Ohio. By his first marriage he had five children: Michael, George, Dorothy, the wife of Mr. Tixford; Margaret and Elizabeth. The second wife of George W. Rust was Mary McChesney, and they had two children: Charles W., born January 30, 1833, in Clermont County, Ohio, and Samuel, born December 31, 1835, in Adams County, Illinois, his parents coming to this county in that year and locating in Keene Township. After the death of his second wife George W. Rust married Mrs. William Forum, a widow who by her first marriage had five children. Charles W. Rust, born in Ohio, grew up in Adams County, learned blacksmithing with his father and conducted a smith shop in Loraine. There were only four houses in Keene Township when George W. Rust and family settled there. Charles W. Rust married Eliza A. Benson, born in Indiana, January 28, 1832, her parents being among the early settlers of Adams County. Five children were born to Charles W. and Eliza (Benson) Rust, three sons, John, George, and Charles, and two daughters, Sarah E., wife of Thomas Hudson, Oklahoma, and Josephine, wife of Elmer Smith, Tacoma, Washington. During the Civil war Charles W. Rust served in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry; he died March 31, 1905, while his wife died one week prior, March 24, 1905.

John Nelsch, born January 3, 1813, in Goepfingen, Wuerttemberg, where he learned the baker's trade, came to America in 1835, locating in Quincy. Here he married Leonore Clara Kraus, born in Forchheim, Baden, who came to this city in 1835. They moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, where John Nelsch established a bakery; he also conducted bakeries in Beardstown and Virginia, Cass County, Illinois. In 1842 the family returned to Quincy, where John Nelsch for many years was active in his business as baker. For a number of years he conducted a brewery and a summer garden. In the early '50s his wife died, and in 1855 he married for the second time, his wife being Marie Mesel, born in Sankt Johann, Saarbruecken, Prussia. She came to this country in 1849 with her parents, and located in St. Louis, where her parents died, and she later came to Quincy. John

Nelseh died November 23, 1893, his wife is still among the living, conducting the bakery established by her husband many years ago. Three sons of John Nelseh live in Quincy: John Nelseh, Jr., who served in the Tenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war; Louis Nelseh, a cooper, who still follows his trade; and Albert Nelseh, the youngest son, proprietor of a large bakery.

Sebastian Gerber, born 1806 in Forehheim, Baden, came to America in 1835, landing at Baltimore. From there he went to Pittsburgh, where he boarded a steamboat, coming down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi to Quincy. It was in December when the boat arrived here, but there was so much ice before the city that the boat had to land at West Quincy, from where the passengers were brought to Quincy the next day in skiffs. In 1840 Sebastian Gerber married Crescentia Herr, she being born 1819 in Fischbach in the Black Forest of Baden. In May, 1865, Mrs. Gerber died and her husband departed this life in July, 1875. Joseph Gerber, a son of Sebastian and Crescentia (Herr) Gerber, born in Quincy, October 2, 1846, learned the machinist trade, at which he worked for forty-six years, and then retired. He married Caroline Schauf, a daughter of the old pioneer, Henry Schauf, who located here in 1836. One daughter, Miss Anna Gerber, is engaged as stenographer in the Ricker National Bank; the other daughter, known as Sister Cecelia, is a member of the Order of Maria de Ripan.

SETTLERS OF 1836

John Bernhard Schwindeler was born in 1805 in Herzlage, Hannover, where he grew up to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade, also serving in the Hanoverian army. In the fatherland he married Gertrude Wellmann, born in Ankum, Hanover. In 1833 they emigrated, coming to America, where they located in Louisville, Kentucky. In the spring of 1836 the family came to Quincy, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter. When the Mormon troubles began, John Bernhard Schwindeler was elected as captain of the German Guard, who participated in the Mormon war, the company marching from Quincy to Nauvoo overland. Later he was elected to the office of tax collector of Quincy, and also served as constable. John Bernhard Schwindeler died in 1847, his wife followed him in death in 1849, as a victim of cholera.

Charles Ferdinand Schwindeler, born September 7, 1834, in Louisville, Kentucky, a son of John Bernhard and Gertrude (Wellmann) Schwindeler, came with his parents to Quincy, where the family made their home in a log cabin. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to his uncle, Frederick Wellmann, learning the painter's trade, which occupation he followed for many years. In 1855 he married Marie Faerber. For a number of years he served in the volunteer fire department as foreman of Liberty No. 3, and later of

Water Witch No. 2. In 1883 Charles Ferdinand Schwindeler was elected as city treasurer for four years, and in 1891 he was again elected to the same office, serving the city for eight years as treasurer and ex-officio tax collector. October 19, 1891, his wife died, and Charles F. Schwindeler departed this life March 23, 1909. Children living are: Charles J. Schwindeler, painter, in Quincy; Frank John Schwindeler, electrician, in St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Frances Schwindeler, and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Rummenie, both in Quincy.

Dr. Michael Doway, born 1803 in Sursee, Canton Luzerne, Switzerland, studied medicine, and in 1826 married Nannette Suppiger, born in Sursee in 1807. In 1835 they emigrated to America, locating at Highland, Illinois, a Swiss colony founded by Dr. Casper Koepfli and John Suppiger. In 1836 the family came to Quincy, where Doctor Doway, in connection with John Guggenbuehler, conducted a brewery at Seventh and York streets. Later Guggenbuehler returned to Highland, and Doctor Doway bought a piece of ground from Governor Thomas Carlin, on Hampshire near Fifth Street, where he erected a building and conducted a drug store for many years, at the same time practicing medicine. Emilie, the daughter of Dr. Michael and Nannette (Suppiger) Doway, was married to Charles Seeger, for many years engaged in business in Quincy as insurance agent. Dr. Michael Doway died January 10, 1891, his wife followed him in death November 7, 1897. Charles Seeger and wife also departed this life years ago.

Ignatz Bross and family came to America in the early '30s of last century. Both were born in Elgesweier, Baden. His wife was Barbara, nee Regelsberger. They located in Louisville, Kentucky, but in 1836 he decided to come to Quincy, making the trip overland by prairie schooner, drawn by a fine team of horses. When they arrived here, there was no house vacant and so they camped under the sheltering shade of a big tree near what now is Twelfth Street, until a dwelling could be secured. Ignatz Bross departed this life in 1842, his wife following him in death in 1846. Benjamin Bross, a son of Ignatz and Barbara (Regelsberger) Bross, in 1856 moved to Carthage, Illinois, where he died some years ago at a high old age. Christine, a daughter of Ignatz and Barbara (Regelsberger) Bross, became the wife of Daniel Kaiser, one of Quincy's pioneers, who conducted a soda water factory in this city and also made hubs for wagon wheels; the other daughter, Marie, was married to Joseph Mast, the early pioneer. All have long since died.

Henry Edward Barth was born October 28, 1805, in Dresden, Saxony, where he grew up to manhood and learned the butcher's trade. In the beginning of 1836 he emigrated, landing in New York July 26th. Continuing his journey to Cincinnati, Ohio, he there

boarded a steamboat, coming down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi to Quincy, where he settled for life. March 1, 1839, he married Christine Breitwieser, who was born April 12, 1810, in Kleestadt, Grandduchy of Hessen, and came to Quincy in 1838. For many years Henry Edward Barth conducted a meat market in this city, and later was proprietor of a hotel, known as "Gasthof zur Stadt Dresden." July 17, 1875, he died, his wife preceding him in death January 24, 1872. Henry Edward and Christine (Breitwieser) Barth had two sons, John and Henry Barth, who grew up in this city, where both married and were active in their chosen calling, conducting meat markets; both have long ago departed this life. One daughter of Henry Edward and Christine (Breitwieser) Barth still lives in Quincy, Mrs. Eva Marie Hug, born March 24, 1846, the widow of Frederick Hug, who for many years conducted a barber shop in Quincy.

Andrew Keller, born April 27, 1816, in Gross-Biberan, Grandduchy of Hessen, grew up to manhood in his native town, where he learned the tailor's trade. In 1836 he came to America, locating in Quincy, where he settled for life. July 19, 1840, he married Julia Wild, born April 3, 1817, in Gruenstadt, Bavaria. For many years Andrew Keller was engaged in business in this city, in the beginning following his trade as a tailor, and later in the mercantile business, conducting a dry goods and grocery store. In 1857 he represented the Fourth Ward in the city council. Andrew Keller died August 11, 1864, while his wife lived until December 11, 1892. George Keller, the son of Andrew and Julia (Wild) Keller, grew up in Quincy and learned blacksmithing and wagon making, being a member of the firm Wenzel & Keller. During the Civil war he served in the Union army as waggoner of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. Later he married Josephine Bregger, daughter of Thomas Bregger. For a number of years he has been in the agricultural implement business with his sons, George, Oscar and Arthur, under the firm name George Keller & Sons. Andrew and Julia (Wild) Keller had three daughters, Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Beamer (Boehmer), she at present residing in Kansas City, Missouri; Mary, the wife of Philip Schanz, she died several years ago; and Emma, the wife of Herman H. Westerbeck in Kansas City, Missouri.

Sebastian Dingeldein, born in 1810 in Gross-Biberan, Grandduchy of Hessen, came to America early in the '30s of last century, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His wife was Catherine, nee Klingler, born in 1810 in Reichelsheim, Grandduchy of Hessen. In 1836 they came to Quincy, where Sebastian Dingeldein conducted a bakery on Hampshire between Third and Fourth streets. Later he acquired a farm six miles east of the city near Mill Creek, where he followed farming for many years. In 1848, his wife died, while Sebastian Dingeldein in later years came to the city, where he died in 1891. George Dingeldein, the son of Sebastian and Catherine (Kling-

ler) Dingeldein, was active as a farmer for some time, but later moved to the city, where he went into business as manufacturer of extracts, until his death about a year ago. Sebastian and Catherine (Klinger) Dingeldein had two daughters, Catherine, who became the wife of the farmer, George Dickhut, and died many years ago; and Caroline, who became the wife of George Schaller, proprietor of a tinshop and dealer in stoves; she also departed this life a number of years ago.

John A. Roth, born April 11, 1814, in Meykammer, Bavaria, came to America in 1836, locating in Quincy, where he went to work at his trade as cabinet maker. August 13, 1838, he married Appolonia Schell, daughter of John and Barbara (Zwick) Schell, born in Bavaria May 2, 1819, who came to Quincy with her parents in 1836. In 1849 John A. Roth crossed the plains, going to the gold mines of California, from where he returned in 1852; in 1854 he went to California again, returning in 1856. Then he located in Camp Point, this county, where he went into business, dealing in furniture, stoves and tinware, manufacturing the latter. For many years he occupied a prominent position in business circles of that town, until his death, October 1, 1875, his wife also departing this life many years ago. John W. Roth, a son of John A. and Appolonia (Schell) Roth, was born in Camp Point September 23, 1858. After acquiring a good common school education, he worked in his father's store for a time, but concluded to try railroading, and was employed in the Wabash and Union Pacific service for some time. In 1884 he bought out a general store in Kingston, Adams County, which he conducted for six years. Being appointed deputy sheriff, while in Kingston, he held that position continuously until he was elected sheriff in 1898. After the expiration of his term, John W. Roth went West, where he located.

Among the German pioneers who settled in Quincy in 1836 was George P. Heller. Born May 16, 1811, in Oberau, Grandduchy of Hessen. He came to America in 1828 and located in St. Louis. In 1835 he came to Quincy and worked here at his trade as carpenter during the summer, but in the fall left this town, he and another man, who also was a carpenter, walking from Quincy to St. Louis, where there was more opportunity for work in the winter. In the spring of 1836 George P. Heller again came to Quincy to settle here for life. In 1842 he married Elizabeth D. Waldhaus, a daughter of Henry Waldhaus, who with his wife had located in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1831. The family came from Oberau, Grandduchy of Hessen, where the daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1822. About the year 1833 Henry Waldhaus, who was a carpet weaver, with his family located in Belleville, Illinois, and in 1835 came to Quincy, later settling on a farm near Mill Creek in Melrose Township. George P. Heller worked at his trade as carpenter and builder for many years, and, among many others, had the contract to construct the

first building erected by the late Henry F. J. Ricker on Hampshire Street. In 1851 he lost his life by falling from the roof of a house, leaving his family, consisting of wife, two sons, John A. and George, and three daughters, Sophia, Mathilde and Emma, in straitened circumstances. John A. Heller, the eldest son of George P. and Elizabeth D. (Waldhaus) Heller, was born February 1, 1844, in a log house near the northwest corner of Seventh and Jersey streets in Quincy. When six years of age he had to stay at home and take care of the younger children, while the mother attended to her work, taking in sewing, often working until midnight. Later she did washing and ironing, being thus engaged every day of the week, all of this being necessary to support herself and children. In June, 1854, John A. Heller, then ten years of age, went to work for David W. Miller, proprietor of the Quincy House, his first occupation being that of a knife shiner. When the Cather House (later the Tremont Hotel) had been built, he was the first employe hired by Zachariah Cather, the proprietor, and began by cleaning windows, before the house was furnished. Two years later he returned to the Quincy House, learning to cook. In the course of time he worked in different hotels, the Quincy, the Tremont, and the Pacific, in this city, and also in the Commercial Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee. In 1859 and 1860 he was cook on packets that plied between St. Louis and Memphis. Then he went to sea as cook, first on the James Bryant, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and then on the Bosphorus, of Bangor, Maine, visiting every continent with the exception of Australia. After four years of life at sea, he returned to his old home, the Quincy House. In 1872 he, with the late Mayor Frederick Rearick, organized the Eagle Packing Company, preserving canned goods, but they lost everything in the panic of 1873, caused by the financial crash of that year. January 1, 1874, he, in partnership with Herman Moecker, Sr., opened the then new Pacific Hotel. In 1879 he left the hotel business and in the spring of 1880 began raising early vegetables and chickens. Finally he started in the florist business, securing an excellent patronage, retiring from active business in the fall of 1899. John A. Heller also has been busy in the literary field. In 1878 he wrote a work entitled "A Teleological View of Nature," in 1910 "A Constructive Treatise of the Evolution Theory," and in 1916 "A Diminution of a Literary Kaleidoscope"; besides the above mentioned he has written 160 poems, among them one entitled "My Travels Over the Globe." John A. Heller was especially active in securing a Chamber of Commerce Building for Quincy, towards which he in 1912 subscribed \$1,000, this sum being placed in bank for more than three years, nothing being added but the interest. Finally he gave them the choice among several sites, he agreeing to buy the ground thus selected. A committee, entrusted with the selection, chose Fifth and Jersey streets, where the building then was erected. John A. Heller certainly made his mark in the history of Quincy. July 21, 1868, John A. Heller married Martha J. Weidenhammer, the latter born in Pennsylvania.

as the name plainly indicates, also of German descent. She died in October, 1910.

Adam Keller was born May 21, 1787, in Ostheim, Grandduchy of Hessen, and married Marie Dorothea Pfeiffer, born in Gross Biberau. They came to Quincy in 1836 and located near Mill Creek, where they went to farming. While Mrs. Keller died early in the '50s, her husband lived until March 25, 1872, when he departed this life. Matthew Keller, the oldest son of Adam and Marie D. (Pfeiffer) Keller, married Marie Herlemann, born in Wersau, Grandduchy of Hessen. Their sons were: George Keller, who married Hannah Miller, and later moved to the city, where he conducted teaming until his death; Andrew Keller, born November 13, 1845, served in the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, and later conducted a grocery and notion store in Quincy; he married Dora Schnellbecher, daughter of the old pioneer, Wendel Schnellbecher, she surviving, while he died a number of years ago. William Keller, twin brother of the before mentioned Andrew Keller, married Mary Ruff, daughter of the old pioneer, Jacob Ruff, and conducted a grocery store in this city for many years, finally moving to La Plata, Missouri, where they reside on a farm. Matthew Keller, the youngest son of Matthew and Marie (Herlemann) Keller, who lived on the farm in Melrose, departed this life many years ago.

Paul Konantz was born in Hohenzollern, August 16, 1811. In 1836 he came to Quincy, where he married Wilhelmina Schultheis May 9, 1843, she being a native of Marjoss, Principality of Hessen, and had come to Quincy in 1835. Paul Konantz was active in business circles for many years, conducting a grocery and also a wood yard. He died in 1877, and his wife in 1897. William H. Konantz, the oldest son of Paul and Wilhelmina (Schultheis) Konantz, was born in Quincy April 9, 1846. After finishing his education he served an apprenticeship with Bernard & Lockwood, learning saddlery and harness making, and then spent two years in Chicago, learning the finest grades of work. In March, 1876, with a few hundred dollars capital, he opened a shop of his own, and being an expert workman, his business prospered so that within five years he not only enjoyed a handsome local patronage, but was shipping to other cities as far west as the Pacific Coast. A number of years ago he retired from active business life, enjoying a well earned rest. The other children of Paul and Wilhelmina (Schultheis) Konantz were: Dr. Charles F. Konantz, for a number of years a practicing physician in St. Paul, Minnesota; John P. Konantz, a baker in Ithaca, New York; Edward and Adolph Konantz, in a saddlery and harness business in St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Wilhelmina Smith, in Chicago; Mrs. Henrietta Ripley, in Oak Park, Cook County, Illinois; and Mrs. Anna Lindley, whose husband years ago was postmaster in Urbana, Illinois.

Sixteen years ago Frederick Gustave Ertel, at that time superintendent of public schools in Quincy, related the following to the writer of this history: "Ulrich Luginbuehl, my maternal grandfather, was born in 1784 in Berne, Switzerland, and his wife, Maria Anna, nee Stueke, was also born in Berne in 1789. They were married in the Reformed church in Berne, where my mother was born in 1823, she being named after her mother, Maria Anna. Early in 1825 my grandparents, in company with many others, decided to emigrate to America. There were one hundred and twenty persons in the party, which traveled overland from Berne to Havre, all bound for this promised land, America. It certainly would have made a splendid subject for an artist, to immortalize the picture of that party on canvass, as they journeyed overland, like the children of Israel. Some of the families had their household goods transported on wagons, drawn by horses, while others had them carried on the backs of burros, and others still, not so fortunate, placed their scanty possessions on handcarts, which they shoved before them. By far the greatest number of those emigrants had to travel afoot, and these, as well as the people who shoved handcarts, and the leaders of the pack-mules, had to start earlier in the morning than the others who were so fortunate as to possess wagons and horses; and in the evening it would invariably take several hours before the whole party was gathered at the agreed camping grounds.

"In Havre each family purchased the necessary means of existence for the long and tedious voyage across the Atlantic. Leaving Havre on the sailing vessel *Romulus*, the party encountered severe storms, and the voyage to New York took one hundred days. For the last three weeks the members of that party were cut down to half rations, and water was dispensed only once each day in small quantity. There were four births and four deaths on that voyage, one boy was among the newborn and he was christened by the captain of the ship, receiving the name *Romulus*.

"In July, 1825, the emigrants arrived in New York. Ulrich Luginbuehl, who was a tailor, immediately got work at his trade and remained in that city for ten years with his family. New York being visited by a great conflagration in December, 1835, Ulrich Luginbuehl and family in the spring of 1836 left for the west, going up the Hudson River to Albany, then by means of the Erie Canal to Buffalo and then to Pittsburgh, where they boarded a steamboat, coming down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Quincy, the trip from New York to this city requiring three and one-half months. It was ten o'clock at night when the boat landed here, and a very dark night at that. A man with an old tin lantern, in which a tallow candle diffused a dim light, acted as guide. Suddenly a gust of wind blew out the light, and then they had to grope in the dark until they found a place of shelter for the night. Ulrich Luginbuehl for many years followed his trade as a tailor, until he became disabled by an accident with a flat iron, causing a lame hand, and had to give up his calling. He

died in 1854, while his wife lived twenty years longer, her death occurring 1874. A son of the couple, John Luckenbill, having changed his original name, died in 1881, aged 52 years."

LIFE AND WORK OF CHARLES A. MAERTZ

Charles Augustus Maertz was born in Berlin, the capital of the German Empire, May 31, 1811, being the youngest son of Charles Ehrhard Maertz, who was born in 1763 in Dantzie, son of a wealthy brewer in that important town of Prussia. Choosing the art of portrait painting as his profession, Charles Ehrhard Maertz went to seek his fortune in Petersburg, the capital of Russia, where Catherine II patronized art and learning with a munificent hand. Later he settled in Berlin to prosecute his profession, and in 1793 married Christiane Marin, the twenty-year-old daughter of a small farmer in a neighboring village, who proved herself a devoted wife and mother, remarkable for energy, decision of character, high principle and stern sense of duty. Charles Ehrhard Maertz died in 1816, when his youngest son, Charles Augustus, was but five years of age. The widow, being left with very slender resources, upon the advice of her friends, purchased an outfit for crimping and fluting laces and muslins, and then opened a laundry exclusively for doing such work, employing several girls. When Charles Augustus Maertz arrived at the age of thirteen, having attended a school for seven years, his mother's limited means obliged her to apprentice him to a bookbinder. But the air of the bindery proving extremely detrimental to him, after six months the boy was removed from it and placed with a coppersmith. In those days it had long been very difficult to secure apprenticeship at trades, and a premium of 50 thalers (\$40) had to be paid to the master by the mother of the boy for the privilege of equipping her son with a trade. After having completed his apprenticeship, he produced a masterpiece and secured his papers, which declared him a master of his trade and permitted him to practice it. Then he started on his journey, visiting a number of cities in continental Europe, and in 1831 went to London, England, where he remained two years, working at his trade.

Having heard much of America, he determined to visit this country, and in 1833 crossed the ocean, coming to New York, where he worked at his trade for a while. Business being dull, he left New York and sailed for New Orleans, where times were brisker and pay better. But he soon went to St. Louis, where he secured a position and found staunch friends. There he met Miss Ottilia Obert, daughter of Peter and Mary Obert, born May 16, 1811, in Barbach, Baden, she having come to America in 1829, accompanied by her brother, Mathias Obert. After a short engagement Charles Augustus Maertz and Ottilia Obert were married October 27, 1834, Dr. William Potts of the Presbyterian Church performing the ceremony. A few months after marriage Charles Augustus Maertz started a business of his own, trans-

forming himself from an artificer in noble metals into a tinsmith and sheet iron worker, making cook and heating stoves out of the latter material. In April, 1836, two years after his arrival in St. Louis, he took a trip by steamboat up the river to Quincy, which he had heard of as a growing town. On arrival he heard that one tinsmith was already settled here and two others were expected. Being advised to try Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois, he resolved to investigate what inducements it might offer. Learning that the next steamboat for the Upper Mississippi would not be due before three weeks, he set out and made on foot the distance of forty miles between the two villages. In Warsaw he met an old acquaintance acting as United States land agent, and was persuaded to purchase a house and lot, giving \$100 cash down on first payment.

Returning to St. Louis, he made preparations to transfer his little family to their prospective home in Warsaw. A trifle changed all their plans. When the boat reached Quincy May 19, 1836, Mr. Maertz stopped off to get his heavy cloak which he had left in care of Anton Konantz, when he started afoot for Warsaw. Meeting several acquaintances, he was informed that the tinnners had left and he was greatly needed. The superior advantages of Quincy over Warsaw were so urgently set forth, that he was persuaded to stop and locate here. In the meantime Mrs. Maertz with her little daughter, Otilia, was on the boat waiting for the return of her husband. The bell rang for pushing off—Mrs. Maertz appealed to the captain, begging him to wait for her husband; the captain assured her that he would be in time to jump on, for he saw him running down hill. She looked and saw three men racing single file down the cow path that led up to the village between a thicket of blackberry and hazelnut bushes and scrub oaks. They dashed on board and one of the men then shouted: "Captain, hold on, put out the bridge, these people are going to stop in Quincy! Let everybody lend a hand to unload these goods." The deckhands hustled about and passengers helped with lusty good will to carry the goods ashore. As the boat pushed off the family found itself suddenly stranded in Quincy, forty miles from its prospective home in Warsaw, Illinois. After matters had been explained to Mrs. Maertz, the question arose, whither should they go, where find shelter? Anton Konantz, who had rented a large attic room for his family, offered to shelter them until a vacant house could be found. A partition was improvised by stretching a drugget carpet across one end. The second Monday following there was a house of three rooms to let, one below and two above, for \$18.50 per month. But Mr. Maertz began to build as soon as he had secured a lot; in three months the house was ready for occupancy and in August of the same year the family settled down in their own home.

The year 1837 was a sad one for Charles Augustus Maertz. In August of that year, while hammering on a stovepipe, a scale of iron struck his left eye, lodging in the pupil. There being no physicians here sufficiently skilful to extract the scale, Mr. Maertz suffered in-

tensely, and for six months was entirely disqualified for business of any sort. After he again was able to work he took up his business with his wonted energy and renewed vigor. In 1841, business being very dull, Mr. Maertz went to New Orleans, where he worked at his trade until February of the next year, when he returned to his family in Quincy. Here he followed his business until 1850, when he sold out and took a trip across the ocean, sailing from New York in June of that year for a visit with his mother and sister, and also with the father, brother and sister of Mrs. Maertz. Returning by sailing vessel via New Orleans he arrived in Quincy December 12, 1850, after an absence of about six months. In 1867 Mr. Maertz took a second trip to the fatherland, accompanied by his daughters. It was on this occasion that he was induced by his daughter, Miss Louisa, to resume pencil sketching from nature (an accomplishment acquired in boyhood before his apprenticeship). He at that time made two sketches, one of the ancient walled City of Offenburg, situated on a gentle eminence between the River Kinzig on one side and some bold spurs of the Black Forest on the other; the other sketch being a romantic Castle Ortenberg, perched upon the steepest spur of the lower range of mountains, overlooking the plain in which the city is built. His interest developing from success, he went on and colored both. This diversion taken up at the age of fifty-seven became a delightful pastime with him until within two years of his death; today the result of this activity is seen in the home of the family in this city, which is adorned by sixty paintings, all the result of his genius, an achievement one seldom sees, when considering the difficulties under which he labored, owing to the loss of one eye—only a person of an iron will, accompanied by an untiring patience, could accomplish what he did.

During his business career in Quincy Charles Augustus Maertz built and owned twenty-two houses, adding that much to the development and growth of the city. Besides his activity in business, he also took a great interest in public matters, writing for the daily papers, English and German, and repeatedly speaking at public meetings, when he deemed it proper in the interest of the welfare of the community.

The writer of this narrative having gone somewhat extensively into the description of the life and work of Charles Augustus Maertz, had only one object in view; namely, to impress upon the present, and on coming generations, what can be accomplished by honesty of purpose and by untiring will power. Charles Augustus Maertz departed this life January 7, 1890, while his wife followed him in death August 18, 1903. Two daughters are living in this city: Mrs. Emma Cyrus, the widow of Capt. John M. Cyrus, who served in the Civil war; and Mrs. Dora R. M. Lockwood. Ottilia, the eldest daughter, was married to Dr. Joseph F. Durant, January 10, 1856, and both died some years ago.

Louisa Maertz, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Augustus Maertz, was suddenly called from her earthly career February 4, 1918.

She was born in Quincy about eighty years ago, was a great reader and student, and one of the best informed women in Quincy, having traveled extensively in Germany, Italy and other countries in Europe, also in Mexico. During the Civil war she was one of the first of the group of women to offer their services to the Union, and for almost the entire duration of the war she was a nurse in the army hospitals. She also was an active member of the Humane Society and of the Historical Society of Quincy.

SETTLERS OF 1837

In the year 1837 the influx of German immigrants was especially large, and that year marked the organization of two German congregations in this city, the one Catholic, the other Protestant, both congregations building their churches on Seventh Street, between York and Kentucky streets, the Protestant Church on the east side, the Catholic Church on the west side of the street, just opposite.

In the person of Father Augustus Brickwedde the Catholics of Quincy greeted their first resident German priest in 1837. Augustus Florentius Brickwedde was born June 24, 1805, in Fuerstenau, Hanover. He was the son of John Nepomuck Bernhard Joseph Brickwedde, an attorney and judge in Bersenbrueck, who had married Maria Anna Alexnor Lotten. The son was ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of Hildesheim, Hanover, September 20, 1830, and served as vicar in Fuerstenau from 1831 up to the beginning of 1837. Having received a permit from the vicar general of the Diocese of Osnabrueck, he on April 12, 1837, left for America, arriving in Quincy August 15th of the same year. Father Brickwedde organized the first German Catholic congregation in this city in 1837, and built the first church on an eminence on the west side of Seventh Street, between York and Kentucky streets, which was named Ascension Church; later he built a church on Seventh and Maine streets, which was named St. Boniface Church. In 1849, after having labored here for twelve years, Father Brickwedde left Quincy, assuming charge of a congregation at St. Libory, St. Clair County, Illinois, where he labored for more than fifteen years, departing this life November 21, 1865.

Among the immigrants arriving here in 1837 were John Christopher Meyer, born January 3, 1803, in Hagen, near Osnabrueck, Hanover, Germany. On the same ship that brought him across the ocean came Anna Maria Angela Borstadt, a daughter of Christian and Gertrude (Tippel) Borstadt, born in Fuerstenau, near Osnabrueck, Hanover, January 9, 1813. They, with many others, left on board the sailing vessel Maria Brandt, owned by the King of Hanover, March 15, 1837, and reached New York July 4th of the same year, the voyage requiring 110 days. After a short stop in New York the party left for the West, following the usual route by canal and river, the trip requiring about ten weeks until they reached St. Louis, where John Christopher

Meyer and Anna Maria Angela Borstadt were married in the old St. Louis Cathedral by Rev. Father Fischer, September 5, 1837. The latter part of that month they came to Quincy, where they settled for life. In the spring of 1902 the writer of this narrative called on the widow, Angela Meyer, at that time in the eighty-ninth year of her life, for information about their trip to this country, and found her very bright in spite of her high old age, she relating among other things the following: "While we were coming up the Mississippi, near the Ohio River, my oldest sister, Elizabeth, wife of Gerhard Naber, was pushed off the boat by a brutal man and was drowned. Arriving in St. Louis, we remained there for a while and then came to Quincy, where there were comparatively few houses. L. F. W. Butze, brother-in-law of Paul Komantz, conducted a small store. O. H. Browning's log cabin was still in existence, although he had built a frame house. In 1838 the first fine hotel, the Quincy House, was built, and my husband, who was a plasterer, worked on that building. One evening, after I had prepared supper, I went out to look whether my husband was coming home. A large animal came along the road, panting and growling. It was getting dusk, and not being able to distinguish the animal, I hurried into the house, being much frightened. Shortly afterward I heard several shots fired, and soon thereafter my husband came in, saying: 'Angela, do you wish any bear's meat? A bear has just been killed.'

"In the spring of 1838 about 500 Indians came through Quincy and continued their march eastward; they were headed by their chief and conducted themselves properly. While the first brick church of St. Boniface congregation was in the course of construction, at Seventh and Maine Streets, another contingent of Indians, about 300, came from the west and attended services in the unfinished church; they also went east, and they were well behaved."

John Christopher Meyer died August 6, 1869, his wife living for many more years, she departing this life May 12, 1904, in her ninety-second year. Christian John Meyer, the oldest son of the couple, born May 1, 1840, followed the trade of plasterer; January 29, 1867, he married Anna Catherine Welberg, born March 31, 1849; he died June 4, 1910.

Other children of John Christopher and Anna Maria Angela (Borstadt) Meyer were: Josephine, born January 24, 1842, she being married to Henry Freiburg January 21, 1862; Gerhard John, born March 20, 1844, married Barbara Mast, November 22, 1870, and he died May 27, 1914; Edward August Meyer, the ex-alderman, who represented the Second Ward in the city council, is a son of Gerhard and Barbara (Mast) Meyer; Emelia, born March 15, 1847, was married to John Mast, November 9, 1869, and both are living; William, born January 20, 1849, married Crescentia Sohn 1876, she was born November 6, 1855, and died May 8, 1891, he lives in Chicago; August, born April 5, 1851, married Agnes Hilarda Ottmann, she was born September 30, 1857, he died October 26, 1911; Frank, born June 12,

1854, married Ellen Loretta Hinchey, she was born January 2, 1865, he died May 28, 1914; and Rosalia, born July 6, 1857, married Charles Rothgeb June 4, 1878.

Leonard Schmitt, born in 1811 in Georgheim, Grandduchy of Hessen, married Margaretha Jost, born January 13, 1813, in Erbach, Grandduchy of Hessen, and they came to Quincy in 1837. Leonard Schmitt being a carpenter, was among the first building contractors of this city. He was engaged in the erection of the old Quincy House, St. Boniface Church, and a number of other public and private buildings. Leonard Schmitt died in 1898, his wife having preceded him in death in 1896. Margaretha Schmitt, the mother of Leonard Schmitt, came to Quincy with her son and daughter-in-law in 1837; she was born in Georgheim in 1774, and died in Quincy in 1852. Leonard M. Schmitt, born in Quincy March 24, 1848, was the oldest son of Leonard and Margaretha (Jost) Schmitt, and was proprietor of a drug store in this city for a number of years; he began working in the drug store of Doway & Morton, and remained with that house for three years, then entering the house of Rogers & Malone, where he remained for twenty years. In 1882 he went to Chicago, where he became a partner in the Hurlbut Drug Company. In 1887 he withdrew from the firm and returned to Quincy, where he went into the retail drug trade for himself, conducting the business until his death in July, 1915. In 1882 he married Frances Koenig, a daughter of August Koenig, grocer in Jacksonville, Illinois. The widow, besides one son, Raymond, and two daughters, Gussie and Nora, are still among the living. Nicholas Schmitt, a brother of Leonard M. Schmitt, is with a wholesale drug house in St. Louis. Other children of Leonard and Margaret (Jost) Schmitt are: Elizabeth, widow of Severin Dehner; Anna Catherine, wife of Joseph Jacoby, proprietor of a cigar factory; Sister Hyacinth, Order of Notre Dame, Covington, Kentucky; and Mary, wife of Gerhard Jansen.

William Gasser and his wife, Catherine, nee Koch, both born in Bahlingen, Baden, about the year 1800, came to Quincy in 1837. William Gasser was a brewer, and conducted the first brewery in the city in connection with Anton Delabar, the pioneer in the brewing industry of Quincy. Later he, in company with Casper Ruff, conducted a brewery at Sixth and State streets. Finally, in 1841, William Gasser died, while his wife lived to the high age of ninety-four years, departing this life in 1894. Elizabeth, who married George Ernst in this city, was a daughter of William and Catherine (Koch) Gasser, and Caroline, another daughter, who married Leonard Hoering, many years ago moved to The Dalles, Oregon, where she still lives, her husband having died a number of years ago.

Christian Abel, born August 23, 1812, in Eschbach, Grandduchy of Hessen, came to Quincy in 1837, and in 1839 married Charlotte Wedig,

who was born November 22, 1818, in Gruenstadt, Bavaria, and also came to Quincy in 1837. In 1842 they located in Melrose Township, where Christian Abel followed farming for many years, during which time he held the offices of school director and commissioner of highways consecutively for years. Both departed this life many years ago. Two sons are among the living, both having retired from active life, namely: William Abel, born in Quincy December 17, 1841; he grew up to manhood, and on March 27, 1864, married Emilie Bert, daughter of Jean Philip and Elizabeth (Liebig) Bert; she died four years ago. George Abel, born in 1843, after attaining maturity, married Alice Blivens, daughter of Samuel Blivens, and born in Burton Township.

John Bernhard Koch, born in Allendorf, Westphalia, December 3, 1799, learned the trade of saddler and harness maker in his home town, and then traveled as a journeyman all over Europe. Later he married Anna Maria Koenig, also born in Allendorf in 1808. In 1837 John Bernhard Koch came to America, locating in Quincy, where he established himself in business, and in 1840 returned to his old home to bring his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to Quincy, the children being John Liborius Koch, born July 28, 1832, and Maria Anna, born 1835, the latter at present still residing in Quincy, the widow Mary A. Cramer. John Liborius Koch, the oldest son of John Bernhard and Anna M. (Koenig) Koch, learned the trade with his father, and after the latter's death, which occurred June 27, 1880, continued the business. John Liborius Koch in 1863 married Anna L. Albrecht, and was in business until June 11, 1889, when he departed this life, while his wife lived until March 25, 1913, when she died. The saddlery and harness business, established eighty years ago, is at present conducted by Philip B. Koch, the oldest son of John Liborius and Anna L. (Albrecht) Koch. Max Koch, the next son, studied for the priesthood, and being ordained as priest, became assistant at the cathedral in Belleville, Illinois; being afflicted with an affection of the lungs, he went to the Adirondaek Mountains to seek relief, where he died December 20, 1901. Bernhard Koch, another son, entered the postal service of the government, and has held a position in the Chicago post office for many years.

Dr. John A. Koch, also a son of John Liborius and Anna L. (Albrecht) Koch, born in Quincy, May 17, 1874, received his early education in the grammar schools of Quincy, and later attended St. Francis College. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Miller & Arthur Drug Company in Quincy, serving as clerk for some time. After working for the Morrison-Plummer Company in Chicago for a while, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he was appointed pharmacist of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, and was graduated in pharmacy at the National College of Pharmacy with the class of 1894. While filling the position of pharmacist he took up the study of medicine and eventually entered the medical department of Columbia Univer-

sity, from which he graduated with the class of 1897. Immediately afterward he was appointed resident physician of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, but in a short time resigned that position and went to Europe, pursuing post-graduate work in Berlin University, and also in Vienna. He thus thoroughly equipped himself for his chosen life work, and upon his return to the United States in the fall of 1898, he again came to Quincy, where he since has been established in his profession. He is a member of the County, State, and National Medical Associations. In October, 1916, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons was conferred upon him. October 4, 1898, Dr. John A. Koch married Louisa Irvin of Watsontown, Pennsylvania.

Adolph Koch, the youngest son of John Liborius and Anna L. (Albrecht) Koch, went to Washington, D. C., where he studied law. He now is established at Fresno, California, in the real estate and first mortgage business.

Daughters of John Liborius and Anna L. (Albrecht) Koch were: Francisca, who became the wife of Peter J. Rupp, he being established in business in Chillicothe, Missouri, where he died years ago; the widow still residing there. The next daughter joined the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame and is at present superioress of the order in New Orleans, Louisiana. The youngest daughter, Miss Ida Koch, died in 1904.

Martin Grimm, born in Weiler, near Weissenburg, Alsace, in 1792, with his wife Adelheid, nee Lang, and four children, Adelheid, Martin, George and Margaret, emigrated in 1837. With them came Ludwig Ruff and wife, Casper Ruff and wife, Daniel Ertel and sister Elizabeth Ertel, the latter later becoming the wife of Martin Grimm, Jr. The voyage across the ocean to New York required fifty-one days. From there they came west, part of the way by means of the Erie Canal, the canal boat being drawn by mules. One may form an idea of the slowness of this mode of transportation, when it is stated that the wife of Ludwig Ruff left the canal boat while they were enroute, going to a farmhouse near the canal to get milk, while the boat kept on going, she being able to overtake the boat after she had secured the milk. When the party reached Quincy, they found only log cabins and frame houses here, a fact which seemed astonishing to Ludwig Ruff, the houses in his home town in the fatherland all being built of stone. There were no streets, only footpaths. Some of the Indians they met here spoke French, a language they had learned from Catholic Missionaries.

Martin Grimm settled near Mill Creek, where he built a sawmill and gristmill, being a millwright. The mill-dam being destroyed by a severe flood, caused by a heavy rain, Martin Grimm dismantled the mill, brought the material to town and rebuilt the mill at the creek near Fourth and Delaware streets. Later he left for the fatherland to settle up some matters concerning an estate, but the ship was lost

at sea. Martin Grimm, Jr., born 1820, who later married Elizabeth Ertel, also was a millwright, and for many years conducted a flour mill on Fifth Street, between State and Ohio. In 1861 and 1862 he represented the Third Ward in the city council. Children of Martin and Elizabeth (Ertel) Grimm, living today, are: Joseph and Martin Grimm, Mrs. Adelheid Reuser and Mrs. Wilhelmina Mueller. Joseph Grimm served as musician in the One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war.

George Grimm, born 1824, for many years was a member of the Menke-Grimm Planing Mill Company. He was married twice, his first wife was Barbara Hoeflin, his second wife, Wilhelmina Mueller. Children living are: George L. Grimm in Kansas City, Missouri; Frederick Grimm in Petosa, Wisconsin; Emma, wife of August Weh-meyer, in Quincy; Caroline, wife of Henry A. Brinkmann, in Warsaw, Illinois; Laura, wife of Philip Steinbach, in Quincy; Bertha, wife of Robert Reitz, in New Mexico.

Daniel Ertel, born January 7, 1813, in Weiler, near Weissenburg, Alsace, came to Quincy with the Ruff and Grimm families in 1837. He was a millwright, and in company with Martin Grimm conducted a carpenter shop. Later, after settling down in Quincy, Daniel Ertel married Maria Anna Luginbuehl, born in 1823 in Berne, Switzerland. In 1861 he traded his property in Quincy for a farm near Camp Point, where he lived for many years, and his wife died in 1879. In 1898 he returned to the city, where he died in 1899. Among the twelve children of Daniel and Maria Anna (Luginbuehl) Ertel were the following: Frederick G. Ertel, born in Quincy in 1849, chose the calling of a teacher, being active for twenty-three years in the schools of Coatsburg and Mendon, then for ten years in Quincy. During President Cleveland's second term he was assistant postmaster in Quincy for nearly four years. Later he was superintendent of public schools in Quincy for several terms; and still later he was engaged as book-keeper. He departed this life some years ago.

Other children of Daniel and Maria Anna (Luginbuehl) Ertel were: John Ertel, farmer near Shelbina, Missouri; George Ertel, farmer near Camp Point in this county; Albert Ertel, mechanic at Shelbina, Missouri, now in California; Daniel Ertel, farmer near Camp Point; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. John D. Ticken at Coatsburg, died in 1879; Emma is the wife of Nicholas Hafner, carpenter in Quincy; and Louisa is the wife of Wilke Bruns near Camp Point.

Henry Rupp, born in February, 1813, in Unterrodach, Bavaria, learned the trade of soapmaker in his home town. Coming to America in 1836, he located in Quincy in 1837, where he began business on a small scale, erecting a factory on the site where the C., B. & Q. passenger station now is located. Gradually increasing his business he in the course of time accumulated quite a fortune. In 1850 Henry Rupp married Maria Weisbrod. In 1857 he built the Bluff Brewery north

of the city, and went into the brewing business. Several years later the brewery was destroyed by fire. With undaunted energy he had the brewery rebuilt, but the second building suffered the same fate, it also burning down. As there was no insurance in either case, the finances of Henry Rupp were reduced considerably by those losses. He died in 1877, while his wife followed him in death in 1890. Henry Rupp, Jr., who has been engaged in carriage and wagon making in this city for many years, is a son of Henry and Maria (Weisbrod) Rupp. He married Olga Mitchell, daughter of Ben Mitchell, the latter, born of German parents, lives in Indiana. Mrs. Dorothea Sonnenschein, widow of William Sonnenschein, and Miss Katherine Rupp, daughter of Henry Rupp, Sr., reside in Riverside Township.

Sales Kaltenbach, born in 1796 in Oberbergen, Baden, married Magdalene Meyer, born in the same town in 1805. They emigrated in 1837, coming to America and to this country, where they located near Mill Creek and went to farming. Sales Kaltenbach died in 1872, while his wife preceded him in death in 1865. Descendants of Sales and Magdalene (Meyer) Kaltenbach live in Adams County. The oldest son, Martin Kaltenbach, for many years conducted a cooper shop in this city, employing a number of journeyman coopers; he departed this life many years ago. William Kaltenbach, in Fall Creek Township, is the youngest son of Sales and Magdalene (Meyer) Kaltenbach.

John Gerhard Kurk, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, in Klosterschale, Prussia, emigrated in 1835, accompanied by his oldest son John, landing at Baltimore, they located in Cumberland, Maryland, where they remained for some time, later (in 1837) coming West, and settling in this county, out on the prairie, near the present town of Golden. In 1843 the wife of John Gerhard Kurk, Marie, nee Koper, came to this country with four other children, who had remained in the fatherland, when her husband and oldest son emigrated, and they all settled down in Northeast Township, being the first German family that located on the Golden Prairie. John Kurk, son of John Gerhard and Marie (Koper) Kurk, was born in Klosterschale, June 13, 1813, and came to Quincy after his parents had located in Northeast Township. For a number of years he conducted a brickyard in this city, and later established a saw mill and a grist mill south of the city on the Bottom Road. He was married three times, his first wife being Marie Steinagel, the second wife Marie Esch, and the third wife Catherine Vogeleich. John Kurk died June 12, 1866, leaving two sons, George and John Kurk, Jr., and one daughter, Marie. Both sons died years ago, while the daughter is still among the living, residing in this city. She was twice married; her first husband was Jacob Schneider, and he died many years ago; later she was married to Henry Geise, who died some years ago.

Michael Steiner, born January 30, 1810, in Sachsen Coburg, Germany, came to New York in 1836. Proceeding to Pittsburgh, he found

employment on a coal boat, going to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Coming to Quincy in 1837, he went to work on the steamer Olive Branch, in the river traffic, between St. Louis and Galena, Illinois. Later he worked in Whipple's sawmill north of Quincy, and while there sawed the ash flooring for O. H. Browning's residence, and also sawed the first timber for Timothy Rogers' wagon works. In 1839 Michael Steiner married Anna Catherine Goebel, who was born February 20, 1820, in the Grandduchy of Hessen. He often related how in the severe winter of 1839-1840 the Mississippi froze up early, and the merchants of Quincy, whose stock of groceries became exhausted, were compelled to have goods brought overland by wagons from St. Louis. Salt sold at \$4 per bushel at that time, while wheat at times brought only 25 cents per bushel. In 1842 the family located in Keene Township and went to farming. Michael Steiner died in May, 1892, his wife following him in death in May, 1898.

George Steiner, a son of Michael and Anna Catherine (Goebel) Steiner, was born in Adams County June 6, 1848, acquired his early education in the public schools, and being reared on the farm, early became familiar with the duties and labors of the agriculturist. Acquiring considerable land in Keene Township and also in Hancock County, Illinois, he operated all of his land and engaged extensively in stock raising. In 1904 he assisted in organizing the Loraine State Bank, and became president of that institution, a position he held until his death, December 2, 1917. George Steiner married Elizabeth Anna Humphrey March 27, 1873, who was born November 22, 1854, a daughter of David B. and Sarah (Wright) Humphrey in Lewis County, Missouri. Their children are: John H., born January 5, 1874, chose the calling of a teacher, became principal of the Coatsburg High School, and in 1910 was elected superintendent of schools of Adams County, a position which he holds at present; Edwin E., born April 21, 1875, at present is railway mail clerk between Chicago and Kansas City, Missouri; Michael E., born April 1, 1877, now is a farmer on the old homestead; Louis L., born March 4, 1879, who studied medicine in the Medical College at Keokuk, now is established as physician in Danville, Illinois; Glenn H., born January 9, 1881, resides on a farm near the old home; Karl, born March 28, 1883, also studied medicine in the Keokuk Medical College, and is practicing physician in Rushville, Illinois; Agnes, born April 3, 1885, is the wife of J. Frank Adair and lives in Quincy; and Bertha the wife of John F. Tanner, at Loraine.

Dr. David Steiner, born near Loraine in 1860, a son of Michael and Anna Catherine (Goebel) Steiner, acquired his early education in the public schools near his home, and later attended Valparaiso College, Valparaiso, Indiana, where he completed his course and graduated with the class of 1883, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Desiring to become a member of the medical fraternity he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and completed the regular course, graduating with the class of 1886. Re-

turning to his home town Loraine, he practiced his profession there for five years, but wishing a wider field of labor, he came to Quincy in 1891, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. Dr. David D. Steiner in 1887 married Emma I. Russell, daughter of L. D. Russell, Russell's Place, Ohio. They have one son, Hugh Wynne, who is in Montana with a lumber company.

The other children of Michael and Anna Catherine (Goebel) Steiner are: Amelia, wife of Peter Kropp, Mountain Grove, Missouri; Hiram, farmer near Stilwell, Hancock County, Illinois; and Nancy E., wife of Monroe Hartman, Loraine, this county.

Henry Schuchmann, born August 15, 1810, in Lichtenberg, Grand-duchy of Hessen, came to America in 1826, landing in New York, where he worked as stonecutter for six months. Then he went afoot to Buffalo, following his trade as stonecutter for two years. He then came West, partly by stage coach and partly by river, locating in St. Louis, where he worked as mill-wright for two years. In 1831 he came to Quincy for a short time, but soon returned to St. Louis, where in 1835 he married Elizabeth Margaretha Waldhaus, born August 9, 1818, in Klein-Biberan, Grandduchy of Hessen. In 1837 the couple came to Quincy with their little daughter Elizabeth. Here Henry Schuchmann followed his trade as stone cutter, working as such on the Quincy House and on the courthouse, which was built on the east side of Washington Square. In 1843 the family moved to Melrose Township, locating near Mill Creek, where they followed farming for many years. Henry Schuchmann also was a musician and member of the first band organized in Quincy. During the '50s of last century Henry and Elizabeth M. (Waldhaus) Schuchmann built a little church on their farm, covering an area of about 20 by 24 feet. This "little church," located perhaps a mile east of St. Anthony's Church in Melrose, was often used by students of Quincy English and German College, located where Jefferson School now stands. Students, who were preparing themselves for the ministry in the Methodist Church, occasionally went out to preach in "the little church" on the Schuchmann farm. Services were also held by other denominations in that little church, which long since has disappeared. Henry Schuchmann died April 24, 1880, his wife having preceded him in death June 14, 1879. Children of Henry and Elizabeth M. (Waldhaus) Schuchmann were: Elizabeth, who became the wife of David Reuter, and died in 1892; Mary, was married to George Diekhut, and died years ago; Emma, the wife of Christian Hendriker, both have died; Hannah, wife of David King, lives in Quincy; Margaret, wife of Philip Gruenewald, retired minister, both live in Peoria; Henry Schuchmann, Jr., for many years engaged as carpenter, died about six years ago; John P. Schuchmann, lives in Wichita, Kansas, where he is engaged in the real estate business; Charles Schuchmann, who followed farming at Woodland, Missouri, died a number of years ago.

Anton Binkert, born in 1806 in Amoltern, Baden, married Theresa Troxler, who was born in 1802 in Amoltern. The couple came to America, arriving in Quincy March 8, 1837. At that time there were a number of log cabins surrounding what today is known as Washington Park, and people went hazel-nutting and rabbit-hunting there. When the family, consisting of father, mother and two children, reached Quincy, their cash amounted to 95 cents. But Anton Binkert was of sturdy stock and went to work at 75 cents per day. He was employed in opening Broadway from the river. Afterwards he worked for Joel Rice, who conducted a wholesale iron and steel business, and a grocery, in whose employ he remained for about twenty-five years. Later Anton Binkert engaged in business for himself, conducting a grocery store from 1854 up to 1868. Anton Binkert died in 1872, his wife followed him in death 1883.

Anton Binkert, Jr., son of Anton and Theresa (Troxler) Binkert, was born in Amoltern, Baden, June 4, 1836, and came with his parents to Quincy in 1837. He grew up in this city and when old enough to work, learned the trade of carriage maker in the shop of Mr. Weatherwax, which afterward changed and finally was bought by E. M. Miller, becoming the foundation for the present factory. Anton Binkert, Jr., spent three years on the plains during the gold excitement 1859, 1860 and 1861, mining in Colorado. When the Civil war broke out he spent three years in the army in a civil capacity. Later he engaged in merchandising. In 1872 he was elected as a member of the city council, but resigned in the fall of 1873 to accept the office of city collector, a vacancy occurring. Later he was elected collector for a full term. In 1877 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1879, holding over until 1882, on account of a change in the law governing that office. After leaving the treasurer's office, the real estate, loan and insurance firm of Binkert & Cruttenden was established, which continued until April, 1897, when John S. Cruttenden retired, and George A. Binkert, the son, became associated with his father under the firm name A. Binkert & Son. From 1897 to 1899 Anton Binkert represented the Fourth Ward in the city council. In 1863 he married Ellen Beatty, born in Adams County in 1838. Anton Binkert having retired from active business, the sons George A. and William J. Binkert now conduct the business.

John Wenzel, born August 9, 1816, in Reibig, Grandduchy of Hessen, came to America in 1832, locating in Maryland, where he worked for three years and then proceeded to St. Louis, where he remained for two years. In 1837 he came to Quincy, and went to work for John Wood. Then he worked in a quarry, blasting rock for the cellar of the Quincy House in 1838. Later he located in Melrose, devoting himself to agriculture. John Wenzel married Elizabeth Maria Liebig, a cousin of Prof. Justus Liebig, the great German chemist; she was born in 1817, in Gross-Biberau, Grandduchy of Hessen and came to Quincy in 1838 with her parents. John Wenzel

died in February, 1892, and his wife departed this life in August of the same year. The children of John and Elizabeth M. (Liebig) Wenzel were: John Wenzel, Jr., smith and wagon maker in this city; Henry and George Wenzel, farmers in Adams County; Mrs. Sophia Lawber in this county, and Mrs. Emilie Koehler in Quincy.

Jacob Joest, born June 20, 1811, in Buechtlingen, Grandduchy of Hessen. In 1837 he married Gertrude Schmitt, born in Georgheim, Grandduchy of Hessen, in the same year they left their home in Loehrbach, coming to America, and located in Quincy. In 1849 the whole family were taken down by cholera, all of them dying, with the exception of one daughter, Gertrude, who was adopted and raised by the family of her uncle, Adam Schmitt. She grew up in Quincy and became the wife of Prof. John Hoefler, music teacher and director of singing societies.

John Henry Lock, born October 21, 1810, in Niedervorschuetz, Principality of Hessen, left his home in the fatherland March 21, 1834, landing in New York. Later he came West, arriving in Quincy in 1837. Being a blacksmith by profession, he worked at his trade for some years, and then became a contractor, aiding in the construction of railroads, he doing the earth-work, filling and grading, etc. For eight years he was street commissioner of Quincy. June 29, 1838, John Henry Lock married Eva Maria Kirsch, born 1806 in Fussgoenheim, Bavaria; she died of cholera in 1849. Later he married Eva Maria Breitwieser, born in Kleestadt, Grandduchy of Hessen. John Henry Lock died March 28, 1873, his wife departing this life in 1885. Two sons of John Henry Lock served in the Union army during the Civil war, Henry Lock in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and Christian Lock in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

Albert Danecke, born February 2, 1807, in Bremen, after receiving the necessary education, decided to become a merchant. In 1835 he came to America, locating in Baltimore, where he was in business for two years. At the solicitation of his friend L. W. F. Butze, whose acquaintance he had made in Bremen, Albert Danecke in 1837 came to Quincy, where he entered the mercantile field, in which he was engaged for twelve years until his death, caused by cholera, July 11, 1849. His mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Danecke, who came to this country with her son, died in Quincy August 4, 1845, aged sixty-eight years. Albert Danecke's wife, Sophia Georgina, nee Rehbock, departed this life in 1857. The son, Albert Danecke, Jr., died in St. Louis in 1876. Mrs. Sophia Best, the wife of John H. Best, president of the Illinois State Bank in Quincy, is the only daughter of Albert Danecke, Sr., who still is among the living.

Jacob Michel and his wife Katherine nee Schaffner, both born near Strassburg, Alsace, came to Quincy in 1837. They had one daugh-

ter, Salome, seven years of age, who in 1851 became the wife of Valentine Blank, a native of Baden, who came to Quincy in 1848, and conducted a brewery at Sixth and State streets, until his death in 1854. The widow became the wife of Gustave Thies, a native of Westphalia, who conducted the brewery until his death in 1868. Mrs. Thies died in 1913. Charles A. Blank, eldest son of Valentine and Salome (Michel) Blank, when thirteen years of age, was employed in the wholesale grocery of George T. and Frederick W. Meyer, and remained with the same house during the different changes of the firm to George T. Meyer, Budde & Meyer, then Warfield, Budde & Meyer, and finally the Warfield Grocer Company, becoming secretary and treasurer of the great house, which he had entered as a boy of thirteen, and with which he was connected for thirty-five years. He at present is conducting a laundry in Chicago. Gustave Thies, Jr., a son of Gustave and Salome (Michel) Thies, lives in St. Louis, Arnold Thies, another son, is proprietor of a drug store in Hinsdale, Illinois; Miss Antoinette Thies the only daughter living, is established as a dressmaker in Quincy.

Bernard Henry Starmann, born in 1810 in Grossendohren, Hanover, came to Quincy in 1837, accompanying Father August Brickwedde, the first German Catholic priest stationed in this city. He worked for Governor Thomas Carlin, and also for Willard Keyes. After a sojourn of five years in Quincy, Bernard Starmann returned to the fatherland to settle an estate, he being the eldest son in the family. He there met and married Maria Gesina Dall. Both died in their native country. One son, George, and one daughter, Lizetta Starmann, came to Quincy in 1870. The latter became the wife of Bernard Stroot and remained in Quincy thirteen years; after the death of her husband she returned to the fatherland. George Starmann, born April 21, 1855, served an apprenticeship with George Landwehr, the painter and paperhanger. In 1877 he went into business with Ben S. Loek, and ten years later, in 1887, established a business of his own, in which he was very successful until 1911, when he retired from active business life. In 1882 George Starmann married Elizabeth Tenk, daughter of the old pioneer Henry Tenk. They have two sons George and Rudolph Starmann, both in Chicago, George being a chemist, and Rudolph is engaged as auditor with a large real estate firm. Two brothers of George Starmann, August and Clemens, are established in the painting, wall papering and decorating business in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Clark Strickler, born 1833, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was of German lineage. In 1837 his father came to Adams County and located in Houston Township, following agricultural pursuits. Clark Strickler married Julia Sproat, born 1841 in Adams County. During the Civil war he engaged in merchandising in York Neck. Clark Strickler died in 1895, his wife preceding him in death in 1883. Their

children were: Orville, who became a merchant in Mendon; Minnie, wife of Charles H. Nutt, merchant in Mendon, and David P. Strickler, a graduate of different higher schools and colleges, also of the University of Michigan. September 8, 1904, he married Edith Sinclair Rice, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Mary (Sinclair) Rice, and finally located in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Jeremiah Strickler, born 1835 in Pennsylvania, grew up on the farm in Houston Township, and later married Sarilda Downing. Wilber Strickler, a son of Jeremiah and Sarilda (Downing) Strickler January 24, 1883, married Emma C. Groves, daughter of Stephen and Mary Jane (Campbell) Groves, her father being of German lineage, whose great-grandfather came from Germany about the time when William Penn established Pennsylvania, from whom he received a land grant, and settled at what is known as Graf's Run; this would indicate that the name originally was written Graf. He was a Quaker by faith. His sons were: Jacob, a weaver; Joseph, a farmer his wife being Catherine Staley, her ancestors came from Pennsylvania, of German extraction, as the name indicates. Stephen Groves, born in West Virginia, February 22, 1818, came west with his grandparents in 1828, in an old-fashioned prairie schooner, drawn by horses. He finally engaged in farming in Houston Township, and married Mrs. Nancy Strickler, December 28, 1846. Her maiden name was Nancy Witt, of German lineage, and her first husband, Abram Strickler, survived their marriage only a few months. She died June 26, 1850. Stephen Groves later married Jane Campbell.

The history of the Ruff family in Quincy is very interesting. Their forefathers were Huguenots, who had settled at Lake Geneva, in French Switzerland, and also at La Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland. The name originally was written Ruoff. The history of the family can only be traced back to three boys, aged 13, 11, and 9 years, respectively, who were the only survivors of their family after that horrible massacre of Bartholomew's Night, August 24, 1572, where they witnessed the killing of their parents and sister. The boys escaped onto a raft, which during the night came down the River Aar. Although discovered by the raft-men, they were allowed to remain on the raft, which finally reached the River Rhine, when the youngest of the boys, being weak and of no special benefit to the raft-men, was put off at Koblenz. The boy then made an attempt to get back to his old home, and wandered along the Moselle in the direction of Metz. He rode on the wagon of a charcoal burner to the border of Alsace, and finally was placed under guardianship at Neu Hornbach, where he grew up to manhood, and the family lived for several centuries. In 1793, Ludwig Ruff, born 1776 in Neu Hornbach, moved to Weissenburg, Alsace, and, being a millwright, entered the service of a mill owner by the name of Breit. Later he went to Weiler near Weissenburg and erected a mill of his own, conducting an oil mill and a saw mill. In 1802 he married Elizabeth Breit, a daughter of the miller Breit; she

was born in 1778. He also was elected as burgomaster of Weiler, where the couple remained until 1837, when they emigrated, came to America and located in Quincy, where Ludwig Ruff died in 1846; his wife departing this life in 1857. Jacob Ruff, the eldest son of Ludwig and Elizabeth (Breit) Ruff, was born in Weiler, Alsace, in 1804, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and married Margaretha Burg, born in the same town in 1815. They emigrated to America and located in Quincy in 1838. Jacob Ruff for many years was engaged as carpenter and later opened a grocery store at Fifth and State streets, which he conducted for a number of years. He died October 3, 1895, and his wife followed him in death September 15, 1896. Children were: Mrs. Rosa Kull, wife of the saddler John E. Kull, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mrs. Caroline Weber, wife of the druggist Christ Weber in Quincy; Mrs. Elizabeth Urech, wife of Frederick Urech, near Kirksville, Missouri; Mrs. Marie Keller, wife of William Keller, near La Plata, Missouri; and Mrs. Sophia Morgan, at La Plata, Missouri. Caspar Ruff, the second son of Ludwig and Elizabeth (Breit) Ruff was born in Weiler, Alsace, in 1806. As soon as able, he assisted his father in the mill, and later was apprenticed to the Genauds, proprietors of the great iron works in Schoenau. After serving his apprenticeship, he returned to Weiler, where he built a smithery and a forge. He and his brother, Jacob Ruff, also conducted an oil mill and a saw mill. The first trip-hammer used in Weiler was made by Caspar Ruff, and is still there, as a remembrance, a relic of those days, eighty years ago, when he, in the prime of his life, was a prominent factor in the industry of his native town. When Henry Ruff, the eldest son of Caspar Ruff, visited Weiler years ago, he was shown the trip-hammer his father made. In 1832 Caspar Ruff married Margaret Salome Bastian in Weiler, and in 1837 the family emigrated to America. They came to Quincy, where they arrived July 9th, of said year, locating here for life. Caspar Ruff began his activity in Quincy as a mill-wright, also conducting a smith shop at the southwest corner of Sixth and State streets. In the early '40s of the last century he erected the original Washington Brewery, the second brewery in Quincy, which he in company with William Gasser conducted for a time; he also served in the Mormon war. Later he assumed the business and together with Theodore Brinckwirth conducted the brewery at Sixth and State streets for three years, when Brinckwirth left for St. Louis, where he established a brewery. Finally Caspar Ruff sold the Washington Brewery to Blank & Thies, and in 1855 erected a brewery on South Twelfth Street, which he conducted until 1863, when he retired from active business, which was assumed and continued by his sons John and Caspar Ruff, Jr. Caspar Ruff, Sr., died in 1873, his wife living for a quarter of a century after her husband's death, she departing this life in 1899. Henry Ruff, the eldest son of Caspar and Margaret Salome (Bastian) Ruff, was born in Quincy, September 19, 1839, where he grew up, assisting his father in the brewery business until 1855, when he went to Germany for

some time, preparing for the mercantile business. Returning to Quincy, he opened a dry goods store under the firm of Ruff & Ran. Later he retired from the dry goods business and opened a carpet store which he conducted for many years, until he finally retired from active business life. In 1861 Henry Ruff married Lisetta Luther, born in Homburg in the Palatinate. They have one daughter, Lottie, who in 1883 became the wife of Dr. George Boek, and they have three sons: Carl, professor at some college; Hans, employed by the government in the Department of Agriculture; while Hugo L. Boek is a first lieutenant in the service of the United States at Fort Riley, Kansas. John Ruff, the second son of Caspar and Margaret Salome (Bastian) Ruff, was born in Quincy, October 19, 1840, and married Anna E. Lock in 1861. He was a brewer by profession. They had five children, of whom three are living, William J. and Caspar H. Ruff, and Lisetta Schaeffer. John Ruff died May 16, 1880; his wife followed him in death four years later. William J. Ruff followed his father in the business and when eighteen years of age went to Germany, where he attended a brewing academy in Worms, and studied chemistry and brewing. Upon his return home from Germany, he took over the superintendency and brewmastership of the Ruff Brewing Company. After the death of Caspar Ruff, Jr., he assumed the management of the firm. Having made the business a scientific as well as practical study, he invented a number of machines and devices used in the manufacture of beer, notably one of international reputation in the shape of a beer pasteurizing machine, which revolutionized the preservation of beer without the use of chemicals. The machines of his invention are found not only in some of the largest breweries of the United States, but also in Mexico, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in Kobe, Japan, and in Capetown, South Africa. William J. Ruff, May 25, 1887, married Bertha A. Barth; she died April, 1914. Their children are: Edgar J. Ruff, now superintendent of the Ruff Brewing Company; Clarence F. Ruff, connected with the Ruff-Koyer Hardware Company, and Wilbert Ruff. Caspar Ruff, Jr., the third son of Caspar and Margaret Salome (Bastian) Ruff, was born in 1844, became identified with the brewing business, and for many years was manager of the present Ruff Brewing Company, the success of which speaks only too well for his business ability and foresight. He married Hannah Tansmann, and departed this life November 26, 1906, his wife following him in death some years later. Children living are: Edward H. and Ida Ruff, and Lenore (Ruff) Richmiller. Edward H. Ruff was secretary of the Ruff Brewing Company until about a year ago, ill health necessitating his retirement. Daughters of Caspar and Margaret Salome (Bastian) Ruff living at this writing are: Rosa (Ruff) Jansen, a twin sister of Caspar Ruff, Jr., was the wife of Matthew Jansen, deceased, a captain of Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, who distinguished himself during the Civil war, being mustered out with the rank of major; Louisa (Ruff) Jansen married Theodore Jansen, a member of the Twenty-seventh Illinois

Regiment, and brother of Matthew Jansen, also deceased; Friedericke (Ruff) Tansmann, wife of Frederick Tansmann of this city; and Katie (Ruff) Koch, widow of William Koch.

SETTLERS OF 1838

Dr. Daniel Stahl was one of the first German physicians that located in Quincy. Born in 1816 in Gilserberg, Principality of Hessen, he studied medicine in the universities of Giessen, Marburg, Munich, and Vienna,—in Munich together with Dr. Michael Roeschlaub, who also was among the early German physicians in Quincy. In 1838 Dr. Daniel Stahl came from Cleveland, Ohio, and settled in Quincy, where he for many years practiced his profession, his services during two epidemics of cholera being especially valuable. At the beginning of the Civil war he entered the Union army as physician and surgeon of the Tenth Illinois Infantry, later on serving in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment. In October of 1864 he was appointed as chief surgeon of staff and served to the end of the war. Dr. Daniel Stahl was twice married, his first wife being French, his second wife American. He died October 26, 1874, in Baden-Baden, where he was buried.

Matthias Ohnemus, born November 15, 1810, in Rust, Baden, came to America in 1834, locating in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1835 he married Theresia Weber, born October 29, 1810, in Ringsheim, Baden. They came to Quincy in 1838, where Matthias Ohnemus for many years followed his trade as saddler and harnessmaker. He established the first vineyard in Quincy, and for some time conducted a meat market. Matthias Ohnemus died September 16, 1870; his wife departed this life December 5, 1900. One son, George Ohnemus, lives in Quincy, where he for many years was engaged as proprietor of a tinshop and galvanized iron works. Daughters of Matthias and Theresia (Weber) Ohnemus were: Mrs. Marie P. Kreitz, Sister Servatia of the Order of Notre Dame, Mrs. Theresia Tenk, Mrs. Elizabeth Glahn, and Mrs. Anna Glass.

Jacob Wagner was born February 25, 1810, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors, who came from Germany, had settled during early Colonial days. In 1837 he came West, locating at Hannibal, Missouri, where he followed his trade as millwright for nearly two years. In December, 1838, he settled on a farm near Mill Creek in this county, and in September, 1841, married Mary Anna Brown, born October 15, 1824, in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Having received his early education on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, Jacob Wagner learned to read both English and German. He departed this life in 1879; his wife died many years ago. Mrs. Belle Petri, wife of the attorney, Thomas Petri in Quincy, is a daughter of Jacob Wagner. Sons were: Frank, who lived on the farm, and Jacob Wagner, Jr., a physician; both died years ago. One son, William Wagner, lives in Wyoming.

Matthias Obert, born November 21, 1808, in Burbach, in the Black Forest of Baden, learned the shoemaker's trade and emigrated to America in 1829, locating in Baltimore. In 1830 he was initiated as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows by Thomas Wildey, founder of the Order in this country. From Baltimore he went to Pittsburgh, following his trade for two years. Then he came to St. Louis, where he married Marie Felsing in 1835. March 14, 1837, a son was born to them, whom they named John. In 1838 the family came to Quincy, where Mrs. Obert died in 1839. April 4, 1841, Matthias Obert married Anna Jahu, born 1810 in the Principality of Hessen. In 1852 he, with his son John, went overland to California, returning to Quincy within a year. In 1862 he went into the grocery business. His wife died in 1882; he departed this life December 28, 1885. At the time of his death Matthias Obert was the oldest member of the Odd Fellows in the world, having been a member for fifty-nine years. Isabelle M. Obert, a daughter, was teacher in the public schools of Quincy, and in 1861 became the wife of Edward Wild, a prominent business man; Marie, another daughter, was married to Otto Ringier, also prominent in business. All persons mentioned in the foregoing have departed this life years ago, but a number of descendants are among the living.

Frank Rettig, born in 1800, in Gross-Biberan, Grandduchy of Hessen, married Elizabeth Merker of the same town. They came to America in 1831, locating in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In 1838 the family came West, locating in Quincy, where Mrs. Rettig died; her husband later moved to Perry, Pike County, Illinois, where Frank Rettig, Jr., born November 18, 1833, learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1855 he married Adeline Webb of Morgan County, Illinois. For twenty years he followed blacksmithing in Loraine, this county. When the Civil war broke out the Rettig family were patriotic. Frank Rettig, Sr., enlisted in Company B, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, and Frank Rettig, Jr., joined Company F, of the same regiment; two other sons rallied to their country's call. Louis Rettig joined the Third Illinois Cavalry, and Philip Rettig, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. Nine years ago Frank Rettig, Jr., and his wife entered the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy, where he died the latter part of January, 1918. Three sons survive: Charles, a barber in Shreveport, Louisiana; Frank, Jr., a traveling salesman, in Springfield, Missouri; and William Rettig, in Hanford, California.

Philip Schwebel, born September 13, 1813, in Oberhausen, Grandduchy of Hessen, came to America in 1836, locating in New York City, where he married Elizabeth Scherer. In 1838 they came to Quincy, where Philip Schwebel, who was a master of his trade, did all kinds of fine machine blacksmithing for many years. He died in 1892, his wife having preceded him in death in 1888. William Schwebel, the eldest son, learned the machinist's trade. During the Civil war he

served in the Union army, as second lieutenant of Company F, Forty-third Illinois Infantry; after the war he went West and opened a machine shop in San Francisco, California. Edward Schwebel, the second son, served in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry; he also was a machinist, and later moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he followed his trade. Henry George Schwebel, the third son, still resides in Quincy, where he has a position as shipping clerk in the Thomas White Stove Foundry.

George Liebig was born 1770 in Gross-Biberau, Grandduchy of Hessen. He was a shoemaker by occupation, and an uncle of Prof. Justus Liebig, the German chemist. He married Elizabeth Breitwieser, born 1779 in Kleestadt, Grandduchy of Hessen. In 1838 the couple came to Quincy, where Liebig died in the same year, while his wife lived until 1869. Two sons came to this country with their parents, both being shoemakers. George P. Liebig located in St. Louis, and John Leonard Liebig, in Belleville, Illinois, where he married Elizabeth Schubkegel, and conducted his business until 1849, when he became a victim of cholera. John P. Liebig, a son of John Leonard and Elizabeth (Schubkegel) Liebig, was born in Belleville, February 2, 1848, and came to Quincy in 1866, where he is established as a dealer in coal, wood, and ice. He married Hannah Heitland, and they have three sons and three daughters. George and Elizabeth (Breitwieser) Liebig, who came to Quincy in 1838, also had three daughters: Elizabeth Barbara, wife of Jean Philip Bert; Margaret, wife of Simon Glass; and Elizabeth Maria, wife of John Wenzel, all of them residing in this county, where they died many years ago.

Henry Bornmann, born in 1800 in Hatzfeld, circuit of Giessen, Grandduchy of Hessen, was a paper miller, and married Elizabeth Kuhn, born in the circuit of Wittgenstein. In 1834 they came to America, and located in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1838 the family came to Quincy. There being no paper mill here, Henry Bornmann conducted a lime kiln. His wife died in 1849 of cholera and he became a victim of the same plague in 1851. The eldest son, Henry, born in Germany, was a watchmaker and died of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1852. Theodore Bornmann, the second son, born September 24, 1843, in Quincy, grew up in this city, where he for many years was engaged as a painter and paper hanger. In November, 1864, he married Mary Waldhaus, daughter of George F. and Marie (Gasser) Waldhaus. She died twenty-six years ago, and a year later Theodore Bornmann married Mrs. Katherine Eisenstein, widow of Louis Eisenstein. Sons of Theodore and Mary (Waldhaus) Bornmann living are: George, Albert, William, Frank, and Frederick; besides one daughter, Cora, wife of Frank Reed, in Ellendale, North Dakota. Two grandsons of Theodore Bornmann, Elmer and August, sons of George Bornmann, are serving in the army of the United States.

George Jacob Waldhaus, born 1797 in Oberau, Grandduchy of Hessen, married Katherine Vonderschmitt, born in the same town, December 31, 1792. In 1837 the family emigrated, landing in New Orleans New Year's night 1838. In July of the same year the family located in Quincy, where Mrs. Waldhaus died June 6, 1863, her husband departing this life July 26, 1869. George Frederick Waldhaus, son of George Jacob and Katherine (Vonderschmitt) Waldhaus, born May 23, 1819, in Klein-Biberau, came to Quincy with his parents. He learned the cooper's trade, and for many years conducted a shop in this city. In 1840 he married Marie Gasser, born March 1, 1824, in Baden. George Frederick Waldhaus served in the Mormon war of 1844 as a member of the German Guards. For many years he was prominent in public life, holding many offices of honor and trust. In 1854-55 he was city marshal; in 1856-57 city treasurer; in the spring of 1865 he was elected mayor of the city; from 1874 until 1879 he represented the Third Ward in the board of supervisors. In 1890 George Frederick and Marie Waldhaus celebrated their golden wedding, attended by a great number of relatives and personal friends. Mrs. Waldhaus died September 21, 1892; her husband, February 3, 1899. Three sons survive: Henry W. Waldhaus, born September 13, 1842, who at the age of fifteen drove a mail wagon, receiving twenty-five dollars a month. Later he learned the cooper's trade. In 1866 he was elected as street commissioner. For thirty years he was assistant assessor of the Town of Quincy. His wife, Caroline, nee Weber, died many years ago. Fred Waldhaus, the second son, a machinist by trade, is at present engineer in the house of correction. Edward, the third son, is a paper hanger by trade and located in the eastern part of this county.

George Philip Beilstein, born June 29, 1805, in Liechtenberg, Grandduchy of Hessen, was a baker. In March, 1831, he emigrated to America and located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. There he met and married Anna Elizabeth Klingler, born 1805 in Reichelsheim, Grandduchy of Hessen. In 1838 the family came to Quincy, where George Philip Beilstein went to work in the Star Mills as fireman and then as engineer. Two years later he went to farming near Mill Creek. His wife died in 1867, while he departed this life in 1888. Two sons, Philip and George, grew up on the farm and followed agriculture. Philip died in 1902, George in 1918. Philip Beilstein related the following interesting reminiscences about country life in the early days: "Within a stretch of three miles there were nine mills on Mill Creek, serving as saw mills and grist mills, and run by water power. Corn and wheat were simply ground without separating the bran from the flour, and the meal thus secured was tasteful and wholesome. Occasionally it would happen that the mills were put out of commission, owing to the lack of water, and then we had to resort to our coffee mill to grind the grain. Some of the dwellings were built of logs and others by using slabs or clapboards. Wooden pegs were

used in connecting the frame work. Matches were a commodity not known in those days, and fires had to be started by the aid of flint and steel, in connection with punk. This being very tedious, people were careful to keep the fire on the hearth alive; when retiring for the night, ashes were heaped on the glimmering coal, to be removed in the morning, when wood placed on the live coal would soon result in a blazing fire. But it sometimes happened that the fire was out in the morning, and then some member of the family had to start out with an iron kettle to "borrow fire" from the next neighbor, which, of course, was not pleasant when the temperature was way below zero." Besides the two sons mentioned above, George Philip and Anna Elizabeth (Klingler) Beilstein had three daughters: Marie, the wife of C. F. A. Behrensmeyer, building contractor and later proprietor of a general store. Elizabeth, wife of Peter Scheer, Slater, Missouri; and Pauline, wife of William Wenzel, farmer on the Payson prairie in this county. All of them have departed this life years ago; many descendants are among the living.

John Breitwieser, born July 9, 1816, in Kleestadt, Grandduchy of Hessen, learned the shoemaker's trade with George Liebig in Gross-Biberan. The latter part of 1837 he emigrated and came to America, landing in Baltimore. Later he came West, arriving in Quincy May 17, 1838, where he settled for life. In the same year the first German Protestant church, St. John's Church, was built in this city and John Breitwieser assisted in the construction of the building, which was erected on the east side of South Seventh Street, between York and Kentucky, on the site where at present St. John's Lutheran Church stands. In 1842 John Breitwieser, with William Dickhut and Robert Benneson, went overland to Wisconsin in a wagon drawn by four horses. Prairie chickens were so numerous that they could kill them with clubs. They traveled 600 miles before they reached the first sawmill, conducted by Frank Biron, a Frenchman, six miles north of Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin River. After trading their horses and wagon for 30,000 feet of lumber, and constructing a raft, they started down stream, bound for Quincy, an Indian serving as pilot. En route the voyagers lost their course, getting into a "blind alley." The water rushing over the raft, the three men had to stand in the water up to their hips for two days, when a steamboat came along, noticed their distress, and rescued them by dragging the raft into the regular channel, they then continuing their trip to Quincy. John Breitwieser served in the Mormon war as a member of the Quincy German Guards. For many years he was in the employ of Dickhut & Benneson, the lumber dealers, also as teamster of the Eagle Mills. John Breitwieser was twice married; his first wife was Marie Huenecke, born near Bremen, Germany; his second wife, Amalie Reinecker, from Muehlhausen, Thuringia. September 15, 1901, he died a widower aged over eighty-five years. Children living are: Charles William Breitwieser, Mrs. Mary Buerkin, and Miss Emilie Breitwieser, all in Quincy.

Charles William Breitwieser, the son, born March 5, 1862, left school when thirteen years of age to learn the cigarmaker's trade, but a year later accepted a position in a retail store. Remaining sixteen years he secured a comprehensive knowledge in every department and in 1892 bought the grocery business from William Evers, which he continued for twelve years. In 1904 he sold out and for a number of years has been manager of the Gem City Transfer Company. In 1882 he married Clara Rothgeb, a daughter of the old German pioneer Henry Rothgeb.

Frederick Wellmann, born April 9, 1815, in Ankum, Hanover, was a painter, emigrated in the fall of 1835, and landed in Baltimore in the spring of 1836, the trip having required ninety days on the Danish sailing vessel *Caledonia*. The passengers had to subsist on black hard tack, potatoes being an unknown luxury. Four passengers died of smallpox. From Baltimore, Frederick Wellmann came to St. Louis, where he married Elizabeth Bueter, of Herzberg, Hanover. In 1838 they came to Quincy, where the wife died in 1852. Later he married Antoinette Bockhoff, born in Prussia. In 1838 there were only two brick houses in Quincy; all other dwellings were built of logs or frame. Frederick Wellmann was a member of the Quincy Jaeger, a German militia company. For two years, 1853 and 1854, he represented the Second Ward in the city council. In conversation with the writer of this narrative, fifteen years ago, Mr. Wellmann related the following interesting reminiscence, showing the condition of one of the main streets seventy and more years ago: "I had attended a meeting of the city council as one of the spectators, and it was late when I wended my way homeward. While passing along Hampshire, between Ninth and Tenth streets, at that time an idyllic part of the city, known under the name, 'Bremer Hafen' (Harbor of Bremen), characteristic of the great pools of water which gathered there after heavy rains, I noticed a human being in the middle of the 'lagoon,' wrestling for his life. Immediately arousing William Schreiber, who lived in the block, we both went to work and rescued the man, who probably would have drowned, had it not been for our timely arrival. The man was Michael Mast, the first German settler in Quincy and a prominent figure in the history of this community for many years." William Wellmann, born in Ankum, Hanover, in 1811, married Sophia Dombree of the same town. They emigrated in 1837 and located in Quincy in 1838. Wellmann was a locksmith, but found little to do in his line of business, most people not finding locks necessary, fastening their doors with latches, and pulling the latchstring in when they retired for the night; consequently he went to farming near Mill Creek. He also served in the Mormon war as a member of the German Guards. Finally returning to town, he died in 1891; his wife in 1895. Sons were: Frank, farmer near Mill Creek; William, harnessmaker in White Sulphur Springs, Montana; Frederick, farmer in Oklahoma; and John B. Wellmann, for many years painter in Quincy.

Daughters were: Sophia, wife of the farmer Frank Klinge; Katherine, wife of the machinist John Gredell; Theresia, wife of the butcher Frank Kerkmann; and Wilhelmina, wife of the farmer Joseph Aschemann near Mill Creek. Frank Wellmann, a brother of the above mentioned William Wellmann, was one of the first painters in this city and followed his trade until 1849, when he, his wife, and their children became victims of cholera. Only one son, Frank B. Wellmann, survived, and for many years was engaged as painter and paperhanger in this city.

Among the early German pioneers was John Paul Epple, born June 29, 1803, in Herboldsheim, Baden. He was induced to come to Quincy because they needed a blacksmith, relatives and friends having repeatedly requested him to make this city his home. In 1837 he with his wife, Anna Marie, nee Raes, and one son, Alexander, came to New York and from there to Buffalo, where the son became seriously ill and died. The trip overland was tedious, they traveling in a wagon drawn by oxen, until they arrived in Chicago, where they acquired a team of horses and made better progress, arriving in Quincy in the spring of 1838. John Paul Epple bought a lot near the city spring, where he with his own hands built a small log cabin and a smithshop, the dwelling covering an area of sixteen feet square, while the smithshop measured fourteen feet square. Six months later, in a dreary winter night, the shop burned down, but was rebuilt, larger and better, in the following spring. Being successful in his business, John Paul Epple later bought a lot on Hampshire, between Third and Fourth streets, where he erected a larger and more commodious workshop. There was another smith and wagonmaker in Quincy, Timothy Rogers, who occasionally went east with John Paul Epple, where they bought carriages in New York, and hickory wood in Indiana. The first carriage manufactured in Quincy, made complete in all its parts, was built by John Paul Epple for O. H. Browning, one of our prominent attorneys, later senator of Illinois and member of President Lincoln's cabinet. John Paul Epple was the first market master of Quincy, an office which he held from 1844 to 1852, and it was due to his efforts that the first market house was built at Third and Hampshire streets, where the city hall now stands. The necessity of a hall for entertainments being apparent, John Paul Epple had a two-story brick building erected on Hampshire, between Third and Fourth streets, covering an area of 60 by 125 feet, known as Epple's Hall. Many shows, both English and German, were given there, besides family reunions, etc. About 1870 John Paul Epple retired from active business and moved to Twenty-fifth Street, between Maine and Broadway, his death occurring October 14, 1877, his wife following him in death April 18, 1881. Besides the son Alexander, who died in Buffalo, the children were: Caroline, wife of J. H. Brocksehnidt; Catherine, wife of Amandus Fendrieh; Marie, wife of Michael Arnold; Elizabeth, wife of Caspar Arnold; and John H. Epple.

SETTLERS OF 1839

Louis Lambur, born 1816 in Brueckenwald, Alsace, came to America in 1833, learned the cooper's trade in Evansville, Indiana, and came to Quincy in 1839. In 1841 he married Barbara Combaise, born 1822 in Oberkandelu, near Strassburg, Alsace. For many years he conducted a cooper shop in Quincy until his death in 1887. Louis Lambur, Jr., a son born in Quincy, learned the cooper's trade. Early in 1865 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, serving to the end of the war. Later he for a number of years served as constable. In 1864 he married Catherine Gutapfel, daughter of the pioneer smith George Gutapfel; descendants in Quincy now write the name Goodapple. Louis Lambur died in 1917, the widow resides in the Illinois Soldiers' Home.

Xavier Flaiz, born 1819 in Grmol, Sigmaringen, was a shoemaker. In the fall of 1839 he came to Quincy, and in 1841 married Maria Gesina Bernzen, born in Lotten, Hanover, in 1820. Xavier Flaiz was an expert at his trade, being known for his splendid workmanship in fine ladies' shoes. He also did quite a business in real estate. May 20, 1894, he died, while his wife lived until February 12, 1906. Two sons are among the living, Frederick and Eugene Flaiz, both in the grocery business. One daughter also survives, Mrs. Wilhelmina Weltin, widow of Michael Weltin, the miller, for many years manager of the Farmers Mill in Quincy.

Adam Stueckert and wife, Eva Marie, nee Stork, of Rheinheim, Graudduchy of Hessen, emigrated in 1838 and located in New Orleans, where Stueckert died in 1839 of the yellow fever. In November of the same year the widow with her daughter Marie Margaret, born in New Orleans January 25, 1839, came to Quincy, and later became the wife of Ludwig Rapp, a widower. Later they located near Mill Creek, where they went to farming. Mr. Rapp died in 1862, and her husband in 1868. Marie Margaret Stueckert, the daughter born in New Orleans, became the wife of John Henry Michelmann, the boiler maker, December 17, 1857, and they celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding December 17, 1917.

Pantaleon Sohm, born July 30, 1811, in Schelingen, Baden, came to America by way of New Orleans in 1838, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1839 he came to Quincy, locating here for life. Being a cooper, he worked for John Abbe, who in 1848 was mayor of Quincy. Later he opened a shop of his own at Third and York streets, often employing from forty to fifty men, barrels being in great demand, owing to the mills, distilleries, and packing houses conducted in Quincy in those days. Sohm's cooper shop was also used for religious meetings, Rev. Philip J. Reyland conducting services there, and the Quincy German Guards used it as an armory. Pantaleon Sohm was lieutenant of the company, taking part in the Mormon

war of 1844, he being in Carthage when Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, was shot June 27, 1844. In 1860 he retired and opened a grocery store at Third and York streets, which he conducted until his death in 1885. Pantaleon Sohm in 1840 married Rosina Specht, born in Forchheim, Baden, who came to Quincy in 1834 with her parents, Paul and Theresia (Mast) Specht, her mother being a sister of Michael Mast, the first German who located in Quincy. After the death of her husband she continued the grocery business for ten years. She then retired and spent her time visiting with her children until her death October 3, 1913, at the high old age of eighty-eight years. Edward Sohm, the eldest son, born in Quincy October 2, 1845, received a good education and at the age of eighteen became a teacher in St. Boniface School. August 13, 1867, he married Barbara Helmer, born in St. Louis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Helmer. At that time he entered a business career as a member of the firm H. Ridder & Co., queensware merchants. In 1884 the company was dissolved and the firm Sohm, Ricker & Weisenhorn organized. This company in 1913 became the Roantree China Company. Edward Sohm has been prominent in financial circles for many years. The Ricker Bank was organized in 1881, and, with the exception of three years, he has been connected with that bank during all that period up to the present time, for the first three years as vice president, and then as president, continually succeeding himself in that position, a record of which he may well be proud. Besides this he is identified with various other financial, industrial, and mercantile establishments as stockholder or director. When the Germania Printing and Publishing Company was organized in 1874, Edward Sohm was elected as treasurer of the company, a position which he held for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Quincy Freight Bureau and its treasurer, also treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. In every movement of public importance he at all times was one of the most effective workers and most valuable advisers. Though repeatedly tendered prominent public offices he steadfastly refused, devoting himself entirely to business and to the upbuilding of the city of his birth. Children living are: Mrs. Theodore Heidemann of Quincy; Will H. Sohm, manager of the Belasco Theater in Quincy; Edward Sohm, Jr., of Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Theresa Brockmann, of Mount Sterling, Illinois, and Dr. Albert Sohm, dentist, in Quincy. Joseph H. Sohm, the second son of Pantaleon and Rosina (Specht) Sohm, was born in Quincy September 12, 1850. After he had grown to manhood he for some time conducted a retail grocery business. Then he entered the employ of Henry Ridder & Co., as traveling salesman. Later he was traveling salesman for Sohm, Ricker & Weisenhorn, and in 1884 became a partner in the business until his death, six years ago; his widow, Theresia, nee Weltin, lives in California. Joseph H. and Theresia (Weltin) Sohm had two sons, Ferdinand, in a bank in Chicago, and Joseph, traveling salesman for a wholesale coffee house in St. Louis, and two daughters, Bertha, wife of Frank J. Reim-

hold in Chicago, and Clara, wife of James R. Shean in Los Angeles, California. John A. Sohm, third son of Pantaleon and Rosina (Specht) Sohm, was born in Quincy August 11, 1851. He is the well known painter and decorator, an art which he with unusual talent acquired and practiced for many years, after working for one year with Martin Stadler, who also was an artist in his calling. June 19, 1877, John A. Sohm married Helena Weltin. They have one son, George, who was bookkeeper with the Standard Oil Company in this city, and at present is serving in the army of the United States; and one daughter, member of the Order of Notre Dame, at Washington, Missouri. Mrs. John A. Sohm has in her possession quite an interesting relic, the old scissors which Michael Mast, the first German settler in Quincy, brought from the fatherland when he came to America in 1816. He being a tailor, used these scissors in his business in Germany more than 100 years ago, and then in America until he retired from active business, when he presented it to his niece, Mrs. Rosina (Specht) Sohm, who finally gave it to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John A. Sohm.

SETTLERS OF 1840

Gerhard Kroner, born March 9, 1816, in Grossendohren, Hanover, emigrated to America in 1840, came by way of New Orleans, and located in Quincy, where he, in 1841, married Marie Starmann, also born in Hanover. His wife died in 1851, and May 25, 1852, Gerhard Kroner married for the second time, his choice being Marie Hoedinghaus. She was born June 5, 1834, near Paderborn, Westphalia, and came to Quincy in 1851. The family lived immediately south of the city in Melrose Township, where they for many years raised all kinds of garden products. May 25, 1901, the couple celebrated their golden wedding. Both have since died. Children living are: Frank Kroner, dairyman; Josephine, wife of Frank Wiskirchen, and Cecelia, wife of John Wiskirchen, all in Melrose.

Jacob Wolf was born June 16, 1784, in Buchsweiler, Alsace. Napoleon I wanted him to take part in the campaign of 1812 against Russia, but Jacob Wolf had no inclination to do so, and joined the Prussian army. Later he married Sophia Rogge, born in Prussia in 1787. In 1830 the couple came to America, locating in Kentucky, and in the early '40s they came to Adams County, locating near Mill Creek, where Jacob Wolf for many years followed agricultural pursuits until his death, October 10, 1866, his wife following him in death November 2, 1870. Anna Sophia, a daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Rogge) Wolf became the wife of Blasius Mueller, born in Staettin, Sigmaringen, who was among the early settlers in Quincy, where he for many years followed his calling as carpenter and builder; another daughter, Anna Louisa, became the wife of Henry Dover, a tailor, born in Alsace, who was among the early pioneers of Adams County. Many descendants of both families reside in this county.

John Wendel Schnellbacher, born August 22, 1807, in Wersau, Grandduchy of Hessen, married Anna Marie Riedel, also born in Wersau, May 2, 1807. In the fall of 1839 the family emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans January 1, 1840, the trip across the ocean requiring seventy-five days; coming up the Mississippi, they arrived in Quincy February 22, 1840. After a short stay in the city, they moved to the country, where they located near Mill Creek and went to farming. One son, Jacob Schnellbacher, also became a farmer, and died many years ago. Daughters were: Elizabeth, wife of the farmer Caspar Uebner; Margaret, wife of George Schardon, boiler maker; Kate, wife of the farmer Henry Bangert; Catherine, wife of August Tansmann; and Dorothea, wife of Andrew Keller. Only the three last mentioned daughters are among the living.

Gottfried Ehr Gott was born January 23, 1819, in Obersimten, near Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria. He emigrated in 1837 and came to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he learned the baker's trade. In 1840 he came to Quincy, where he remained for a short time, then he went to Keokuk, Iowa, from there to Warsaw, Illinois, but soon returned to Quincy, settling here for life. He established a bakery in this city and gained quite a reputation with his business. During the Mormon troubles he served in Capt. John Bernard Schwindeler's company, the Quincy German Guards. When the war with Mexico broke out, Gottfried Ehr Gott furnished the necessary bread for a regiment of soldiers enroute to Mexico, which camped in the woods at Watson's Springs, the present South Park. In 1842 he married Margaret Waldhaus, a daughter of George Jacob Waldhaus, who had come to Quincy with her parents in 1838. Mrs. Ehr Gott died in February, 1896, her husband died in 1911. One son, George, an upholsterer, survives; also one daughter, Mrs. Barbara Dix, formerly police matron, widow of Capt. Henry A. Dix, now having her home in New Orleans.

George Joseph Laage, born in Hopsten, Westphalia, November 26, 1819, came to this country by way of Baltimore in 1837. From there, he, with other immigrants, went overland to Pittsburgh, and then by boat to Louisville, where he remained for a short time. German workmen being in demand in an earthenware factory in Troy, Indiana, he went there to work. Later he went to Cincinnati where he learned the hatter's trade. In the course of time he became business manager of the hat works. Visiting Quincy on one of his trips, he decided to locate here, and settled in this city in 1840, buying a lot on Hampshire, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Later he opened a factory at the Quincy Bay, where he made felt hats; besides he made silk hats, caps and fur goods. Thus he became the pioneer hatter and furrier of Quincy. In 1844 George J. Laage took a trip to Cincinnati, where he married Elizabeth Kessing. After her death he in 1846 married Anna Katherine Heine. For more than fifty years he

was engaged in business, finally retiring. March 4, 1904, he departed this life, his wife having preceded him in death years before. One son, George J. Laage, Jr., located in St. Louis many years ago. There were two daughters, Mary, who remained single, and Clara, wife of Rudolph Huttmacher, Jr., both residing in Galesburg, Illinois.

Michael Loos was born September 24, 1815, in Krumbach, Grand-duchy of Hessen, and emigrated to America, leaving his home October 22, 1839. Crossing the Atlantic ocean in a sailing vessel, the party landed in New Orleans December 31st of the same year. Michael Loos located in Quincy, where he remained for four years, working in John Kurk's brickyard during the summer time, and for Joel Rice, the pork packer, in the winter time. April 4, 1844, he married Marie M. Waldhaus, a daughter of Konrad Henry Waldhaus, who had come from Klein-Biberau, Grandduchy of Hessen, in 1835. The young couple then moved to the country and located on a farm near Mill Creek, where Michael Loos followed agriculture until his death March 19, 1873; the widow survived for many years, departing this life April 19, 1911. Sons of Michael and Marie M. (Waldhaus) Loos were: Frederick, who followed agricultural pursuits for many years, but now lives in the city; his sons are, William Charles, Frank, Arthur, Albert, Walter, and Herbert, all farmers excepting Charles, who is a member of the firm of Pape & Loos, millers in Quincy. Daughters of Frederick Loos are: Laura, Selma and Clara. Philip Loos, second son of Michael and Marie M. (Waldhaus) Loos, resides in Lincoln, Nebraska. William Loos, third son, retired farmer, lives in Quincy; his sons are, Thomas, David, Matthew, Ernst in Camp Dodge, Joseph, and John. Daughters are: Anna, wife of Charles Politseh, Mary, Emma, Lily, and Pauline. Louis Loos, the youngest son of Michael and Marie M. (Waldhaus) Loos, resides on the farm in Melrose Township.

Joseph Brockschmidt, born March 29, 1811, in Bohmte, Hanover, was a watchmaker and came to New York in 1837. Then he went to Boston and six months later to Cincinnati, immediately securing a position in a clock factory. His health failing, he and his wife left by river for St. Louis and soon came to Quincy, arriving here March 29, 1840. For three years Joseph Brockschmidt spent most of his time hunting and leading an outdoor life. Then he opened a small shop in a log cabin on Hampshire, between Fifth and Sixth streets, paying \$2 per month rent and living in a room in the rear of his shop. He made locks and keys, repaired firearms, and made clocks entirely out of wood. Later he confined himself to the repairing of clocks, later still adding jewelry to his business of watchmaking, conducting the first jewelry store in Quincy. His trade grew steadily, but during one night in the summer of 1843 burglars entered the shop and carried away his whole stock of goods, with the exception of a clock in a trunk under his bed. All of his tools were stolen, this

being the greatest loss, as it was impossible to replace tools which he had brought from Germany. Joseph Brockschmidt had learned his trade in Osnabrueck, Germany, and made as masterpiece a clock with its complete works in the pendulum. This clock for fifty-seven years was exhibited in the show-window of his shop. For thirty years he had the care of the first city clock in the tower of St. Boniface Church, never asking nor accepting any compensation for his trouble. He was one of the founders of St. Aloysius Orphan Society, and for more than fifty-seven years a member of St. Boniface Church. In February, 1840, Joseph Brockschmidt and Marie Busch were married in St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati. He died December 17, 1897, his wife having preceded him in death January 6, 1876. Joseph J. Brockschmidt, a son, died February 20, 1904. Daughters were: Louise, wife of H. B. Menke, died February 29, 1916; Frances Brockschmidt; Agnes Brockschmidt, died February, 1917; Mary, wife of Frank Hoeckelmann. One daughter, Ida, member of the Order of Notre Dame, died in 1868.

John Speckhardt, born June 14, 1910, in Krumbach, Grandduchy of Hessen, married Elizabeth Vornoff, born 1815 in Keinsbach, the same state. They emigrated in the fall of 1839, coming by way of New Orleans, arriving in Quincy in 1840, but soon settled in Fall Creek Township. Although wheat had to be eradled in those days, and at times brought only 35 cents per bushel, yet farmers were successful. John Speckhardt in the course of time became one of the most extensive land owners in the township. He died in 1894, his wife preceding him in death ten years before. Children were: Frederick, born May 24, 1847, successful as a farmer. He was married three times, his first wife being Lena Schaefer, and their children were, John, Fred and George. After the death of his first wife he married Anna Frederick, and they also had three children, Henry, Frank, and Hannah, wife of Philip Appel. The third wife was Lena Harms. In 1895 Frederick Speckhardt left his farm and moved to Riverside Township. John Speckhardt, Jr., second son of John and Elizabeth (Vornoff) Speckhardt, born July 4, 1848, chose farming and married Hannah Schaefer. Sons were: John, Jr., who married Anna Westholt; William, who married Lena Albsmeyer; and Charles, who married Lily Uebner. Daughters were: Elizabeth, wife of John Echterkamp; Margaret, wife of John Hoelscher; and Ella, wife of George Spencer. Adam Speckhardt, third son of John and Elizabeth (Vornoff) Speckhardt, born October 1, 1849, engaged in farming and married Mary E. Bock. Sons were: Frederick and Karl; daughters: Katie, wife of Wm. F. Albsmeyer; Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Kaltenbach; Anna, wife of Fred Schnellbacher, and Minnie, wife of Christ Kaiser. William Speckhardt, youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Vornoff) Speckhardt, also follows farming. He married Margaret Reich, and they have two sons, William and John, and two daughters, Mrs. William Loos and Mrs. Fred W. Hoelscher. Of the five daugh-

ters of John and Elizabeth (Vornoff) Speckhardt only one, Lena, survives, and lives with her brother, Adam Speckhardt, on the old home farm.

THE RICKER FAMILY

Among the many immigrants of German blood, who came to Quincy since the first settlement was established here, the life, career and success of Henry Francis Joseph Ricker certainly is one of the most remarkable, deserving special mention in the annals of history of the German element in this community. Born August 31, 1822, in Lotten, Hanover, he with his parents emigrated to America in 1839. His father, Joseph Ricker, was born 1790, in Lotten, Hanover, while his mother, Euphemia Adelheid, nee Peters, was born 1795 in Bawinkel, Hanover. October 1, 1839, they started on their voyage in a sailing vessel across the Atlantic ocean, arriving in New Orleans December 10th of the same year. Coming up the Mississippi on board of a steamboat, they celebrated Christmas in Cairo. Then they continued their trip to St. Louis, where they remained for two months, when they went aboard of the steamboat Aerial, bound for Quincy, where they arrived on March 4, 1840, after a trip of three days.

When the Ricker family arrived here there still was considerable timber in the town, trunks of trees were lying in many places, just as they had fallen, either felled by the woodman's axe, or during a destructive storm. At that time only one street, Hampshire, was open to the river, and the newcomers were compelled to walk in the middle of the street, when they came up from the river, there being no sidewalks. Joseph Ricker rented a room from John Bernard Schwindeler, Eleventh and Broadway, upstairs. During the first four years father and son worked for John Wood, the "Father of Quincy." Henry Francis Joseph Ricker, in relating the history of his life to the writer of this narrative, sixteen years ago, gave special prominence to those days, when he with his father, began life in this community with hard work. While working before the old Quincy House one day, where the father was sawing cordwood, and the son did the splitting and piling up, T. S. F. Hunt, proprietor of a grocery store, came out from the store and asked Mr. Ricker to allow the son to work in his store, he needing a young man who was not afraid of work. The father consented, and this was the beginning of the career of Henry Francis Joseph Ricker in the mercantile business. Then he became a clerk in Charles Holmes' dry goods store, and went to St. Louis with Holmes when the latter removed his business to that city. But in accordance with the wish of his parents, he soon returned to Quincy and entered the employ of Sylvester Thayer, dealer in dry goods, and in 1846 he accepted a position with Albert Dannecke, proprietor of a general store, with whom he remained for three years. In 1849 Henry Francis Joseph Ricker and Leopold Arntzen formed a copartnership, opening a gen-

eral store, which business they conducted until 1857, being very successful. In 1858 Mr. Ricker was elected as police magistrate, a position which he held for four years, being re-elected in 1860. In the latter year he began to sell passenger tickets for European steamer lines, and from this developed a banking and exchange business. In 1864 he bought out the banking house of John Wood & Company, on Fifth and Maine streets, and from 1865 to 1876 conducted a banking business at 508 Hampshire Street.

It here may not be amiss to refer to the crude manner in which the business was conducted in those days. There being no vault, no safe place to keep money in the building over night, the boys in the employ of Henry F. J. Ricker in the evening after banking hours would carry the money in baskets to the home of the proprietor, where he had a safe in which the funds were kept more secure. But this primitive manner of doing a banking business was soon changed, when a safety vault had been built in the bank. After ten years of a steady growing, successful business, Henry F. J. Ricker erected a modern bank building at 413 Hampshire Street, where he opened his private bank in October, 1876. Five years later, April 4, 1881, the business was converted into the Ricker National Bank, Mr. Ricker retaining the greatest portion of the stock. The bank was capitalized at \$200,000, and the success was such, that in the course of time it became one of the greatest banking institutions of the West, its capital, surplus, and undivided profits being nearly \$1,000,000. The bank building, some years ago, was enlarged to double its former size, occupying 413 and 415 Hampshire Street. A man of Henry F. J. Ricker's financial ability and reputation for carefulness in his business, was noticed and recognized far beyond the confines of Quincy, consequently in 1884 he was the unanimous choice of the democratic party for state treasurer, a compliment which came to him entirely unsolicited; the party being in the minority, he was not elected. Henry Francis Joseph Ricker was one of the organizers of the German Insurance and Savings Institution of Quincy, alternately filling the office of secretary, treasurer, and president of the company; he was one of the leading stockholders of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway, a director in the Quincy Gas and Electric Light Company, and treasurer of the Menke & Grimm Planing Mill Company. He also was a leader in public improvements, in the course of time becoming the most extensive owner of real estate in the city, and gaining the reputation of keeping his many houses always in a first class condition.

In 1852 Henry Francis Joseph Ricker married Maria Gertrude Tenk, who was born December 3, 1833, in Suedlohn, Hanover, and came to Quincy with her parents in 1844. Mr. Ricker died March 4, 1904. Mrs. Ricker followed her husband in death July 12, 1907.

Sons of Henry Francis Joseph and Maria Gertrude (Tenk) Ricker, that live at present, are: H. Frank J. Ricker, born in Quincy January 29, 1856, grew up in this city and in the course of time, having received

the proper education, became interested in the banking business with his father, occupying different positions until he became the cashier of the Ricker National Bank, a position which he holds at present. January, 1883, H. Frank J. Ricker married Miss Katie C. Redmond, daughter of the old pioneer, Thomas Redmond, who was mayor of Quincy for three terms during the early '60s. They have one daughter, the wife of George B. Helmle, Springfield, Illinois, first lieutenant in the aviation corps of the United States Army. George E. Ricker, another son of Henry F. J. and Maria Gertrude (Tenk) Ricker, was born in Quincy October 30, 1867. After completing his education, he in 1887 entered the Ricker National Bank in the bookkeeping department. After a number of years of service, finally as cashier, he resigned his position and now is in Kansas City, Missouri, member of the firm Smith & Ricker, stock exchange business, also vice president of the Commonwealth National Bank. In 1892 he married Josephine Wahl, eldest daughter of Frederick Wahl, and they have two sons, George E., Jr., and Charles Ricker, both married; and one daughter, Helen, who is single. Daughters of Henry F. J. and Marie Gertrude (Tenk) Ricker were: Euphemia Adelheid, the eldest daughter, became the wife of George Fischer, for many years at the head of the Fischer Iron and Steel Company, until his death, February 26, 1916; the widow survives with two sons, George Joseph Fischer, manager of the Modern Iron Works, and Joseph J. Fischer, assistant cashier of the Ricker National Bank, and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. VandenBoom, Jr., her husband being a member of the Moller & VandenBoom Lumber Company. Another daughter of Henry F. J. and Maria Gertrude (Tenk) Ricker, is Josephine Doerr, widow of Henry Doerr. And the youngest daughter, Frances, is the wife of Herman N. Heintz, they having two sons and two daughters, the husband being a member of the firm N. Heintz & Sons, dealers in shoes. Other children of Joseph and Euphemia Adelheid (Peters) Ricker were: Maria Anna, born 1825, who came to Quincy with her parents and later was married to Herman Henry Schulte; the latter was born 1815 in Oberbergen, Hanover, and located in Quincy in 1842, where he was an assistant of B. I. Chatten, the civil engineer, his death occurring in 1855. Their children were: Mrs. Euphemia Doerr, widow of Andrew Doerr, founder of Doerr's Department Store, and Mrs. Marie Kircher, wife of Charles A. Kircher. In 1857 the widow Schulte was married to John Albert Arning, who was born in Prussia and came to Quincy in 1852, being a stonecutter by trade. He served in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war and died the latter part of 1865 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Their children were: Mrs. Josephine Duker in Quincy, and Mrs. Helena Shea in Los Angeles, California. The widow Arning died in 1900. Herman Engelbert Ricker, another son of Joseph and Euphemia Adelheid (Peters) Ricker, born in 1827, came to Quincy with his parents, and later moved to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois, where he followed agriculture for many years; a son, John Bernard Ricker,

lives in Quincy where he for many years has been employed by his uncle to look after his many houses and to keep them in repair. John Bernard Ricker, born 1838, was the youngest son of Joseph and Euphemia Adelheid (Peters) Ricker, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the three months' service. Then he re-enlisted for three years in the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and in the course of time became a sergeant in Company H of his regiment. During an engagement at Champion Hill he was killed, giving his life that his country might live.

SETTLERS OF 1841

Henry Noll was born April 20, 1818, in Dodenau, Grandduchy of Hessen, where he learned the cooper's trade. In 1841 he emigrated and came to America, locating in Quincy, where he conducted a cooper shop for many years, employing a number of hands. Here he married Wilhelmine Buesching, born in Hanover in 1826. She died in 1853, and later Henry Noll married Sophia Buesching, a sister of his first wife. Henry Noll died in the spring of 1902, his second wife departing this life in 1907. William Noll, eldest son of Henry Noll, many years ago, went west, where he engaged in the wholesale lumber business and was very successful. He has retired from active business and now resides in Los Angeles, California. Augustus T. Noll, second son of Henry Noll, many years ago was engaged in business in Quincy, and departed this life in April, 1898. John Noll, the third son of Henry Noll, is city salesman with the Noll-Hauworth Company. W. Guy Noll, the eldest son of Augustus T. Noll, is president and treasurer of the Noll-Hauworth Company, Inc., manufacturers of work clothing, and wholesalers. The factory is established in a substantial building, and is doing an encouraging business, with good prospects for the future. W. Guy Noll married Mary Prince, daughter of Col. Edward Prince, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, who during the Civil war was colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment, and after the war became an enterprising citizen of Quincy. While he owned the waterworks, he had a large reservoir built out on Alstyne's Prairie, which he named the "Heidelberger Fass," as a reminder of his sojourn as a student in Heidelberg. Leroy Noll, second son of Augustus T. Noll, is secretary of the Noll-Hauworth Company.

William Schwebel, born 1815 in Oberhausen, Grandduchy of Hessen, married Dorothea Loos, born in Buedingen, Grandduchy of Hessen. In 1841 the couple came to America, locating in Quincy. Henry Loos and wife, the parents of Mrs. Schwebel, also came to this city. William Schwebel was for many years engaged in Quincy as a teamster, and both he and his wife departed this life many years ago. One son, George Schwebel, who became a stove molder in this city, went west years ago, where he located in San Francisco, Cali-

ifornia. One daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Frank Freund, the building contractor, another daughter, Mary, became the wife of Hiram Blivens, a farmer in Burton Township.

Comparatively few people in Quincy were aware that ex-Mayor John P. Mikesell was of German lineage. But it nevertheless was true. A number of years ago John P. Mikesell assured the writer of this narrative, that his ancestors were German; that his father spoke German fluently, and had German books in his library, which he read. His father was John Mikesell, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Van Dyke, of Hollandish extraction, also belonging to the German race. They lived in Morgan, West Virginia, where John P. Mikesell was born July 19, 1834. In 1839 the family came to Warren, Ohio, and in 1841 to Quincy, where they settled for life. In 1849, during the "Gold Fever," John P. Mikesell, being only fifteen years of age, went to California, where he for two years worked in the mines. Then he went to Australia and later to South America. Finally he returned to the United States, and in 1861, when the Civil war broke out, enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry (Union troops), and was elected as captain of Company 1 of said regiment. Taking part in the various battles in which his regiment became engaged, he was taken prisoner during the Battle of Shiloh, being interned for eight months in Libby and other Southern prisons, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, serving for three years. After the war John P. Mikesell returned to Quincy and married Eliza Payne, a daughter of the old pioneer, Thomas Payne. (It may here be stated, that Thomas Payne was born October 4, 1814, in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and came to this county in 1834. After the death of his first wife, Thomas Payne married Roseltha Heberling, born in Pennsylvania. As the name indicates, she also was of German extraction, and was the mother of Eliza Payne, who became the wife of John P. Mikesell.) The writer of this history, although not doubting that Mayor Mikesell's assurance about his German extraction was correct, yet was of the opinion that the name in German must have been different. And so he called on Mrs. Rachel Ann Miller, a sister of John P. Mikesell, and widow of David W. Miller, for many years proprietor of the Quincy House, the celebrated old hotel. And her daughter, Mrs. Isabella Miller, widow of Nathaniel Miller, solved the question when she stated that the name of the family originally was Maxwell, and had been changed to Mikesell, why this was done she was unable to explain. Nathaniel Miller, the husband of Mrs. Isabella Miller, was a son of Judge Andrew Miller, born in Switzerland, whose name originally was written Mueller. The name Maxwell occurs in Germany and Holland.

Capt. John P. Mikesell was for many years a member of the firm Adams & Sawyer, who conducted an extensive pork packing business. That he was very popular among his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he, although a republican, was elected as alderman to repre-

sent the strong democratic Sixth Ward in the city council of Quincy for three terms. In 1878 he was appointed as superintendent of the board of public works. And in 1892 he was elected mayor of the City of Quincy, being re-elected in 1893 and in 1894, serving for three successive terms. It was he who started the waterworks fund, by devoting the balance of approximately \$10,000, left in the treasury at the expiration of his term in 1895, to that purpose. John A. Steinbaeh, who became the successor of John P. Mikesell as mayor of Quincy, being re-elected again and again, saved all he could in the different departments of the city government, adding substantial amounts at the end of each municipal year, so that, when the franchise of the Water Works Company had expired, the Citizens Water Works Company could be organized, which took over the plant from the Water Works Company, for and in the interest of the City of Quincy. Then John P. Mikesell was selected as one of the directors of the company, in recognition of the fact that he had started the waterworks fund. November 30, 1915, he departed this life at the high old age of over eighty years.

SETTLERS OF 1842

John Steinagel, born June 22, 1818, in the Grandduchy of Hessen, came to Quincy early in the '40s of last century, and on April 11, 1842, married Margaret Mohn in this city; she was born May 17, 1821, in Lengefeld, Grandduchy of Hessen. John Steinagel became prominent in public life, and in 1862 was elected as sheriff of Adams County. He died March 18, 1872, his wife followed him in death December 24, 1879. The parents of John Steinagel also came to this county, besides two brothers, Carl, who started overland to California in 1849, and died during his journey, and Christian, who also went west, and died in 1878 in Deadwood, South Dakota.

John Christian Reinecker was born October 15, 1792, in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He married Marie Mehrstaetten, born in the same town in 1788. In 1842 the family came to America and located in Quincy, where Reinecker for many years worked at his trade. His wife died in 1852, while John C. Reinecker departed this life October 29, 1871. Frederick J. Reinecker, a son of John Christian and Marie (Mehrstaetten) Reinecker, for many years was prominent in Quincy as contractor and builder; years ago he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died in 1889. Daughters of John Christian and Marie (Mehrstaetten) Reinecker were: Mrs. Johanna Sonntag, Mrs. Louisa Braecht, Mrs. Amelia Breitwieser, and Mrs. Friedericke Koch, all of them married to old German pioneers.

Casper Uebner, born July 8, 1818, in Steinberg, Grandduchy of Hessen, emigrated in 1842 and came to Quincy. He was a cooper by

trade, but in 1843 went to farming in the neighborhood of Mill Creek. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Schnellbacher, the eldest daughter of Wendel and Anna Maria (Riedel) Schnellbacher, born in Wersau, Grandduchy of Hessen. Casper Uebner died September 20, 1887; his wife followed him in death in 1904. Two sons live in Fall Creek Township, Andrew Uebner, a farmer, and Adam Uebner, a merchant at Fall Creek Station. Daughters were: Katherine, first wife of Henry Bornmann, died March 20, 1881; Mary, wife of Nicholas King, died in 1912; Elizabeth, wife of William Kaltenbach in Fall Creek; Sophia, wife of Charles Schmidt, in Freeport, Kansas; Anna Uebner; Emma, wife of William Watson; and Mathilde, wife of Henry Heithold, all in Fall Creek Township.

Henry Politsch, born October 30, 1809, in Wersau, Grandduchy of Hessen, in 1836 married Christina Ruehl, born October 16, 1816. In 1840 they came to America, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but in 1842 came to Adams County, where they settled on a farm in Fall Creek Township. Both departed this life many years ago. Their children were: Charles Politsch, who married Mary Wilson, their children being, James, in Hannibal, Missouri; Emma, wife of Andrew Uebner in Fall Creek Township; Mrs. Anna Stollberg, who died years ago; Mrs. Amalie Wilson, in New Canton, Illinois. Other children of Henry and Christine (Ruehl) Politsch were: William and Thomas, twins; William died about nineteen years ago; his children are: Charles, hardware merchant in Quincy; John and Louis, farmers; Mrs. Elizabeth Neuer and Mrs. Amalie Kappner.

Herman G. Einhaus was born in Friesoythe, Oldenburg, February 14, 1812, while his wife, Wilhelmina, nee Tapphorn, was born in 1819 near Essen, Westphalia. Herman G. Einhaus was a shoemaker by profession and a master of his trade, for he was foreman in a shoe factory in Elberfeld, where he had fifteen journeymen under his supervision. In 1837 he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore. Later he came to St. Louis and in 1842 to Quincy. His earnings were so great, that he was possessed of considerable means when he located in this city. Here he followed his calling until 1846, when he retired from active business life, having accumulated quite a competency. Later he took several trips to Europe, visiting his old home. His wife died in 1870, while Mr. Einhaus departed this life March 8, 1902. One son, William Einhaus, settled in Melrose Township, while three daughters, Mrs. Wilhelmina Heintz, Mrs. Elizabeth Terwische, and Mrs. Katherine Metzger remained in Quincy.

John Gerhard Henry Bredeweg, born August 24, 1819, in Satrup, Hanover, in 1836 went to Holland, where he engaged in dairy farming. June 9, 1842, he came to Quincy, and in 1843 went into the dairy business with Albert G. Pearson. Three years later he engaged in business for himself and was very successful, in the course of time

becoming one of the most extensive dealers in milk and dairy products in this county, acquiring between 800 and 900 acres of land near the bay north of the city. John G. H. Bredeweg was married twice, his first wife, Maria Adelheid Horstmann, born in Hanover, died early, and he married Hannah W. Stieghorst in 1851. While Mr. Bredeweg departed this life many years ago, his second wife lived until January 5, 1902, when she died in Los Angeles, California. Children living are: Frank Bredeweg, retired; Edward Bredeweg, grocer; Carrie, wife of Herman Wichmann, the painter; Amelia Earel; Anna Schulte, St. Louis; and Lena Henhoff, Riverside Township.

Frank Roth, born 1812 in Alsace, emigrated in the '30s of last century and came to Cincinnati, where he married Rosalie Lambur, born in Brueckenwald, Alsace. In 1842 they came to Quincy with one daughter, Marie. Frank Roth was a wagonmaker and for many years conducted his business in this city, where Adam Steinbaeh, the smith, also born in Alsace who came to Quincy in 1848, did the iron work on the wagons built by Frank Roth; the latter died in April, 1864. Anton Roth, born in Quincy July 27, 1845, was a son of Frank and Rosalie (Lambur) Roth, enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry Regiment, which was raised in Quincy. After the Civil war he entered the service of the Rock Island Railroad Company as fireman. Marie Roth, the daughter of Frank and Rosalie (Lambur) Roth, born in Cincinnati, was married to Louis Wellenreuter, the wagonmaker, born in Oberbergen, Baden, who came to Quincy with his parents in 1856. One of their sons, Louis Wellenreuter, studied medicine and located in Perry, Pike County, Illinois, where he conducted a drug store and practiced as physician.

Early in the '40s of last century, Michael Keis, born February 1, 1813, and Jacob Keis, born February 1, 1815, came to this country from Weilheim, Wuerttemberg, and located in Quincy. From the old family Bible, still in existence, it is apparent that the name originally was written Keuss. Both brothers for many years were in business in this city, conducting a general store. Later they dissolved their partnership, Jacob continuing the business, while Michael conducted a distillery. Michael Keis married Elizabeth Weiss in Quincy. He died March 5, 1856, while his wife survived for several years. Children living are: Mrs. Caroline Miller, the Misses Emma and Marie Keis, and Louis Keis. The optician, Louis Keis, in this city is a grandson of Michael Keis. Jacob Keis, the brother of Michael Keis, in 1849 married Mary Anna Peter, born in Riegel, Baden. During the gold fever Jacob Keis crossed the plains to California, but soon returned to Quincy. He died October 4, 1865; his wife survived him for many years. One daughter became the wife of John Noth and moved to Davenport, Iowa, many years ago.

Felix Beisel was born in Pennsylvania in 1782, where he grew up to manhood and later married Elizabeth Schultz, born in Kentucky

in 1802. In 1842 they came to Quincy, and in 1844 located in Ursa Township, where Felix Beisel opened a grocery store one mile south of Hartford. Later he retired from active life and returned to Quincy, where he spent his remaining days in retirement from further labor until his death in 1850. His widow became the wife of Lynch McKinney in 1854. They then removed to Lima Township, where she lived until the death of her second husband in 1858. She afterward made her home with her son, Webster, until 1896, when she was called from this life. Webster Bisell, the son of Felix and Elizabeth (Schultz) Beisel, was born in Marcelline, Adams County, September 4, 1846 (his name in the course of time being changed to conform with the pronunciation in English). He was obliged to earn his own living at an early age, and worked on a farm for some time. During the Civil war, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, serving one year. After the war he returned to Adams County where he rented land and engaged in farming, later purchasing a farm of his own. In 1885 he retired from active life and rented his farm to his son, William. Webster Bisell served as school director for more than twenty-five years, was deputy sheriff for four years and road commissioner for more than fifteen years. In May, 1867, he married Mathilde Gerard of Dayton, Ohio. They have two sons, William E. and Samuel Felix Bisell, both living in this county.

Charles Michels was born 1803 in Minden, Prussia, learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1829 he married Arnoldine Koettters. In 1842 the family came to America; landing in Baltimore, they continued their journey overland to Pittsburgh, then by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where they remained for several months and finally came to Quincy. Here Charles Michels conducted a smithshop for six months, and in 1843 went to farming. Six years later he returned to the city and in 1849, with three other men went to California. With four yoke of oxen and one wagon they started on their trip overland. When they arrived at their destination, they had one ox and a two-wheeled cart left. After spending three years in the gold fields, they returned to Quincy in 1852, where Charles Michels resumed his business. June 14, 1861, he died, his wife departing this life August 1, 1886. Arnold Michels, born January 23, 1838, in Westland, Westphalia, was the eldest son of Charles and Arnoldine (Koettters) Michels, and came to Quincy with his parents, learning the carpenter's trade. In 1859 he went overland to the gold fields near Pike's Peak, from where he returned to St. Louis, working at his trade for two years in that city, when he came back to Quincy. November 6, 1862, he married Eliza Hellermann, born in Muehlhausen, Thuringia. From 1862 to 1873 Arnold Michels was busy as carpenter and contractor; then he conducted a brickyard until 1877, when he went to farming for four years; in 1892 he opened a wagonmaker's shop at Columbus in this county, and

in 1896 returned to Quincy, where he resided until his death, October 14, 1910. His widow still survives. Children living are: Louis, a painter, in Colorado; William, dealer in automobiles, in Camp Point; Albert, a farmer in Colorado; George, a barber in Quincy; Walter, a farmer in Colorado. One daughter, Amelie, is the wife of Dr. Christ Haxel, in Coatsburg, Adams County.

Herman Dieker, born 1790 in Koesfeld, Prussia, grew up in his home town, where he married Margaret Maas, born in the same town. In the fall of 1842 they came to America by way of New Orleans, locating in Quincy. Herman Dieker was a weaver by occupation, but there being no opportunity for weavers to work at their trade in those days, he did such other work as he was able to find. Mrs. Dieker died in 1849, during a cholera epidemic, while her husband departed this life in 1863. G. Henry Dieker, the eldest son of Herman and Margaret (Maas) Dieker, was born in Koesfeld, Prussia, April 22, 1842, and was brought to Quincy by his parents when six months old. He spent his youth on a farm where the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home now is situated, and at fourteen started learning the carpenter's trade with Johannes & Staats, contractors and builders. Business being dull in Quincy, carpenters working for 50 cents a day, he quit his trade and went to work on a farm for Henry Meyer, out on the Columbus Prairie, for \$14 per month. Later he took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in this city. Then he went to work for Hauworth & Baughman, contractors and builders in this city. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Forty-third Illinois Infantry, serving to the end of that war. After his return home he re-entered the employment of Hauworth & Baughman, a few years later he went into business with his brother-in-law, Bernard Johannes. Dissolving the partnership, he continued the business alone, which is at this writing conducted under the firm name G. H. Dieker & Son. G. Henry Dieker was a member of the volunteer fire department for nineteen years, in the course of time becoming foreman of Liberty No. 3. While occupying this position, he was presented a silver trumpet by the ladies of Quincy with the inscription, "Liberty Fire Company No. 3," which he prizes very highly. November 7, 1867, G. Henry Dieker and Caroline Mary Kroner were married, and celebrated their golden wedding November 7, 1917. Mrs. Dieker was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kroner, and was born in Melrose Township, January 9, 1848. Children living are: William J. Dieker, in business with his father, John B. Dieker, Mrs. Emma Schwarte, Mrs. Rose Niehaus, and the Misses Anna and Edith.

SETTLERS OF 1843

John William Dickbut, born November 10, 1796, in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, married Anna Elizabeth Moehrstedt, born in the same town January 1, 1797. In 1843 the family, consisting of father, mother

and three daughters, came to America and located in Quincy. In the spring of 1844 the family went to the country, where John William Diekhut died in 1845, his wife living for thirty-three years more, departing this life in 1878. Amalie, the eldest of the daughters, was married to Jost Schmidt, born in the Grandduchy of Hessen, while Marie became the wife of Gottfried Schmidt, a brother of Jost Schmidt, both couples in 1852 moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. Johanna, the youngest of the daughters, was married to John Christoph Diekhut, also born in Muehlhausen, who located in Quincy in 1854. John William and Anna Elizabeth (Moehrstedt) Diekhut had seven sons, August, Carl, Christoph, Adolph, Gottlob, Frederick, and William; all of them remained in this county, with the exception of William, who went to Nebraska. A large number of descendants are among the living.

John George Neumann, born 1783 in Dieburg, Grandduchy of Hessen, with his wife Katherine, nee Loebich, born in 1790 in the same town, came to America in 1831 on board of a sailing vessel, landing in Baltimore. From there they went to Wheeling, West Virginia. Then they came down the Ohio in a flatboat, landing at Cincinnati, where they remained during the winter. In the spring of 1832 they went to Trenton, Ohio, where Neumann worked at his trade, he being a shoemaker. The couple had the following sons: John, Frank, Adam, Xavier, Jacob, and George, all of them working for farmers in Ohio. In 1843 the family came to Illinois and located near Mill Creek in this county, where they followed agriculture. John, the eldest of the sons, remained in Ohio, where he followed farming until his death in 1844; the father, John George Neumann, died in the same year, while the mother, Katherine Neumann, departed this life in 1855. Adam Neumann, born in the fatherland in 1820, followed farming near Mill Creek for sixteen years, when he retired and moved to the city in 1857, where he lived for fifty-eight years, his death occurring December 16, 1915. George Neumann, Jr., born in Ohio in 1833, died in Quincy in 1904.

Philip J. Reyland, born December 30, 1796, in Landau, Bavarian Palatinate, prepared himself for the ministerial calling, and later married Margaret Bouze, born July 1, 1801, also in Landau. The family came to America and located in Quincy in 1843, where Reverend Reyland was active as a preacher for some time. Later he was engaged in several business ventures. Mrs. Reyland died September 3, 1850, while her husband lived for a quarter of a century after that, departing this life in 1876. One son, Eugene Reyland, many years ago located in Marble, Colorado. The eldest daughter, Caroline, became the wife of Jacob Pfrang, a tailor, born in Bavaria, who came to America and located in Quincy in 1844, the young couple after their marriage went south and settled in New Orleans, where they lived for many years until their death. Adolph and Louis Budde,

wholesale grocers, married two of the Reyland daughters, while Elenore, another daughter, became the wife of Fred W. Meyer, for many years prominent in business and financial circles of this city; one daughter of Philip J. and Margaret (Bouze) Reyland many years ago located in the city of Mexico, and the youngest daughter became the wife of Alexander Uehdemann, bookkeeper with the firm Warfield & Meyer, later locating in Jacksonville, Florida.

John Spies, born July 3, 1810, in Mariahilf, Oberpfalz, Bavaria, emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia in 1838, where he remained three years, following his trade as blacksmith. Then he went to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and two years later, in 1843, came to Quincy with his wife, Barbara, nee Ness, whom he married in Pennsylvania in 1842, she being born December 2, 1817, in Brodshelden, on the River Main, Germany. In 1848 John Spies crossed the plains to California, the wagons being drawn by oxen the trip required nine months. After an absence of three years he returned to Quincy where he followed his trade for many years. February 13, 1880, he died, his wife following him in death July 13, 1894. Sons of John and Barbara (Ness) Spies were: John, who during the Civil war served in the Union army, and after the war located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he followed his trade as smith until his death many years ago; Fred and Joseph in Creston, Iowa; William lives in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Charles died four years ago. Daughters of John and Barbara (Ness) Spies were: Mathilde Hilgenbrink, who died a number of years ago; Sophie, widow of Leonidas Hascall, the printer, who lives in Topeka, Kansas; and Mary, the widow of John Weiler, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Quincy many years ago, being a member of the firm Koenig & Weiler, carriage and wagon makers. He died February 24, 1904. Sons of John and Mary (Spies) Weiler are: John Weiler, Jr., fine woodworker in a large factory in Columbus, Ohio, where they build passenger coaches; Joseph and Charles Weiler, jewelers and dealers in musical instruments in Quincy. Daughters are: Isabel, a nurse, and Rose, bookkeeper in the business of her brothers.

John Aloysius Blomer, born 1793 in Marbeck, Westphalia, married Christina Brueckmann, born 1803 in Erle, Westphalia. In 1843 the family came to America and located in Quincy, where Mr. Blomer for many years worked in brickyards. In 1872 he departed this life, while his wife lived ten years longer, her death occurring 1882. Henry Blomer, son of John Aloysius and Christina (Brueckmann) Blomer, born in 1833, in his younger days assisted his father in the brickyard, was apprenticed to the firm Henry Deters and George Borstadt, brickmasons, contractors, and builders. After serving his apprenticeship, he worked for the firm for four years as a journeyman. Then he entered the service of Robert McComb, contractor and builder, for whom he worked three years, and then, together with Philip

Steinbach, entered into partnership with Robert McComb, under the firm name McComb & Company, said firm existing for seven years, when Mr. McComb withdrew and started a lumberyard, while Henry Blomer and Philip Steinbach continued in business for several years. John Bernard Blomer, a brother of Henry Blomer, born in 1835, who became a member of the firm, later located in Waco, Texas, owing to failing health. Later still he returned to Quincy, where he died February 1, 1910. In 1866 Henry Blomer went into the pork packing business, in which he continued for many years. He married Anna Klatt, born in Oldenburg, who at an early day with her parents came to Cincinnati, and in 1852 located in Quincy. Henry Blomer died in April, 1906; his wife departed this life in 1911. John Blomer, eldest son of Henry and Anna (Klatt) Blomer, was born in Quincy June 26, 1870, was educated in the parochial school, then entered St. Francis College in Quincy and graduated in 1888. Entering the packing house of Blomer, Wolf & Michael, he became vice president when Fred Wolf retired from the firm. In 1900 the company was reorganized and John Blomer became secretary and treasurer. After the death of Henry Blomer in 1906, Joseph Michael became president and the firm continued until February, 1913, when their large packing establishment was destroyed by fire. Since that time John Blomer has retired from active business. Dr. Joseph Henry Blomer, born July 30, 1877, as a son of Henry and Anna (Klatt) Blomer, attended the parochial school, then entered St. Francis College, where he took a business and shorthand course, then a classical and philosophical course. After taking a scientific and medical course in Chicago University, he graduated in 1906. Then he became an interne at St. Anthony's Hospital, Chicago. Finally he took a post-graduate course in New York City, after which he returned to Quincy in the fall of 1908 and has been a practicing physician here ever since. In November, 1915, he married Idelle Martin McDavitt.

William Schipple was born November 2, 1839, in Berndorf, Principality of Waldeck. And here we have another example how names were changed. His father, M. Schipple, died in the fatherland, and in 1843 his mother, Anna Elizabeth, nee Hanke, born February 4, 1813, in Berndorf, emigrated, coming to America, where she located in Quincy. Ten years later, March 27, 1853, the widow Schipple was married to Henry Mangold, a farmer of Adams County. Her son, William, was adopted by Orville H. Browning, the well known attorney, who had erected his mansion at Seventh and Hampshire streets. Mr. and Mrs. Browning, having no children of their own, prompted by a philanthropic spirit, cared for a number of orphaned children in the same manner, raising them and looking after their welfare. And there it was where the name Schipple was changed to Shipley. William Shipley grew up to manhood, and in 1861, when the War of the Rebellion had broken out, rallied to the defense of the Union when President Lincoln called 75,000 men to the colors for three months.

He was among the first volunteers who enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company A, Tenth Illinois Infantry, captain, John Tillson. Being mustered out July 25, 1861, he, after his return home, immediately aided in recruiting men for the three years service, following the call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men. An entirely German company was formed and mustered into service, as Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, organized August 10, 1861. William A. Schmitt, who had also been in the three months service, was elected as captain, and William Shipley as first lieutenant of the company. After the organization of the regiment in Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, it was assigned to the brigade of Gen. John A. McClernand, and September 1, 1861, ordered to Cairo. It was at the first engagement of the regiment, the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, November 7, 1861, where William Shipley gave his life that his country might live. The body was brought to Quincy and laid to rest in Woodland cemetery. Mrs. Anna Elizabeth (Schipple) Mangold, whose maiden name was Hanke, died November 17, 1899, at the high old age of eighty-six years, nine months and thirteen days. How Lieut. William Shipley (Schipple) lost his life, was related to the writer of this narrative eight years ago by Henry Boschulte, a member of Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment, as follows: "It was in the evening after the battle, at twilight; the Union troops had destroyed the camp of the rebels, and the latter were retreating down the river on flatboats to Island No. 10, situated in the Mississippi river. Lieut. William Shipley waded out into a small lake to fill his canteen with water. While he was about eight feet from shore, bending over, in the act of filling his canteen, a shot was fired by an enemy hidden in the brush beyond the lake; the bullet lodged in the body of Lieutenant Shipley, below the chest, and he sank over into the water. I immediately rushed in and carried him to shore, but life was extinct. William Shipley was dead, and he died as a brave man."

SETTLERS OF 1844

Frederick Lohr and his wife Doris, nee Frantz, both from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1838, where the husband died. In 1844 the widow, with her son, Joseph, born on the ocean in 1838, and her daughter, Mary, came to Quincy. The son learned to be a smith and died in 1889. In Quincy the widow Lohr married Charles Clark, a prominent contractor, and the children adopted the name Clark. Charles Clark, the game warden, is a son of Joseph (Lohr) Clark. Mary, the daughter of Frederick and Doris (Frantz) Lohr, became the wife of Joseph Esterly (Oesterle), chief of the fire department for some years.

John Andrew Grimmer, born 1795, and his wife, Magdalena, nee Nippold, born 1800, both from Langula, Thuringia, came to Quincy in 1844, and went to farming in this county. They had five sons,

Andrew, Martin, Henry, John, and Simon, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Marie and Christine. John Andrew Grimmer died in 1871, his wife preceded him in death in 1851. The sons all became farmers. Henry Grimmer later came to Quincy and conducted a general store. All the sons and daughters of John Andrew and Magdalena (Nippold) Grimmer have departed this life. Walter, a son of Simon Grimmer, served in the Philippine Islands, as member of Company E, Twenty-third United States Infantry, Thomas Schley, son of Admiral U. S. Schley, being lieutenant of the company.

George Linz, born May, 1831, in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, came to Quincy with his parents in 1844. He learned the printer's trade, and in 1850 began the publication of a German paper, Quincy Wochenblatt. In 1853 he changed the name to Illinois Courier. In 1861 he suspended the publication and enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, serving during the Civil war. In 1867 he began the publication of the Demokrat, which he suspended six months later. Then he worked in the office of the Quincy Tribune, a German daily and weekly paper, until his death, December 28, 1874. His wife, Mary, nee Ackermann, also born in Muehlhausen, surviving, later became the wife of John Koehler; both have since died. Four children of George and Marie (Ackermann) Linz live in Quincy; Otto Linz, the printer, and George Linz, Jr.; Mathilde, wife of John Rettig, and Emilie, wife of William Neuer.

Ferdinand Flachs, born July 24, 1821, in Alsleben on the Saale, Germany, came to St. Louis in 1843, where his brother, Henry Flachs, conducted a drug store. In 1844 Ferdinand Flachs came to Quincy and became the partner of Dr. Michael Doway, proprietor of a drug store. Later he married Annette, daughter of Doctor Doway. Ferdinand Flachs became prominent, and for some time conducted a bank. Later he returned to the drug business, and finally acquired a soap factory, the firm being Flachs & Reimann. In 1887 he died, his wife departing this life in 1898. Henry Flachs, a son, born in Quincy, was educated in the higher schools of Germany and later was in business in Quincy until his death some years ago. Edward Flachs, a brother of Ferdinand Flachs, born 1818 in Torgau, came to Quincy with his family and was bookkeeper in the business of his brother for a number of years. Later he was bookkeeper with the Aldo Sommer Drug Company.

Joseph Stuckenburg, born 1813 in Essen, Oldenburg, located in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1829. His wife, Elizabeth, nee Imbuseh, was born 1815 in Essen. For many years they conducted the Tremont Hotel in Louisville. In 1844 the family came to Quincy where Stuckenburg erected a two-story brick building on Hampshire Street, which is still there, and conducted a general store. The winter of 1845-1846 was very severe, grocers' supplies became exhausted. To satisfy his

customers, Stuckenburg hitched his horses to a sleigh, drove to St. Louis and secured a load of groceries. On his return trip, while crossing over the ice of the Illinois River, the team broke through, the sleigh with the groceries and one of the horses were lost. Joseph Stuckenburg mounted the other horse, wrapped a blanket he had saved around his shoulders, and rode to Quincy. Arriving here at night, he was frozen so stiff that he was unable to dismount. His wife assisted him and when about to enter the house he fell, unable to rise. Neighbors were called, and with their aid his clothing was taken off and the man put to bed. But his health was broken, he lingered around until July 10, 1848, when he died, while his wife lived until 1890. The facts contained in the foregoing were given to the writer of this story in 1908 by Mrs. Josephine Hutmacher, daughter of Joseph Stuckenburg.

Henry Tenk and his wife, Elizabeth, nee Selle, both born 1791 in Suedlohn, Westphalia, in 1844 came to Quincy with their family. Henry Tenk, being a clockmaker and skilled mechanic, cleaned and repaired clocks, calling at the homes of the people. He died February 20, 1864, his wife September 18, the same year. Henry Tenk, Jr., eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Selle) Tenk, born in Suedlohn, September 7, 1829, entered the service of L. & C. H. Bull, dealers in hardware. Later he married Agnes Brockschmidt, a niece of Joseph Brockschmidt, the pioneer watchmaker; she died 1861, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of George Starmann. Henry Tenk then married Gertrude Venvertloh, who died August 12, 1894; her husband departed this life February 21, 1912. Two sons, Rudolph and Frank J. Tenk, and one daughter, Sophia, wife of Dr. O. F. Schullian, are among the living. John Herman Tenk, born July 7, 1837, in Suedlohn, entered the service of Bernard Lubbe, general store; then Ricker & Arntzen, and finally Sawyer & Adams. In 1866 he married Theresia Ohnemus; he died December 15, 1907, his wife in 1915. Children living are: Carl J. Tenk, John Herman Tenk, Jr., S. J., priest in Central America; and two daughters, Coletta, the widow of Max Reimbold, and Caroline Tenk, both in Los Angeles, California. Gertrude, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Selle) Tenk, born December 3, 1833, in Suedlohn, became the wife of Henry F. J. Ricker, pioneer and banker; she died 1907. The Tenk Hardware Company, founded in 1865 by Henry and John H. Tenk, is now one of the largest establishments of its kind between Kansas City and Chicago, and between St. Louis and St. Paul. Rudolph Tenk is president and treasurer, Frank J. Tenk is vice president, and John H. Cox is secretary of the company.

The history of the Schaller family is especially interesting. John Stephen Schaller, born February 1, 1801, in Sachsenhausen, Waldeck, with his second wife, Elizabeth, nee Leser, came to this country in

1844, landing twelve miles south of Quincy at Marion City. High water drove the people out of their homes, and the Schaller family then located near Palmyra, Missouri, on a farm. Later they moved to LaGrange, ten miles north of Quincy, where John Stephen Schaller followed his trade as stonemason until his death, February 18, 1857; his wife died a few years later. William Schaller, the eldest son, born January 11, 1823, married Elizabeth Hetzler in LaGrange. After conducting a meat market until shortly before the Civil war, he exchanged his business for a farm near Mill Creek, south of Quincy. After the war he moved to Marion County, Missouri, and followed farming until he died November 5, 1884, his wife departing this life May 20, 1904. One son went to New Mexico, five other sons and two daughters remained in Marion County. Frederick Schaller, second son of John Stephen Schaller, born July 20, 1834, crossed the plains in 1849 and worked in the mines of California for two years. Returning on the sailing vessel Yankee Blade, the ship was wrecked and he lost all his possessions. Finally returning, he married Anna Maria Frohn, who came to Quincy in 1844. In 1859, while conducting a business in LaGrange, Frederick Schaller was the victim of a brutal outrage, perpetrated by unknown men. Eleven negro slaves had escaped to Illinois, gaining their freedom by means of the so-called "underground railway." A number of masked men appeared at the home of Frederick Schaller in the night, dragged him out, accused him of having aided the slaves, and in spite of his most earnest denial and protestation, tied him to a tree, lashed and horsewhipped him, until his body was streaming with blood and life almost extinct. He was found by friends, who brought him to Quincy, where relatives nursed him back to health. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Frederick Schaller rallied to President Lincoln's first call, serving in the Tenth Illinois Infantry for three months. Then he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, became a sergeant and served to the end of the war. Returning to Quincy he was in business until his death, December 8, 1879; his wife died May 1, 1886. One son, Frederick, located in the West, and one daughter, Mrs. Sadie Agnew, in St. Louis. George Schaller, the youngest son of John Stephen Schaller, born in Saehsenhausen, Waldeck, February 18, 1844, grew up on the farm, later came to Quincy and learned the tinner's trade. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, serving one year, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability contracted in the service. January 24, 1867, he married Pauline Dingeldein, daughter of the old pioneer Sebastian Dingeldein. For twenty years he conducted a tinshop in Quincy, then retired. His wife died years ago. One son, George, Jr., is connected with a large hardware business in Denver, Colorado; another son, Albert, is with the Dun Mercantile Agency in Des Moines, Iowa.

SETTLERS OF 1845

Theodore Brinkhoff, born 1809 in Holtbeek, Westphalia, married Elizabeth Holbert, born 1805 in the same town. In 1845 the couple came to Quincy with their daughter, Elizabeth. For many years Theodore Brinkhoff conducted a cooper shop, employing a number of men, and was very successful, acquiring quite a competency. In 1884 he departed this life, his wife preceding him in death in 1880.

Ferdinand Kampmann, born June 24, 1811, in Stromberg, Westphalia, was a baker, and married Johanna Buecker, born June 10, 1811, in the same town. The couple came to Quincy in 1845, where they conducted a bakery and restaurant. Later Ferdinand Kampmann acquired the brewery at Seventh and York streets, founded by a Mr. Francis, an Englishman, which he conducted for many years. Ferdinand Kampmann died April 27, 1885; his wife followed him in death July 24, 1901.

John Henry Tushaus, born March 31, 1830, in Suedlohn, Westphalia, came to this country with his parents in 1844, and located in Quincy in 1845. For a number of years he was employed by Sylvester Thayer, and in 1859 became a partner of John Altmix, they conducting a general store. In 1865 he erected a building on Hampshire Street, where he conducted a grocery until his death in 1894. In 1852 John Henry Tushaus married Maria Anna Scheiner, his wife preceding him in death in 1891. Their children were: Mrs. Wm. Weisenhorn, Mrs. J. B. Rieker, Mrs. Joseph Michael, Thomas L. Tushaus, assistant cashier of the State Savings, Loan & Trust Company, and Joseph H. Tushaus, the latter in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Bernard Wewers, born 1824 in Stadtlohn, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1845. Here he married Adelheid Moller, born in Meesen, Hanover. For many years he, with his brothers, Henry and Joseph, was engaged in the construction of sidewalks. William Wewers, a son of Bernard Wewers, born 1851, learned the trade of saddler and harness maker; later he went into the milling business, being connected with the Star Mills for eight years. Then he became one of the founders of the Gem City Stove Works, and was manager of the business until his death, May 9, 1912. In 1879 William Wewers married Mary Lechtenberg. She survives him with one daughter, Bertha, wife of Henry J. Rupp; the latter is treasurer of the Gem City Stove Works. Bernard A. Wewers, born 1861, second son of Bernard and Adelheid (Moller) Wewers, for many years was foreman in the E. M. Miller Carriage Works. Anna Wewers, daughter of Bernard and Adelheid (Moller) Wewers, became the wife of Henry Lechtenberg, manager of the Central Iron Works.

Ferdinand Henry Cramer, born 1825 in Sevelten, Oldenburg, where his father was a teacher, attended the teachers' seminary in

Veehita, preparing himself for the calling. In 1815 he came to Cincinnati, but soon moved to Quincy, where he was appointed as teacher of St. Boniface Parochial School, which position he held until 1819. Then he resigned, and together with Clemens Kathmann conducted a dry goods and grocery store. October 25, 1853, Ferdinand Henry Cramer married Marie Anna Koch. For years he was captain of Liberty No. 3, the old German company of the fire department. Being drenched by water during a conflagration, he contracted an ailment which resulted in his death, July 3, 1861. The widow still resides in Quincy. One son, John Ferdinand, is in business in Chicago.

John Leonard Roeder, born January 21, 1800, in Grossherbach, Bavaria, learned the shoemaker's trade with his father. Later he married Marie Appolonia Dehm, born 1804 in Dauerzell, Bavaria. In 1844 they emigrated, landing in Philadelphia. They then left for the West, coming by way of Cincinnati, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis; they then followed the Illinois River to Pittsfield, Pike County, where they located, but in 1845 came to Quincy, settling here for life. Roeder followed his trade in this city for many years. His wife preceded him in death in 1867, while he lived to the high old age of one hundred and eight years, his death occurring in 1908. Having adopted Johanna Heitland, an orphan, her parents dying early in the '50s of last century, this foster daughter, who later became the wife of John J. Liebig, repaid her foster-father by caring for him in his old age until he departed this life.

Henry C. Bastert, born 1815 in Brackwede, Westphalia, emigrated in 1843, came by way of New Orleans to St. Louis, where he worked in a sugar factory for two years, locating in Quincy in 1845. He served in the war with Mexico, and after that war conducted a grocery business in Quincy. Then he went to farming near Tioga, Illinois, later returned to Quincy, where he was one of the organizers of the German Insurance and Savings Company, for years being president of the association. In 1894 he departed this life. Children living are: Mrs. Caroline Niemeyer, Mrs. Louisa Hartung and Miss Emma Bastert in Quincy, and Mrs. Emilie Hengelberg in St. Louis. J. Henry Bastert, only son of Henry C. Bastert, born April 5, 1866, on a farm in Hancock County, is an example of what push and close attention to business can accomplish. When thirteen years of age he filled the position of engineer at the old Aetna Iron Works. In 1883 he became clerk with the German Insurance Company, soon was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, and afterwards was elected as secretary, an office which he held up to the time the company voluntarily went out of business in 1894. After closing up the affairs of the company, and having wound up its extensive business to the satisfaction of all the stockholders, he engaged in the general loan and insurance business, the name of the firm now being Bastert, Miller & Castle.

Frank Rothgeb, born February 26, 1819, in Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Bavaria, came to Quincy in 1845, where he was engaged in business until his death, May 23, 1849. Frank Rothgeb married Anna B. Bentel, born in Oberdorla, near Muehlhausen, Thuringia, September, 1826. One son, Gustave A. Rothgeb, born in Quincy, July 16, 1846, grew up to manhood and married Rosanna Notter. After being in business in this city for some years the family went West, locating in Boulder, Colorado, and later moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where Gustave A. Rothgeb died in 1904. His widow now lives in Santa Fe, New Mexico, with her eldest daughter. Emma, daughter of Frank and Anna (Bentel) Rothgeb, became the wife of Charles H. Heidebreder, captain of Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry. He died in 1869; the widow resides in Quincy. In 1850 the widow of Frank Rothgeb became the wife of Henry Rothgeb, born in Kaiserslautern, October 11, 1822; he was a cabinet maker and for many years worked in the furniture factory of F. W. Jansen. Then he conducted a grocery store until his death, April 17, 1887; his wife having preceded him in death February 14, 1872. Children living are: Charles, painter in Quincy; Frank, with the Quincy Confectionery Company; Edward, traveling salesman for the Standard Oil Company; Frances Rothgeb, Los Angeles, California; Anna Rothgeb in Quincy; Clara, wife of Charles W. Breitwieser, in Quincy; and Lydia Rothgeb in Los Angeles, California.

John Bornmann was born July 14, 1816, in Hatzfeld on the Eder, Grandduchy of Hessen. His parents were Henry and Katherine (Misz) Bornmann, the father following agricultural pursuits. One uncle, Daniel Misz, was with the 500,000 men who in 1812 took part in Napoleon's march to Moscow, but, like many thousand others of that grand army, never returned. Henry Misz, another uncle, born in 1772 in Hatzfeld on the Eder, left home when eighteen years of age, and in 1790 enlisted in the British army for two years. Then he joined the army of the Netherlands, in which he was a captain in 1816. Later he was made a knight, for bravery in battle, and received the Order of William of Orange. In 1826 he came on a visit to his sister in Hatzfeld, then occupying the rank of general in the army of Holland. John Bornmann married Katherine Bald, born October 3, 1820, near the City of Berleburg, residence of the Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg. In 1845 they emigrated and came to America by way of New Orleans, continuing their trip up the Mississippi; they landed in Quincy November 12, 1845. John Bornmann for many years was active in the soap and candle business, working for George Bywater, as long as the latter continued in business, and later on for Moser & Wild. John Bornmann died April 21, 1901, his wife having preceded him in death May 5, 1894. Henry Bornmann, the eldest son of John and Katherine (Bald) Bornmann, was born in Quincy, May 1, 1846. When six years of age he was sent to school, his first teacher being John M. Perz, maternal grandfather of William G. Feigenspan.

the attorney. The school, a little loghouse, was located on the north side of Kentucky Street, a few doors east of Ninth Street. Later he attended Salem Parochial School, where he followed his studies under three different teachers, all graduates of teachers' seminaries in Germany. In April, 1859, he graduated at the age of thirteen years, and then became an apprentice in the office of the Quincy Tribune, a German paper, founded in 1852 by a number of prominent men of the whig party, among them John Wood, Frederick W. Jansen and others. John Wood wrote to Horace Greeley for an able editor, and he, seconded by William H. Seward, recommended Gustave Adolph Roesler, who had been prominent in the revolution of 1848, and a member of the parliament in Frankfurt on the Main. Roesler came and proved to be a very able writer, but his career was cut short, his death occurring in August, 1855. When Henry Bornmann entered the office of the Quincy Tribune as apprentice, Edward C. Winter and Ernest Schierenberg were proprietors of the paper. In 1861 the Quincy Tribune was sold to Carl Rotteck, who had been a judge of the court in Baden, and was implicated in the revolution of 1848, after which he came to America. Henry Bornmann finished his apprenticeship of three years in the office of the said paper, and then "quit the business," to learn the tinner's trade, being apprenticed for three years. During the progress of the Civil war he answered the call of President Lincoln for "three hundred thousand more," enlisted in the Union army, February 14, 1865, as a member of Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, an entirely German regiment, and served as corporal to the end of the war, returning home with his regiment December 20, 1865. He then completed his apprenticeship with the tinner and worked as a journeyman until the end of 1867. In February, 1868, he again returned to the printing business, going to work for T. M. Rogers, setting the type for the Rural West, an agricultural monthly published by Mr. Rogers. When this paper suspended, he went to work in the job department of the office until May, 1874, when he became foreman in the composing room of the Quincy Tribune, at that time published by C. H. Henriel. In November of the same year the paper was sold to the Germania Printing and Publishing Company, and Henry Bornmann continued as foreman for years until November, 1885, when he resigned his position to accept the editorship of a new German paper, the Quincy Teutonia. A year later this paper suspended, and in January, 1887, he again entered the office of the Quincy Germania, finally becoming editor of the paper, which position he held for many years. September 1, 1914, he went to work on the Quincy Herald, as reporter of said paper, being engaged as such until June, 1917. Later he was requested to write a chapter on "The German Element and its Importance in the History and Development of Quincy and Adams County," to appear in a History of Adams County, 1918, issued by the Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago. May 16, 1872, Henry Bornmann married Katherine Uebner, eldest daughter of Caspar and Elizabeth (Schnell-

bacher) Uebner of Fall Creek Township, Adams County. She died March 20, 1881, leaving two daughters, Rosalie Maria, wife of Herman Stork, and Clara Sophia, widow of Henry Budde. May 10, 1883, Henry Bornmann married for the second time, choosing as his wife Hannah Niehaus, born in Quincy, eldest daughter of William and Maria (Menke) Niehaus. Children were: Ida Johanna, wife of Prof. William Heibreder, Crown Point, Indiana; Hilda Wilhelmina, wife of William Lepper; J. Henry, in Chicago; Alma became the wife of John Rettig and died five years ago; Irene and Ruth. J. Henry Bornmann, Jr., attended the parochial school of St. Jacobi Lutheran Church for seven years, then the Quincy High School for four years, and finally Illinois State University at Urbana, graduating with high honors in each one of the institutions mentioned, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, June, 1910. He then remained two more years as assistant teacher and in June, 1912, received the degree of Master of Science. Having passed a civil service examination he entered the employ of the Government, serving in the department of chemistry in Chicago, later in New Orleans, then in Washington, District of Columbia, finally again in Chicago, where he is at present engaged in the service of the Government. Irene Bornmann, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Niehaus) Bornmann, attended the parochial school of St. Jacobi Lutheran Church for seven years. She entered the Quincy Public Evening School, beginning the term in November, 1917, continuing and completing her course of studies at the end of April, 1918. Ruth Bornmann, the youngest daughter of Henry and Hannah (Niehaus) Bornmann, attended the parochial school of St. Jacobi Lutheran Church for seven years. Later she took a course in the shorthand department of the Gem City Business College, graduating in 1913. Then she was appointed as stenographer with the faculty of the college. Finally she was appointed as stenographer of the Civil Service Commission in Washington, District of Columbia, which position she occupies at present. Wilhelmina Bornmann, the only daughter of John and Katherine (Bald) Bornmann living at present, has her home with her brother, Henry Bornmann.

SETTLERS OF 1846

Frederick William Schmiedeskamp, born March 8, 1807, in Schoettmar, Lippe-Detmold, and his wife, Henrietta, nee Brand, born January 26, 1817, in the same town, came to Quincy in 1846. Schmiedeskamp was a stonemason and for many years followed his trade. He died 1879, his wife departed this life in 1899. William Schmiedeskamp, the eldest son, learned the molder's trade and was one of the organizers of the Excelsior Stove Company. He married Louisa Germann and later moved to Camp Point, where he now resides on a farm, following agricultural pursuits. Henry E. Schmiedeskamp, the eldest son, graduated Maplewood High School in 1894. He entered the office of William Schlagenhauf, attorney in Quincy, where

he studied law. Earning the money to pursue a college course, he matriculated in the law department of the Michigan State University and was graduated with the class of 1902. He then located in Quincy, practicing law in this city ever since.

Carl Mester, born 1812 in Osnabrueck, Hanover, came to America in 1838, and located in St. Louis, where he married Louise Schultz, born 1814 in Herford, Westphalia. In 1846 the family came to Quincy, where the wife died in 1849. Carl Mester then married Henrietta Weber, born 1828 in Lippe-Detmold. For many years he was engaged in manufacturing bone meal. Carl Mester died in 1876, his wife departed this life 1911. Ferdinand Mester, a son of Carl Mester, born May 26, 1840, in St. Louis, at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the Second Illinois Artillery Regiment, became orderly-sergeant of Battery H, and served to the end of the war; he died in 1916. Carl Mester, Jr., an adopted son of Carl Mester, Sr., enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, was taken prisoner, suffered and died in Andersonville Prison. Sons of Carl Mester, Sr., living: George, Theodore, Albert, Arthur; daughters: Mrs. Melinda Bredlenbeck and Mrs. Henrietta Schumacher.

Anton J. Lubbe, born July 2, 1822, in Bakum, Oldenburg, emigrated in 1845, landing in Baltimore. From there he went to Cincinnati, where he entered the employ of a locksmith, intending to learn the trade. Learning from friends in Quincy that they were prospering in this city, he asked for a furlough to visit his friends. This being granted, he in 1846 came down the Ohio River by flatboat and up the Mississippi to Quincy by steamboat. He was so well pleased with the location that he decided to settle here. Inquiring of the locksmith in Cincinnati, what it would cost to be released of his further obligations as apprentice, the man wrote that \$25 would square things. The money was sent to the boss, and Anton J. Lubbe went into co-partnership with Clemens Kathmann, opening a general store. Three years later the firm was dissolved and Mr. Lubbe went into business for himself, which he conducted until 1883, when he devoted his attention to dealing in altar wine exclusively, a business in which he had been engaged since 1874. In 1892 he retired to private life, and died May 10, 1894. In 1849 Anton J. Lubbe married Elizabeth Sander, born March 4, 1829, she died October 29, 1898. Joseph J. Lubbe, born December 23, 1852, is the only son living, of a family of twelve children.

Ernest Knollenberg, born August 18, 1804, in Osnabrueck, Hanover, was a shoemaker, and came to Quincy in 1846; his wife was Katherine Marie, nee Krelage, born October 17, 1814, near Osnabrueck. Ernest Knollenberg died 1851; his widow in 1852 became the wife of John Helmbold and departed this life in 1869. Frederick William Knollenberg, son of Ernest and Katherine M. (Krelage)

Knollenberg, born December 2, 1849, in 1872 went into business as a dealer in grain, and in 1876 entered the milling business with John H. Wavering in the City Mills. In 1894 he bought out Mr. Wavering, and continued the business, incorporating under the name and firm The Knollenberg Milling Company, being very successful in a continually growing business. In 1873 Frederick W. Knollenberg married Louisa Pfanschmidt, a daughter of the old pioneer Charles C. Pfanschmidt. She was born April 4, 1854, in Ellington Township, and died March 19, 1908. Children living are: Fred C. Knollenberg, attorney, El Paso, Texas; Cora E. Johutz in Kansas City, Missouri, where her husband is with the Armour Company; Mary E. Orr, in Camp Grant with her husband, who is attached as lieutenant and surgeon to the Light Artillery, Three Hundred and Thirty-third, Field Hospital; Florence, wife of Philip Herr, the latter connected with the mill; Luella, music teacher in the Quincy Conservatory of Music; and Gladys Paul, granddaughter, with her grandfather.

John Herman Pape, born November 1, 1814, in Ahausen, Hanover, married Anna Marie Duker, born 1818 in Ankum, Hanover. The couple emigrated in 1845 and landed at New Orleans December 1 of the same year. They then came to St. Louis where they remained for several months, finally locating in Quincy May 4, 1846. Mr. Pape, who was a cooper by trade, for many years conducted a shop in Quincy, until his death December 26, 1869. His widow survived him for nearly thirty years, departing this life in 1898. Theodore Benedict Pape, a son of J. H. Nicholas and Anna Marie (Duker) Pape, was born September 17, 1860. After completing his earlier education in the common schools, he took an advanced course of studies in St. Francis College of Quincy, mastered the classical branches and graduated. Desirous of becoming a member of the legal profession, he entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and graduated with the class of 1883. Since 1884 he has been an honored member of the bar and has long ranked with the leading attorneys. He was a law partner of the late Judge Joseph Sibley, and in 1889 became a member of the law firm of Carter & Govert. When Joseph N. Carter was elevated to the supreme bench of the state, the firm continued as Govert & Pape, and later became Govert, Pape & Govert. Official honors have repeatedly been conferred on Theodore B. Pape. He was city attorney in 1887-1888, and became corporation counsel under Mayor John A. Steinbach, May 1, 1895, which position he continuously held for twelve years, 1895 to 1906, inclusive. Then came an interval of two years, during the administration of Mayor John H. Best, 1907 and 1908. John A. Steinbach again being elected for another term of two years, Theodore B. Pape was reappointed as corporation counsel and served two more years, 1909 and 1910, fourteen years in all. Having been instrumental as legal adviser of Mayor Steinbach in solving the waterworks problem, Theodore B. Pape was selected as the representative of the city in the board of directors of

the Citizens Water Works Company, which had been organized to conduct the waterworks until such a time when the city could take over the plant under the provisions of the law, and he held that position from 1904 up to 1916. When the city then acquired the waterworks, Theodore B. Pape was appointed a member of the city waterworks commission.

William Feigenspan, born at the beginning of the nineteenth century in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, married Rebecca Roebling of the same town. The family emigrated in 1846, with Quincy as their objective point. While on the boat nearing this city, William Feigenspan died, his remains were brought to Quincy, and buried here. Mrs. Feigenspan, nee Roebling, was a sister of John Augustus Roebling, the great civil engineer, a graduate of the Royal Polytechnical School, Berlin, who located in Pennsylvania in the '30s of last century, where he engaged in farming, but soon became interested in inland navigation through canals, and afterward in building of railroads and bridges. He surveyed the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Alleghany Mountains, constructed an aqueduct across the Alleghany River at Pittsburgh, supporting the structure by wire cables, built the suspension bridge at the same city over the Monongahela River in 1846, and two years later built several suspension aqueducts for the Delaware and Hudson Canal. He was the first man to manufacture wire and wire cables in America. Later he removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and in 1851 began the famous suspension bridge over the Niagara River, with a span of 825 feet, supported by four cables, each ten inches in diameter, which was completed in four years, was the first railroad suspension bridge built, and a marvel of engineering skill. Afterward he built a fine bridge over the Alleghany River at Pittsburgh, and one over the Ohio River to connect Cincinnati and Covington. In 1868 he was selected as chief engineer of the great East River Bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn. While superintending the initial operations of its construction he received an injury, which necessitated the amputation of one of his feet, after which lockjaw set in and caused his death in 1869. The noble structure is his monument—designed by him, though its practical achievement is due to his son, Washington Augustus Roebling, who completed the work in 1883. Rebecca (Roebling) Feigenspan, the widow of William Feigenspan, in 1849 became the wife of the widower Andrew S. Becker in Quincy. Gustave G. Feigenspan, her son, born January 5, 1837, in Muehlhausen, was a painter, and followed his occupation for many years; he did the interior painting of the mansion erected by Governor Wood in this city. In 1861 he married Christine Perz, daughter of the pioneer, John Michael Perz, a German school teacher in the early days of Quincy. Gustave G. Feigenspan died in 1868, his wife departed this life May 5, 1916. William G. Feigenspan, son of Gustave G. and Christine (Perz) Feigenspan, was born in Quincy, February 28, 1863.

His father having died early he, as soon as able, sought to aid his mother in supporting the family. While attending school he worked as sandcutter in a stove foundry during his spare time, later worked as clerk in a store, attended Gem City Business College, and studied law in the office of Sibley, Carter & Govert. He served as assistant to George Brophy, circuit clerk, prepared himself for the legal profession, passed an examination before the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was admitted to the bar. In 1889 and 1890 he was elected as city attorney, serving two terms in that office, and has practiced law for many years.

SETTLERS OF 1847

Wendelin Weber, born in Unterabststeinach, Grandduchy of Hesse, came to Quincy in 1847, and for many years was active as stonecutter and building contractor. He married Agatha Peter, a daughter of an old pioneer; she was born February 27, 1829, in Riegel, Baden. Wendelin Weber died March 11, 1873. His widow later became the wife of Nicholas Kohl, and departed this life a number of years ago.

William A. Bader, born June 5, 1829, in Muehlhausen, Thuringia, came to Quincy in 1847, and in 1850 married Wilhelmina Knorr. She died in 1854, and in 1855 he married Dorothea Schollmeyer. For fifty-two years William A. Bader conducted a cigar factory in Quincy, and departed this life December 8, 1900. William F. Bader, the son, for many years has been engaged in the cigar business in Quincy, and became prominent in public life, serving on the board of supervisors for a number of years.

John L. Golm, born January 1, 1818, in Westen, Hanover, married Augusta Lulf, born February 17, 1823, in Imshausen, Hanover. The couple came to Quincy in 1847, where John L. Golm for many years was active as a cabinet maker, and later conducted a grocery store. He died July 12, 1883, and his wife departed this life June 3, 1902. Sons were: Frederiek, Pueblo, Colorado; William, Augusta, Illinois; and Julius, Denver, Colorado. Daughters were: Louisa, wife of Herman Schroeder, druggist; Emilie, wife of Rev. E. Kirchner; Anna, wife of Fred Ledebrik, architect; Minna, wife of H. Hokamp, grocer; and Theresa, wife of Dr. C. H. Pfeiffer.

Frank A. Heine, born 1800 in Allendorf, Westphalia, and his wife, Anna Katherine, nee Klier, born 1799 in Allendorf, emigrated in 1845. They came by way of New Orleans and located in St. Louis, where Frank A. Heine worked as smith in the arsenal. In 1847 they came to Quincy by boat, and Frank A. Heine was robbed of all his money, \$600. He died March 3, 1848, his wife departed this life July, 1888. Anton H. Heine, born February 22, 1833, was a cigar-

maker, and in 1853 went to California, returning in 1855. May 6, 1856, he married Anna H. Surmeyer. For thirty years he conducted a cigar store, and then went into the grocery business. For ten years he was president of the German Insurance and Savings Association, also served several terms on the board of supervisors.

Andrew Becker, born 1796 in Birkenstein, Thuringia, came to Quincy with his family in 1847. His wife died in 1856, and he later married Mrs. Rebecca Feigenspan, nee Roebbing, who also preceded him in death, while he departed this life in 1878. Charles Becker, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Becker, born February 11, 1825, in 1856 married Margaret Kiem, born January 4, 1831, near Eisenach, Sachsen-Weimar, who came to Quincy in 1847. Charles Becker for many years conducted a meat market in this city and accumulated considerable wealth. He died January 2, 1892, his wife departed this life May 10, 1914. One son, Christian Becker, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna Lambrechts, are among the living.

Jacob Lock was born September 20, 1816, in Niedervorschuetz, Principality of Hessen, and came to Quincy with his wife, Anna Katherine, nee Kuchmann, in 1847. For many years he conducted a meat market, until his death December 7, 1871; his wife died later. William Lock, the eldest son, born July 5, 1841, grew up in Quincy and also conducted a meat market. He was a member of the volunteer fire department for many years and foreman of Liberty No. 3, a German company. Katherine, the eldest daughter of Jacob and Anna Katherine (Kuchmann) Lock, was born in 1843 and became the wife of Bernard Koyer, born October 7, 1836, in Eschlohn, Westphalia, who came to Quincy in 1856 and lived here until he departed this life, June 24, 1914. Three sons, Henry, John and Conrad Koyer conduct a poultry farm besides following market gardening. John Koyer, a member of the firm, is also an active member of the Ruff-Koyer Hardware Company in Quincy.

John Scheer, born April 27, 1783, in Hirsehorn, Bavaria, and his wife Margaret, nee Heinrich, born December 23, 1790, in Erfenbach, Bavaria, came to this country in 1827, locating in Buffalo, New York. Later they went to Ohio, and finally came to Adams County, where they settled near Mill Creek in 1847, and John Scheer followed farming, also conducting a saw and grist mill, run by water power. He died May 5, 1854, and his wife departed this life March 7, 1874. David Sheer, born in Buffalo, New York, October 10, 1828, married Elizabeth Herlemann in 1853. For many years he was prominent in public life, for seven years serving as supervisor of Melrose Township, besides holding other positions of honor and trust. After the death of his first wife he married Henrietta Jarand. Michael Sheer, also a son of John and Margaret (Heinrich) Scheer, served in both the Mexican and Civil wars.

Dr. Francis Drude, born April, 1820, in Klein-Quentstadt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, where his father was pastor, studied medicine in a college at Magdeburg. After graduation he in 1842 passed an examination before the medical authorities in Berlin, received his diploma and was admitted to practice. Later he came to this country, enlisted in the army of the United States in the war with Mexico, and was appointed physician and surgeon in the army. After that war he located in Quincy, where he married Mrs. Elizabeth Drude, nee Herlemann, widow of his brother, Rev. Conrad Drude, who was pastor of St. John's Church, the first German Protestant church, organized in Quincy in 1837. Dr. Francis Drude was active as physician in this city for fifty years, his death occurring in 1895. His widow died June 4, 1906. Four daughters survive: The Misses Emma, Julia and Louisa Drude, and Mrs. Lillian Meyer, wife of John Meyer, the dry goods merchant.

William Metz, born 1823 in Marienfels, Duchy of Nassau, came to America with his parents in 1833. The parents were Jacob Metz and wife, nee Haxel, both born in 1790. They located in Iowa, at that time a territory, at a point where the city of Des Moines now stands, where they for many years lived among the Indians. Jacob Metz died in 1865, his wife in 1881. William Metz married Anna Katherine Kientzle, born 1823 in Moeglingen, Wuertemberg, and in 1847 the couple came to Quincy, where William Metz was connected with F. W. Jansen in the furniture business, and later with Ferdinand Flachs in the drug business. In the latter part of the '50s he established a drug business of his own, and in the latter part of the '60s went into partnership with Aldo Sommer, continuing in the drug business until his death in 1873; his wife died in 1897. George Metz is the only son living.

The Duker family for many years has been prominent in Quincy's business circles. Frank Duker born March 5, 1826, in Ankum, Hanover, learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his home town and emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans December 1, 1845. He remained in the South over winter, but in the following year left for St. Louis, where he remained for some time and finally came to Quincy, where he went into business as manufacturer of and dealer in furniture, and in the course of time built up quite a business. In 1850 Frank Duker married Caroline Catherine Schmidt, born October 29, 1829, in Ankum. Frank Duker died July 14, 1894, his wife departed this life November 7, 1908. John H. Duker, a son, born in Quincy, October 10, 1855, followed his father in the business with his brothers Theodore, John, George and Henry, but now is the only survivor, conducting the furniture store in partnership with Mrs. Clara Duker, the widow of Henry Duker. April 22, 1880, John H. Duker married Margaret Schwab, a daughter of Caspar Schwab of Quincy. In 1847 Mrs. Elizabeth Duker, the widow of Gerhard Duker,

left Ankum, Hanover, with three sons, Henry, Theodore and John Herman Duker. They came by way of New Orleans and located in Quincy. Henry Duker, born in 1822, for many years conducted a general store in the city, and has long since departed this life. Theodore Duker, born May 6, 1829, came to Quincy in 1847, and learned the cooper's trade with Theodore Brinkhoff. For seven years he was thus engaged, and in the course of time married Elizabeth Brinkhoff, the daughter of his employer. In 1851 Theodore Brinkhoff, Theodore Duker and William Barstadt went into the grocery business. In 1857 Theodore Duker and his brother, John H. Duker, bought the business from the firm and conducted the same until 1871, when they went into the wholesale liquor business, in which they were very successful. William T. Duker, a son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Brinkhoff) Duker, born in this city December 14, 1861, was educated in the schools of Quincy and later pursued a course in St. Francis College and the Gem City Business College. In 1883 he formed a partnership with H. B. Menke, under the firm name Menke & Duker. In 1893 Mr. Duker became sole proprietor of the business, and in 1901 moved to more spacious quarters. The business grew steadily and finally he bought the Doerr Building, Sixth and Maine streets, which he remodeled in such a manner that it now may be called an entirely new building. February 15, 1887, William T. Duker married Elizabeth Bowles, and they have one daughter, Edna Duker, and one son, William T., Jr. Other sons of Theodore and Elizabeth (Brinkhoff) Duker are: Hubert, Otto, Christian, Antone, August and Alois. Daughters are: Mrs. Elizabeth Wand, Mrs. Marie Hellbake, Mrs. Emma Hilgenbrink and Mathilde Duker. John Herman Duker, born March 28, 1833, came to Quincy in 1847, learned the saddler's trade, and later entered into partnership with John Kull, conducting a harness and saddlery store. In 1859 he sold out, and in partnership with his brother Theodore Duker conducted a grocery store until 1871, when the brothers went into the wholesale liquor trade. In 1887 John Herman Duker became one of the stockholders in the Quincy National Bank and was shortly afterward elected president, a position he held until his death. In 1856 John Herman Duker married Clara Elizabeth Glass, born in this city, a daughter of Simon and Margaret (Liebig) Glass, early pioneers of Quincy. John Herman Duker died November 14, 1903, his wife departed this life February 8, 1913. Sons living are: Simon, who carries on the wholesale liquor business, and John L., teller at the Quincy National Bank. Daughters are: Anna, wife of John C. Ordling; Antonine, wife of Dr. A. J. Blickhan; Helen Duker; and Clara, wife of Harry Beatty.

Dr. Charles Augustus William Zimmermann, born December 6, 1812, in Seesen, Duchy of Braunschweig, was the son of Max Anton and Wilhelmina (Schenk) Zimmermann, both born in Seesen. The son attended school in Seesen until fourteen years of age. Then

he entered the Collegium Carolinum in Braunschweig, and after graduation matriculated in the University of Goettingen, where he studied medicine. After passing examinations in Goettingen and Braunschweig, he returned to Goettingen, where he remained for two years as assistant of Dr. Konrad Johann Martin Langenbeck, the celebrated anatomist and surgeon. Then he returned to Braunschweig, where he practiced medicine and was appointed as district physician. Dr. C. A. W. Zimmermann married Johanna Mueller, born February 2, 1813, in Helmstedt, where her father was superintendent of the Lutheran Church. In 1846 the family emigrated, landing in New York October 1 of that year. From there they went to Lancaster, Ohio, remained during the winter, and in the following spring came to Illinois, arriving in Quincy May 1, 1847. Dr. C. A. W. Zimmermann practiced medicine in this city for more than twenty years and retired January 1, 1869. He died July 8, 1876, his wife having preceded him in death January 4 of the same year. His father, Max Anton Zimmermann, died April 18, 1863, and his mother departed this life June 16, 1874. Dr. William Zimmermann, eldest son of Dr. C. A. W. Zimmermann and wife, was born in Bodenburg, Braunschweig, November 29, 1841. He received his early education from private tutors in Quincy, and was taught Latin and Greek by Rev. Christian Popp of St. John's Lutheran Church in this city for nearly five years. In 1859 he entered the University of Goettingen, and later the University of Wuerzburg, graduating from the latter June 6, 1863. Then he took a trip of three months through Europe, returning to Quincy in September, 1863, where he practiced medicine and surgery with his father and his brother, Dr. C. A. W. Zimmermann, Jr. Dr. William Zimmermann married Bertha Braun, born in Washington, Missouri. Dr. William Zimmermann, Jr., eldest son of Dr. William and Bertha (Braun) Zimmermann, born August 31, 1873, attended St. Francis Solanus College in Quincy for seven years, taking a thorough classical course. Then he entered the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, where he studied medicine for three years. After graduation he took a post-graduate course at one of the best medical colleges in New York City. Dr. Ernest Zimmermann, brother of the before mentioned, born in Quincy, November 27, 1876, took a classical course in St. Francis Solanus College, then entered the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis, and after graduation, was appointed as first assistant in the female hospital in St. Louis. Later he took a post-graduate course in New York City, then returned to Quincy, where he has since been established in the medical profession with his brother, Dr. William Zimmermann, Jr. Dr. Charles Augustus William Zimmermann, Jr., second son of Dr. Charles Augustus William and Johanna (Mueller) Zimmermann, was born in Bodenburg, Braunschweig, March 1, 1843, came to Quincy with his parents, and after receiving the necessary preliminary education, went to Germany in 1865, where he studied medicine in the universities of Goettingen and

Wuerzburg. Graduating in 1869 he returned to Quincy, where he practiced medicine with his brother, Dr. William Zimmermann, until January 1, 1900, when he with his family moved to St. Louis, departing this life June 29, 1902. His wife was Antoinette Walter, born in Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Charles Zimmermann, son of Dr. C. A. W. and Antoinette (Walter) Zimmermann, born in Quincy June 27, 1875, attended the same preliminary schools and colleges frequented by his before mentioned cousins, and for two years was assistant in the city hospital and the female hospital of St. Louis. Finally he became first assistant under Professor Baumgarten in the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, and practicing physician. Maria Johanna, daughter of Dr. C. A. W. and Johanna (Mueller) Zimmermann, born February 7, 1846, came to Quincy with her parents, and in 1866 was married to William Hunerwadel, who was born in Lenzburg, Switzerland, and came to Quincy in 1864, where he became interested in the City Spring Mills. Later the family moved to Monroe City, Missouri, locating on a farm. Mrs. Hunerwadel died about a year ago, her husband followed her in death later. One son, Carl Hunerwadel, is engaged as salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Indiana, the other son, William Hunerwadel, Jr., lives on the home farm at Monroe City, Missouri.

SETTLERS OF 1848

Frank J. Schleich, born February 26, 1812, in Landsberg, near Halle, learned the dyer's trade. He married Wilhelmina Mathesius, born August 24, 1810, in Kottbus, Silesia. In 1848 the family came to America, landing at Baltimore. They crossed the Alleghanys by wagon to Pittsburgh, from there down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Quincy, where they located, and Frank J. Schleich conducted a tannery at Sixth and State streets until death, July 21, 1851; the widow survived, departing this life May 21, 1903. Two daughters reside in Quincy, Mrs. Adolphina Schott, widow of John B. Schott, and Mrs. Beata Sanftleben, widow of John Sanftleben.

John Philip Germann, born June 17, 1819, in Alsbach, Grand-duchy of Hessen, was a shoemaker. In 1846 he came to New York, where he married Anna Maria Brenner, February 17, 1848. In October of the same year they came to Quincy, where Mr. Germann for many years followed his trade. Henry Germann, a son, for many years was engaged in the drug business in this city, finally retired and now is interested in the Broadway Bank, being vice president of the institution. Louisa, wife of William Schmiedeskamp, and Melinda, wife of Orlando Cavolt, are daughters of John Philip and Anna M. (Brenner) Germann. Henry Germann married Dr. Melinda Knapheide. Their children are Aldo and Hildegarde.

Herman Schroer, born September 22, 1824, in Breslau, Silesia, came to Quincy in 1848, and on March 15, 1852, married Louise

Delabar, daughter of Anton and Barbara (Linnemann) Delabar, the first child of German parents born in Quincy. Herman Schroer was a goldsmith by trade, which he had learned in his home town, and was a master in his art of making fine metal work. He also was the inventor of the first gasoline lamp used in Quincy. For some time he was captain of the Quincy Jaeger, a German militia company organized by his father-in-law, Capt. Anton Delabar. Herman Schroer died September 5, 1866, his wife departed this life March 9, 1909. Duke Schroer, city clerk of Quincy, is the only son living.

The Sien family were among the early settlers in Quincy. Ernest Sien, born 1822 in Wieda, Braunschweig, came to America in 1844, locating in New Braunfels, Texas, but came to Quincy in 1848 where he for many years was engaged as locksmith and brass founder. He died January 4, 1884, his wife, Elizabeth, nee Klostermann, departed this life in 1902. Ludwig Sien, born 1819, also came to Quincy in 1848. He was a cabinet maker, worked at his trade for many years and died in 1874. Carl Sien, born in 1824, married Friederike Guenther, and came to Quincy with his family in 1853. He was a brass founder, being engaged in his calling until his death, September 28, 1900. One son, Frederick, went to Unionville, Montana; the other son, William Sien, for years has been prominent in the grocery business in Quincy. Mrs. Friederike Kespohl, widow of Julius Kespohl, the dry goods merchant, is the only daughter of Carl and Friederike (Guenther) Sien living.

Herman L. Lagemann and his wife, Elizabeth, nee Voecker, both born 1811 in Wittlage, Hanover, came to Quincy in 1848. Mr. Lagemann followed his trade as stonemason for some time, then went into the grocery business, and finally started a mill, grinding corn, rye and buckwheat, also making grits of oats and barley. He died August 26, 1868, his wife departed this life October 3, 1883. Henry Lagemann, the eldest son, for many years assisted his father in business, and from 1870 to 1872 was chief of the fire department; he died November 3, 1882. Louis Lagemann, another son of Herman and Elizabeth (Voecker) Lagemann, conducted a grocery store from 1863 to 1868, and then went into the hardware business, which he conducted with his sons for a number of years. For twenty-two years he served in the fire department, being assistant chief for twelve years. He died years ago. Arthur Lagemann, a son, is United States revenue collector in Quincy.

Anton Wavering, born in Duermen, Westphalia, and his wife, Elizabeth, nee Bergfeld, came to Quincy in 1848, where Wavering, who was a carpenter, followed his trade until his death, November, 1855; his wife departed this life January, 1880. John H. Wavering, the son, born 1837, learned rope-making under Benjamin M. Prentiss. In 1873 he, with Frank Williams, started the City Mill, in 1876 be-

coming associated with F. W. Knollenberg. After thirty years of active business life he retired. He then bought the Tellico Mill, which has since been conducted by his sons, Anton, Bernard, Henry, William and Lawrence Wavering. In 1859 John H. Wavering married Bernardine Steinbrecher. For many years he was active in the volunteer fire department, organized Company No. 6 and did not rest until they acquired a steam engine. He also served four terms in the city council, as representative of the Sixth Ward.

Henry Ertz Jansen, born May 25, 1802, in Ostfriesland, married Hilda Matthesen, and for many years was active as merchant. In 1848 the family came to Quincy, and located on a farm east of town. In 1855 they returned to the city, where Jansen for many years conducted a general store, also a tobacco factory. His first wife having died in 1852, he in 1855 married Mary Vahle, and she died in 1879. Later Henry E. Jansen made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Henry Schanz, near Mill Creek, where he died July 12, 1884. Sons were: Richard Jansen, for many years a notary in Quincy, also secretary of the German Insurance and Savings Association; Leonard Jansen went to California many years ago; Henry H. Jansen, for many years an attorney in Quincy; Matthew Jansen, served in the Civil war, and became captain of Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry; and Theodore Jansen who served in the same regiment. All the sons mentioned have departed this life.

Simon H. Pieper, born 1827 in Lippe Detmold, came to Quincy in 1848, and for many years worked in the furniture factory of F. W. Jansen. His wife was Marie, nee Voelker, and both died in 1901. John F. Pieper, the son, born in Quincy July 2, 1854, attended school until sixteen years of age. Then he worked on a farm for six years. Finally he learned the cabinet maker's trade in the factory of F. W. Jansen. He then entered the employ of the Joseph Knittel Show Case Company, and two years later, in 1876, went into business for himself. Later he went into partnership with Henry C. Pfeiffer, under the firm style J. F. Pieper & Company, and in 1888 the business was incorporated under the name Quincy Show Case Works, which in the course of time became one of the most important industries in the city, employing ninety and more persons. John F. Pieper is president and manager of the works. John F. Pieper married Louisa Erke, a daughter of Frank Erke, a farmer, one of the early settlers in Liberty Township. They have two sons, Henry F. Pieper, assistant manager, and J. Frank Pieper, in the period furniture business in Quincy.

John Bernard Heckenkamp, born October 26, 1806, in Coesfeld, Westphalia, and his wife, Anna Katherine, nee Nagel, born February 24, 1802, in the same town, came to Quincy in 1848. With them came their sons, John Henry, born December 22, 1840, and Frank

William, born April 22, 1844; also the widow Anna Marie Heckenkamp, born October 14, 1784, two brothers, Bernard and Henry, and two sisters, Marie and Gertrude Heckenkamp. In 1849 the family located on a farm in Melrose, where John Bernard Heckenkamp for many years followed agriculture. Frank William Heckenkamp, the son born in 1844, for thirteen years was engaged as teacher, three years in a public school in Melrose and ten years as teacher of St. Mary's Parochial School in Quincy, he also being organist in the church. For four years he served as alderman, representing the Third Ward in the city council, for several years he was president of the German Insurance and Savings Association, and for twenty-five years active as justice of the peace. F. William Heckenkamp, Jr., a son of the before mentioned, is a florist and for many years has conducted a greenhouse in Quincy. He also is supreme president of the Western Catholic Union.

Herman Henry Knapheide, born September 15, 1824, in Lengerich, Westphalia, came to New Orleans in 1845. He soon left for St. Louis, where he in 1847 married Katherine Achelpohl, born March 16, 1823, in Borgholzhausen, Westphalia. The couple came to Quincy in 1848, where Herman H. Knapheide for many years conducted a wagon factory, until his death August 15, 1890; his wife died February, 1916. Henry Edward Knapheide, eldest son, born April 4, 1855, in Quincy, is now conducting the business founded by his father. He married Augusta Beck, born in Berea, Ohio. Their son, Harold, is assistant manager of the works. William Samuel Knapheide, second son of Herman H. and Katherine (Achelpohl) Knapheide, born April 14, 1865, attended the public schools. He also was taught in the German school of the First German Methodist Church, Rev. Frank Gruenewald, of Biebelshelm, Grandduchy of Hessen, being his tutor, in a school of forty pupils. He then attended the Quincy High School and the Gem City Business College. Later he attended the Quincy College of Medicine. After graduation he went to Brooklyn, New York, where he attended Long Island Medical College. Finally he went to Europe, where he studied in the University of Vienna under Rudolph von Billroth, chief surgeon of the university; then in the University of Berlin under Ernst von Bergmann; and in the University of Strassburg, under Carl von Recklinghausen. After a course in Leopold's Female Clinic, he visited the hospitals in Paris and London, and returning to America in 1892, he began his practice in Quincy, was appointed physician in charge of Blessing Hospital continuously for twenty-six years, and as surgeon for fifteen years. In 1893 he married May Ellen Brenner, a daughter of Henry Brenner, born in Mendon, Adams County. Melinda (Knapheide) Germann, the wife of Henry Germann, is a daughter of Herman H. and Katherine (Achelpohl) Knapheide. She was born in Quincy and studied in the Quincy College of Medicine. Then she attended the University of Zuerich, Switzerland, where she graduated in the de-

partment of medicine. After her graduation she returned to Quincy, where she has been practicing her profession ever since.

The name of John A. Steinbach will ever be remembered in the history of Quincy, as prominent among the men who made their mark in this community. He was born in Bethel, Missouri, January 28, 1847, and came to Quincy with his parents in 1848. His father was John Adam Steinbach, born in Wimmenau, Alsace, March 1, 1821, and his mother Marie Rebecca, nee Scheid, born in Economy, Ohio, December 8, 1825. The grandfather's name also was John Adam Steinbach, and he served for eight years under Napoleon I, took part in the latter's memorable march with 500,000 men to Moscow in 1812, saw the rise and witnessed the downfall of the great Corsican, and was one of three out of his company of 300, who returned from that terrible expedition. In 1828 the family came to America, locating in Stark County, Ohio, where they for seventeen years followed agricultural pursuits. Then they with others joined Keil's Colony in Bethel, Missouri, and in 1865 John Adam Steinbach, the grandfather, with his wife, Katherine, nee Stammer, crossed the plains to Oregon, where the wife died in 1874, and her husband departed this life October 31, 1879. John Adam Steinbach, the son of the above mentioned, after his arrival in Quincy, followed his trade as blacksmith until his death, December 6, 1852. His widow later became the wife of Philip Steinbach, a widower and brother of her first husband, John A. Steinbach, the son of John Adam and Marie Rebecca (Scheid) Steinbach, grew up in this city, received a fair common school education, and at the age of thirteen years was apprenticed to Henry Blomer, from whom he learned the bricklayer's trade. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was soon elected first lieutenant of the company. After the war he resumed work at his trade, and in 1871 engaged in the brick contracting business with his step-father, Philip Steinbach, and later with his step-brother, Philip Steinbach, Jr., the firm Steinbach Brothers in the course of time became prominent as contractors, having done the brick work on many public buildings, business blocks and fine residences in this state, Iowa and Missouri. Early in life John A. Steinbach took an interest in the volunteer fire department, and in 1869 was foreman of Neptune Company No. 1, in the course of time holding various positions, until in 1875 he was appointed chief engineer, an office which he held until 1885 when he declined reappointment. Under his management many improvements were made, and the fire department brought up to the highest stage of efficiency. In 1895 John A. Steinbach was elected mayor, a position which he held for twelve years in succession, 1895 to 1906, inclusive. Then came an interval of two years, John H. Best serving as mayor in 1907 and 1908. In 1909 and 1910, John A. Steinbach, being again elected, served for two more years, making fourteen years in all. During his administration many questions of far-reaching importance were pre-

sented and settled. The public debt was steadily reduced, and the credit of the city advanced, until refunding bonds could be floated at 4 per cent interest. Many miles of permanent street paving were put down, and the sewerage system largely extended. To John A. Steinbach belongs the credit of solving the waterworks problem, which had been agitating the public mind for many years. With the aid of Theodore B. Pape, who as corporation counsel managed the legal end of the question, a plan was evolved and successfully carried through, under which the City of Quincy today is the owner of its waterworks. It took a man of the character of John A. Steinbach to accomplish this, a man with a fixed purpose, of untiring energy and a firm determination to do things, in spite of all obstacles that presented themselves during the many years of his administration of city affairs. In settling that vexed question he has built himself a monument for all time to come. In 1868 John A. Steinbach married Barbara Weisenburger, born in Neuburg on the Rhine, she died in 1891. October 8, 1903, he married for the second time, choosing the widow Marie Mast, nee Fritsch, born in Gengenbach, Baden. John A. Steinbach died April 6, 1915. His widow survives. Six daughters of John A. and Barbara (Weisenburger) Steinbach are among the living: Lenore, wife of George Grimmer, in Quincy; Delia, wife of William Kocks, in St. Louis; Mrs. Lawrence March, a widow; Edith, wife of Joseph Einhaus, in Quincy; Miss Ruth Steinbach, in Texas; and Marguerite, wife of Will Campbell, in Parsons, Kansas. Philip Steinbach, Jr., born in Quincy August 24, 1849, grew up in this city and in the course of time learned the timber's trade, afterward he learned bricklaying and for many years was in business with his step-brother, John A. Steinbach, contractors and builders. Philip Steinbach married Laura Grimm, daughter of George Grimm, one of Quincy's pioneers. They have one son, Elmer, in business with his father as contractor, and five daughters, Laura, wife of Herbert Ferree, in El Paso, Texas; Mrs. Myra Farrar, in New York City; Emma, wife of Dr. Paul Lense, dentist in St. Louis; Edna, wife of William Awerkamp, in Quincy; and Viola, wife of Charles Rump, civil engineer in Denver, Colorado. Daughters of Philip and Marie Rebecca (Scheid) Steinbach are: Mrs. Magdalene Liese and Mrs. Bertha Kohl, both in St. Louis; Mrs. Amanda Steinbeck and Mrs. Cora Rummenie, both in Quincy.

SETTLERS OF 1849

Bernard Henry Middendorf, born 1820 in Berge, Oldenburg, came to America in 1843, locating in St. Louis, where he married Marie Elizabeth Jessing, born in Ahausen, Hanover, October 28, 1821. In 1849 they came to Quincy, where Bernard H. Middendorf for a number of years was engaged as a contractor for stone masonry. Then he went into the grocery business until he died, October 22, 1885; his wife departed this life February 8, 1905. Sons surviving

are: William, president of the Broadway Bank and treasurer of the Middendorf Bros. Company, dealers in lumber and building material; he also served in the city council. Theodore is president, and Henry is vice president of the Middendorf Bros. Company. Another son studied for the priesthood, Father Rogerius Middendorf, and he is stationed at Teutopolis, Illinois.

Frederick Pape, born August 24, 1820, in Soehle, Hanover, at the age of sixteen began to learn the milling business. In 1847 he came to America and worked as miller in Dubuque, Iowa. Two years later, 1849, he came to Adams County, and conducted a windmill in Payson Township. Later Mr. Pape bought the mill of Gilead Bartholemew on Mill Creek, which was run by water power, he introducing steam power. In 1851 Frederick Pape married Margaret Eaton, born in Scotland, April, 1826. She died July 14, 1862. In June, 1878, he married for the second time, choosing Mrs. Jeannette Palmer, widow of John Palmer, and sister of his first wife. Frederick Pape died October 21, 1895. His son, William Pape, is the partner of Charles F. Loos, they conducting the Acme Mills in Quincy, under the firm name Pape & Loos.

John Schlag, born February 2, 1820, in Unterabststeinach, Grand-duchy of Hessen, married Elizabeth Rauek, born May 25, 1819, in Dieburg, Hessen. In 1847 they emigrated, landing in New Orleans, and in 1849 located in Quincy. John Schlag was a tinner, and followed his trade until he died, May 5, 1860, his wife departing this life July 16, 1896. George Schlag, the son, born March 8, 1858, after receiving a fair common school education, early in life went to work in the tobacco factory of Goodman & Turner. Later he was employed in the grocery store of Ording & Glass for four years. In December, 1885, he joined the fire department as minute-man, and the following spring was appointed as roundsman. After five years' work he was appointed chief engineer, May 6, 1891, a position he held for many years.

Senator Bernard Arntzen, born 1834 in Suedelohn, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1849, where he for four years was engaged in the drug business. He then studied law, and attended a college in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856 and 1857, graduating with high honors. Locating in Quincy, he was elected as city attorney in 1860, and soon gained a reputation as public speaker. In 1861 he married Martha M. Munn of Keokuk, Iowa. Being nominated for the Senate of the State Legislature by the democratic party in 1874, he was elected and served for four years as representative of this district in the upper house at Springfield. During President Cleveland's second term, Bernard Arntzen was appointed as Indian agent in Montana. Bernard Arntzen and his wife departed this life many years ago. One son was engaged in business in St. Louis, another son in Chicago.

The daughter became the wife of Major Townsend, Government engineer in Rock Island, Illinois.

Frank Henry Kehlenbrink, born December 3, 1811, in Borgholzhausen, Westphalia, in 1829 married Marie Wittbrot, born November 17, 1806, in Werder, Westphalia. The family emigrated in 1846, arrived in St. Louis January 1, 1847, remained there for two years and came to Quincy in 1849. Here they located on a farm immediately south of the city. In 1855 they moved to town, where Frank H. Kehlenbrink went into the grocery business, also packing hogs in the winter time. In 1866 he bought fifteen acres of land southeast of the city and started a vineyard. Everything was conducted in a systematic manner. Besides the product of his own vineyard, he bought large quantities of grapes from others, so that the result of his enterprise amounted to from 50,000 to 60,000 gallons of wine annually. He also made cider in great quantities. Frank H. Kehlenbrink died April 12, 1881, and his wife departed this life December 20, 1886. Daughters were: Katherine, the wife of Thomas Foote, Jr., a son of Rev. Thomas Foote; Minna, the wife of Valentine Stegmiller, proprietor of a boiler works; Marie, the wife of William Winkelmann, building contractor; and Louisa, the wife of Richard Jansen, notary and insurance agent. Only Mrs. Louisa Jansen survives, having her home in Chicago.

Dr. Michael J. Roeschlaub was born February 2, 1806, in Bavaria, where his father, Dr. Andrew Roeschlaub was private medical counselor to the king and dean of the faculty of the University of Munich. Michael J. Roeschlaub pursued his studies at the University of Munich, graduated from the literary school in 1825, and in 1828 received his diploma as physician and surgeon. After practicing medicine and surgery in Munich for four years, he was appointed as district physician, a position which he held until 1845, when he resigned and came to America, locating in Palmyra, Missouri. In January, 1849, he came to Quincy, where he for many years practiced his profession until his death in 1885. Dr. Michael J. Roeschlaub was twice married. After the death of his first wife he married Margaret Sawers in Bavaria, October 10, 1843. Children living are: Robert S. Roeschlaub, who during the Civil war enlisted in Company E, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, was elected as sergeant, later as lieutenant and finally as captain of the company; after the war he studied architecture and later was established as architect in Denver, Colorado; he at present resides in San Diego, California. Frank, second son of Dr. Michael J. and Margaret (Sawers) Roeschlaub, lives in Chicago; and Henry, the third son, in Denver, Colorado. Jessie S. Roeschlaub, the daughter of Dr. Michael J. and Margaret (Sawers) Roeschlaub, was married to Dr. L. H. A. Nickerson, September 15, 1880.

Gerdt Gertjes Arends, born March 11, 1824, in Noorden, Ostfriesland, came to America in 1846. Three weeks after his arrival in this country, he enlisted in Company E, Barnes' Missouri Battalion, under Gen. Sterling Price, and served in the Mexican war. After that war he located in St. Louis, where he married Jantje Hinrichs Tatjes, January 11, 1849. Several months later they came to Quincy, where Mr. Arends followed his trade as carpenter, becoming foreman for John Binson, in whose service he remained for many years, finally retiring to private life. Mrs. Arends died February 20, 1895, her husband followed her in death May 1, 1899. Gerhard G. Arends, born April 8, 1854, attended school until seventeen years of age, when he entered upon his business career in the office of Richard Jansen with the German Insurance Company of Quincy. Then he served in the employ of George W. Brown, also in the insurance business. Several years later he entered the Ricker Bank as assistant bookkeeper, and after two years became head bookkeeper, in which capacity he served for nine years. On account of ill health he resigned and for several years was connected with no active business enterprise. When the Quincy National Bank was organized in 1887, he was one of the incorporators and was appointed assistant cashier, in which capacity he served for years, and now is vice president, also one of the directors. In 1886 Gerhard G. Arends, married Caroline Bitter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bitter. They have two children, Henry Gerhard, lieutenant in the American army in France; and Antoinette, wife of Wilmer B. Hedges, traveling salesman.

John Henry Brockschmidt, born September 16, 1830, in Bohmte, Hanover, emigrated in 1848. Leaving Bremen in June, he landed in Baltimore in September of said year. From there he crossed the Alleghenies for Cincinnati, where he arrived in October, and found a home with an uncle, Christian Brockschmidt, who was a locksmith. After working in a tobacco factory for some time he took sick and was admitted to a hospital in the spring of 1849. Finally recovering from a lingering illness, he appealed to his uncle, Joseph Brockschmidt, in Quincy, who sent him \$25 to pay the doctor and his fare to Quincy, where he arrived in October, 1849. In April, 1850, the uncle secured an apprenticeship for him with George J. Laage, the pioneer hatter, with whom he had to serve four years; besides his board, lodging and laundry, his compensation was \$25 for the first year, \$50 for the second, \$75 for the third, and \$100 for the fourth year. After serving his apprenticeship he went to St. Louis, where he worked in different large hat manufactories. Returning to Quincy he in September, 1855, established a business of his own. Being successful he took in his brother, Joseph, as assistant, and in 1860 as partner. Besides conducting his business as hatter and furrier, he from 1870 to 1874 was interested with William Cramer in the distillery on Cedar Creek. On September 10, 1857, John Henry Brockschmidt married Caroline Epple, daughter of the old pioneer, John Paul

Epple. His wife died April 8, 1876, his brother, Joseph, died November 11, 1896, and John Henry Brockschmidt departed this life October 23, 1897. Alfred J. Brockschmidt, the only son surviving, was born in Quincy August 11, 1860. Between the ages of six and twelve years he attended the parochial school of St. Boniface Church. Later he entered St. Francis College, devoting three years to the preparatory and four years to the collegiate course, and later pursued a two years' post-graduate course. In 1879 he graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the last two years of his college course he read law under the direction of O. H. Browning. In 1881 he received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater, and in the same year was enrolled as a law student in Yale University, where he remained two years and graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He afterward took a post-graduate course of two years, the degree of Master of Laws being conferred on him in 1884, and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in 1885. He also won the Winchester scholarship, which entitled him to spend one year at Berlin and one year at Paris, but he did not take advantage of this at the time. For many years Alfred J. Brockschmidt has been active in his profession. In June, 1884, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in October he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and in November of the same year to the Supreme Court of New York. In 1885 he was permitted to practice in the high courts of Canada, while in 1886 he was admitted to practice in the federal courts at Springfield. August 28, 1901, Alfred J. Brockschmidt married Mathilde Loire, daughter of Philibert Loire of St. Louis.

Capt. William Steinwedell, who came to Quincy in 1849, for many years occupied a prominent position in the business and social circles of this city. He was born December 21, 1827, in Hanover. His father was George Frederick Steinwedell, born in Hanover in 1790, and his mother, Sophia, nee Firnhaber, born 1797, her father being a superintendent in the Lutheran Church of Hanover. His father, George Frederick Steinwedell, fought in the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, as a lieutenant in a Hanoverian regiment, occupied a prominent position in the army, finally being commandant of the fortifications at Stade. He died in 1880, his wife having preceded him in death in 1877. William Steinwedell attended the commercial college at Osnabrueck, where he learned English, French and Spanish, having previously been educated in the classics. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out, William Steinwedell was carried away by the movement. Consequently his father advised him to go to America. Well supplied with money he with 200 others left Bremen early in 1849, on the small sailing vessel *Meta*. The party consisted of well educated men of the different callings and professions, students and graduates, all well supplied with financial means, and the vessel arrived in the Harbor of New York May 1,

1849. But they did not tarry long, continuing their trip to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Sandusky, by canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, and then by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. There were 150 passengers on the boat, and the cholera, which raged at that time, also had its victims, fifteen of the passengers dying. The boat landed at night above Cairo, where the dead were buried by torchlight, William Steinwedell acting as speaker at the impressive funeral services. When the boat arrived at St. Louis it was quarantined. It was on May 22 and 23, 1849, when the terrible conflagration raged on the levee at St. Louis. Then the cholera broke out in that city of about 40,000 inhabitants, hundreds of people dying daily, and so William Steinwedell came to Quincy, where he became acquainted with Otto Bertschinger, who came from Lenzburg, Switzerland, and they organized the firm Bertschinger & Steinwedell, conducting a hardware business from 1851 to 1873. Capt. William Steinwedell during his many years of residence in Quincy became interested in different industrial enterprises, was president of the Arrow-rock Mining & Milling Company, treasurer of the Dick Brothers' Milling Company, secretary of the Dick Brothers' Quincy Brewing Company, etc.; he also was president of the Quincy Gas Company, stockholder of the First National Bank and later of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company. When John P. Altgeld had been elected as governor of Illinois, Capt. William Steinwedell was appointed as president of the board of trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Home at Quincy. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war, Capt. William Steinwedell organized the Quincy National Rifle Guards, comprised of prominent German citizens, who acted as home guards, rendering valuable service to the National Government during that war, without receiving any pay. In 1859 William Steinwedell married Louisa A. Morphy, born in New Orleans of French parents, who had come to Quincy in 1857 with her parents. His wife died in 1901, leaving her husband with five children: William E. Steinwedell, George Steinwedell, Carl Steinwedell, Mrs. Leila Evatt and Miss Elise Steinwedell. Capt. William Steinwedell died in 1910. William E. Steinwedell, the eldest son, is interested in the Gas Machinery Company, Cleveland, Ohio; George Steinwedell is general manager of the Binghamton Gas Light Company, New York; and Carl Steinwedell is in Quincy, member of the firm Steinwedell & Seehorn, dealers in cigars.

SETTLERS OF 1850

Conrad Heinekamp, born February 9, 1827, in Horn, Lippe Detmold, where his father was manufacturer of pianos and organs, learned the art of constructing musical instruments from his father. In 1850 he came to Quincy, and in 1851 was elected as teacher of Salem Parochial School, a position he filled at two different periods, serving ten years in all. Later he was engaged for thirty years in the factory of Henry Schenk, the altar builder. Conrad Heinekamp

married Friederike Vogt. April 19, 1904, he died, survived by his wife and three daughters, Lillian, wife of Phineas Haggas, the music teacher, and the Misses Dina and Mimma Heinekamp.

George Fischer, born in Quincy January 3, 1850, was the son of John J. and Walburga (Wittmann) Fischer. His parents were among the early pioneers, and his father, who worked for the merchant tailors, Powers & Finlay, died June 5, 1851, leaving his widow and the son mentioned. After attending St. Francis College for five years, George Fischer was apprenticed to Henry Ridder and learned the tinner's trade. Later he opened a tin shop of his own. This proved successful and in 1890 he bought the hardware business of Lemley Brothers. In 1896 he erected a large five-story building, in which the Fischer Iron and Steel Company for many years did a great business. George Fischer died February 26, 1916, leaving his widow, Euphemia Fischer, nee Ricker, with two sons, George Joseph Fischer, manager of the Modern Iron Work, and Joseph J. Fischer, assistant cashier of the Ricker National Bank, and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. VandenBoom, Jr. In March, 1918, the Fischer Iron and Steel Company sold their business to the Tenk Hardware Company.

Joseph Granacher, born April 23, 1827, in Oberbergen, Baden, came to Quincy in 1850, and was employed in the hardware store of L. & C. H. Bull; then he worked for Pantaleon Sohm, the cooper, and later for Bertschinger & Steinwedell, hardware merchants. For ten years he was with the Sligo Hardware Company in St. Louis. Returning to Quincy he was in the grocery business with Joseph Weltin. Joseph Granacher married Magdalene Burkhardt, born August 19, 1836, in Oberbergen, Baden, who came to Quincy in 1852. She died July 28, 1907, while her husband departed this life November 2, 1909. Two sons, George and Joseph, and two daughters, Mrs. Marie Weltin, and Mrs. Wm. H. Sohm, are among the living. Theodore Granacher, born November 21, 1829, came to Quincy with his brother, and entered the service of Martin Kaltenbach, the cooper. Later for many years he was with Abraham Jonas & Bros., hardware dealers. He married Rosina Burkhardt, born 1834 in Oberbergen. She died March 3, 1877, her husband departed this life April 11, 1904. Three sons, Sebastian, Edward and Ferdinand, survived, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna Menke, wife of the grocer, A. F. C. Menke.

Reinhold Waldin, born October 27, 1828, in Gera, Principality of Reuss, was a watchmaker and came to America in 1848, landing in New York. From there he came via Erie Canal to Cincinnati, and then to Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged in the jewelry business of his brother for a year. Then he went to St. Louis, and finally located in Quincy in 1850, where he was engaged in the jewelry business of William Gage for three years. The latter was surprised

to see so many Germans visit his business shortly before Christmas, buying presents for their relatives and friends, a custom which at that time was unknown among Anglo Americans. In 1853 Reinhold Waldin bought the jewelry business of a Mr. Parsons, west side of the square, which he conducted until 1861, when he moved to Warsaw, Illinois, but a year later returned to Quincy, and engaged in the jewelry business until 1900, when he died. Reinhold Waldin was twice married. In 1856 he married Margaret Kaiser, born in Chur, Switzerland, and she died in 1865. In 1870 he again married, choosing Louisa Koch, born in Vlotho, Westphalia, and she died in 1903. Albert Waldin, the eldest son, continued the jewelry business for years, while Edward Waldin, the other son, was employed in the business of the Tenk Hardware Company.

Christopher Weber, born September 2, 1838, in Glarus, Switzerland, came to America with his parents, Jacob and Ursula (Stuesser) Weber, in 1843, the family locating in Highland, Illinois, where the mother was a victim of cholera in 1849, and the father died 1888. In June, 1850, Christopher Weber came to Quincy and was employed in the drug store of his uncle, Dr. Michael Doway, learning pharmacy. Later he conducted a drug store of his own for twenty-two years. Early in the '70s he was elected city collector for two years. Then he was in the insurance business. Under Samuel Baumgaertner he was assistant assessor, and for many years clerk of the police department until 1890. An occurrence in his life he never forgot, as it came near costing his life in the night of December 31, 1863. He had attended to some business in Canton, Missouri, and came to West Quincy by train. There being no bridge across the river at that time, he had to cross the ice afoot. It was a terribly cold night, Mr. Weber was caught in a snowdrift, lost consciousness and would have frozen to death if his friends had not come to the rescue. They had a Sylvester Night's festival in Liederkrenz Hall, at which Christopher Weber was expected. He not appearing, a party was organized to search for him. They found him and brought him to town. Life seemed almost extinct, but he soon revived; his left hand was frozen so badly that it had to be amputated. September 1, 1864, Christopher Weber married Caroline Ruff, a daughter of the old pioneer, Jacob Ruff. Christopher Weber died August 23, 1917, leaving his wife, two sons, Carl Weber, an electrician, now a farmer in Colorado, and Frederick Weber, a machinist in St. Louis; also two daughters, Annette, the wife of John Welton in Galesburg, Illinois, and Emma Ursula, the wife of Alex Brown, in the insurance business in Chicago.

Gerhard Mueller, born May 13, 1801, in Noorden, Ostfriesland, married Thoma Bockmeyer, born April 17, 1820, in the same town. In 1849 the family emigrated and came to New Orleans, where they remained during the winter. In the spring of 1850 they came up

the river and landed in Quincy April 15, where they located. Gerhard Mueller was a shoemaker and followed his trade for many years, his death occurring July 10, 1876. His wife, Mrs. Thoma Mueller, for many years conducted a millinery store in this city, she departed this life September 3, 1891. Bernard H. Miller, the eldest son, born in Noorden, January 4, 1848, grew up in Quincy and attended Salem Parochial School. His first work was selling newspapers during the Civil war on the McCune line of packets. March 1, 1864, he secured a place in the drug store of Adolph Zimmermann, but in the following fall obtained a position in the laboratory of Jacob S. Merrill, St. Louis, and later was employed by E. J. Williamson in the same city. He was one of the original members of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. In 1866 he returned to Quincy to accept a position with Rutherford, Hurlbut & Company, afterwards Sommer & Metz, and three years later associated himself in the drug business with George Terdenge. In 1874 the firm Sommer, Miller & Terdenge was formed. The year following Mr. Sommer withdrew and Albert Sellner became interested in the business. January 1, 1884, W. H. Arthur bought out Mr. Terdenge's interest and January 1, 1889, the firm Miller & Arthur became the sole proprietors. Today the great business is conducted under the firm and style The Miller & Arthur Drug Company. June 6, 1872, Bernard H. Miller married Harriet Henshall of this city, she died in 1910, leaving her husband with one son, Bernard H. Miller, Jr., who was with the Fisk Rubber Tire Company in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he died two years ago, aged twenty-one years; also two daughters, Cora, wife of Don Rapp, Springfield, Massachusetts, and Thoma, wife of Byron Gilbert in Chicago. Bernard H. Miller later married for the second time, choosing for his wife Mrs. Frances Connelly, of Red Bluff, California. Gerhard Miller, Jr., the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Mueller, was a traveling salesman for a wholesale house and lost his life thirty-five years ago, he being caught in the ruins of a building that was wrecked in St. Louis. Antje, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Mueller, was born in Noorden and became the wife of Leslie Williamson, machinist in Quincy. Etta, another daughter, became the wife of Jesse Laird in this city.

Clemens August VandenBoom, born December 8, 1818, in Stadtlohn, Westphalia, married Gertrude Jessing, born 1822 in Leyden. In 1847 they emigrated and located in Cincinnati, where they remained until 1850 when they moved to Quincy. Clemens A. VandenBoom was a wood turner and established a furniture factory in Quincy, first utilizing horse power and later steam power. In 1869 he sold out and went into partnership with Henry Blomer in the pork packing business, under the firm name VandenBoom & Blomer. In 1883 the senior partner withdrew and retired from business, departing this life in 1885. Clemens A. VandenBoom was several times elected as alderman, representing the Sixth Ward in the city council.

He was twice married, his first wife died in 1860, and later he married Elizabeth Ellers, she departed this life in 1888. Henry Alexander VandenBoom, born 1848 in Cincinnati, a son of Clemens A. VandenBoom, for many years conducted a chair factory in this city until he retired from business in 1902. He died September 3, 1916, leaving his wife, Edith, nee Freund, and the following children: J. H. VandenBoom, and H. J. VandenBoom, dealers in furniture, Kansas City, Missouri; Alfred and Frank in St. Louis; Robert in Cincinnati; Ralph, bookkeeper; Oscar, a mechanic; Julius, a draughtsman; Mrs. George Carnes, in Chicago; Miss Estelle VandenBoom, at home, and Mrs. Arthur Dick in Quincy. Joseph Henry VandenBoom, born in Quincy in 1854, began his education in the parochial schools and later attended Bryant & Stratton Business College, being graduated in 1869. For three years he was employed as a clerk in the Ricker Bank, and in 1872 entered the service of VandenBoom & Blomer, with whom he continued three years as bookkeeper. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Henry Moller, his brother-in-law, they conducting a lumber business under the firm name Moller & VandenBoom, which proved a great success. August 19, 1900, Henry Moller died and the following year the Moller & VandenBoom Lumber Company was incorporated, with Joseph H. VandenBoom as president, Henry Moller, secretary, and Fred Moller, treasurer. Besides the lumber business Mr. VandenBoom is interested in several other commercial and manufacturing enterprises. He also represented the Sixth Ward in the city council for several terms. In 1876 he married Amelia Kaeltz, a daughter of the old pioneer, Adolph Kaeltz; she died in 1880. In 1885 he wedded Julia Kaeltz, a sister of his first wife. Their children are: Joseph H., Jr., graduate of St. Canisius College, Buffalo, New York, and now with the Moller-VandenBoom Company, and one daughter, Alvera.

The history of the Kreitz family is very interesting. John Sebastian Kreitz, born June 24, 1805, and his brother, Winand Kreitz, born May 9, 1807, natives of Zuelpich, Rhenish Prussia, emigrated December 25, 1843, leaving Antwerp, Belgium, for San Tomas, Guatemala, Central America. Winand Kreitz and his wife, Anna Elizabeth, nee Boettgenbach, had three sons, John Matthew, born September 25, 1835; Theodore William, born May 11, 1838; and John Baptist, born August 14, 1841. In 1906 Theodore W. Kreitz related the history of their sojourn in Central America to the writer of this narrative, as follows: "After arriving in Central America, and while on our way to the colony, we for half a day had to wade through water, finally reaching a dense forest. Father, who was a gunsmith, carried a rifle which he had made himself. We were very hungry, and father shot a monkey, which we fried and ate, finding the meat very palatable. The trip to our destination in Guatemala took three months. The natives were friendly to the colonists and aided them. Raffael Carrera, the president, gave orders to father to take the old flintlocks from

the rifles and replace them with percussion locks. Thus father had considerable work to do. Among other things he constructed a combination lock for the stockade in which the political prisoners were kept, the government of Guatemala paying him one thousand dollars for the invention. Then father opened a commission business, sending cochineal, sarsaparilla, Panama hats, etc., to Germany and France. In November, 1846, we left Guatemala and returned to our old home in Germany; two years later we again went to Guatemala, and in 1850 finally left for the United States. President Rafael Carrera, who thought a great deal of father, sent a bodyguard of twenty men to escort our family to the coast. April 13, 1850, we left Belize, Honduras, on board the bark *Juanita* for New Orleans, and from there came up the Mississippi to Quincy, where father died of cholera, July 1, 1850, while mother departed this life July 28, 1879. Father brought the first Panama hats to Quincy in 1850 and sold them to H. F. J. Ricker, who conducted a general store." John Matthew Kreitz after arriving in Quincy worked on a farm, then secured a position as clerk in a grocery and later conducted a business of his own. He was city collector of Quincy for one term, and was sheriff of Adams County in 1871 and 1872. For many years he was in the ice business until he died, September 6, 1888. He married Mary Ohnemus, daughter of the old pioneer, Matthias Ohnemus, she now lives in Los Angeles, California. Theodore W. Kreitz held different offices, being city collector in 1869 and 1870, also deputy sheriff and harbor master. He invented an automatic fire and burglar alarm, and an automatic apparatus for the extinction of fires, but had no success with his inventions, he died seven years ago. John Baptist Kreitz learned the trade of saddler and harnessmaker in Quincy. In 1861 he went overland to California, returning in 1866. He also was county treasurer for one term. His wife was Rosalie Merssmann, daughter of the old pioneer, John B. Merssmann. John B. Kreitz died August 11, 1890, his wife departed this life November 14, 1906. Mrs. Christine Hutmacher, wife of August C. Hutmacher, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, is the only member of the original Kreitz family among the living today.

SETTLERS OF 1851

Edmund Reichel, born March 26, 1823, in Bremen, as the son of a merchant, came to America in 1847, landing in Baltimore, where he remained two years, then came to Cincinnati, and two years later, in 1851, came to Quincy. Here he married Julia von Goetzen, born in Koenigsberg, Prussia. After being in business for some time, he located in Gilmer Township and followed agricultural pursuits. Later he returned to the city, where he conducted a grocery store in connection with a commission business. Then he sold out and again went to farming in Burton Township. In 1870 he retired having devoted ten years to agricultural pursuits, and came to Quincy to

spend the remainder of his life in this city. In 1887 his wife died and in 1892 he went to the Old Peoples' Home, founded by the German Methodists in this city, where he died several years ago.

George Gutapfel, born July 21, 1821, in Geisweiler, Alsace, came to America with his parents in 1828, the family locating in Buffalo, New York, where the father, Michael Gutapfel, died in 1832, while the mother, Katherine, nee Wollion, departed this life in 1864. George Gutapfel, the son, in 1838, came to Keil's Colony in Zoar, Ohio, where the founders of the colony established great iron works. In 1844 George Gutapfel, who was a smith, came to St. Louis, and in 1851 located in Quincy, where he for many years conducted a smith shop. His wife was Margaret, nee Wolf, born December 21, 1821, in Geisweiler, Alsace; she died March 16, 1899, while her husband departed this life in 1912. George Goodapple, the eldest son, served in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war, and lives in Quincy, besides John Goodapple, the second son,—as is seen here, the name becoming Americanized. Katherine, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Louis Lambur, and she resides at the Soldiers' Home as a widow.

John Balthasar Rettig, born September 29, 1803, in Gross-Biberan, Grandduchy of Hessen, learned the cooper's trade, and later married Elizabeth Muench, born in Klein-Umstadt, Hessen. In 1851 the couple came to Quincy, where John B. Rettig for many years worked for John Wood, the founder of Quincy. Mr. Rettig died in 1881, while his wife departed this life November 11, 1901. John Rettig, the son, born March 20, 1854, grew up in Quincy, and for many years has been employed in the paint shop of the Collins Plow Company in Quincy. He married Mathilde Linz, a daughter of the old pioneer, George Linz. Their sons are: John Rettig, Jr., who was educated in the schools of Quincy, later attended the Chicago School of Pharmacy, passed the prescribed examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and as a registered pharmacist has been in the drug business for a number of years, being the senior member of the firm Rettig & Bremser; George Rettig, the second son, is engaged as pattern maker in Peoria, Illinois; Harry and Carl Rettig are twins, and Harry is in France with the United States army as member of the Engineer Corps, while Carl is engaged as a plumber in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Daughters of John and Mathilde (Linz) Rettig are: Mrs. Harry Boorman and Mrs. Andrew Paul, both in Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Eugene Isselhardt in Quincy.

Rev. August Henry Schmieding deserves especial mention in the history of the German pioneers of Quincy, as it was due to his influence that many emigrants from Westphalia located in this city. August Henry Schmieding was born March 16, 1801, in Bielefeld, Westphalia. In 1816, when twelve years of age, he entered the col-

lege of his home town, which he attended for seven years, graduating in 1823. Then he matriculated in the University of Halle, from which he graduated in 1826. In the same year he was appointed as assistant pastor in Loehne, and in 1829 as pastor in Valdorf, near the Weser. There he married Clara Margaret Schroeder, born in Detmold, who died twelve years later. In 1851 Reverend Schmieding emigrated and came to America with five children, one son and four daughters, locating in St. Louis, where a brother and a sister had settled in 1835. While not intending to accept a pastorate so soon, as he wanted to first acquaint himself with this country and its people, yet there was such an urgent need of ministers of the gospel, that he was induced to follow a call from Quincy, after a delegation from this city had visited him personally. It was in August, 1851, when Rev. August H. Schmieding organized St. Jacobi congregation, and became its pastor, a position which he held for twenty-two years, being compelled to resign in 1873, on account of his advanced age. He departed this life October 13, 1879. As stated in the beginning of this narrative, it was due to the influence of Rev. August H. Schmieding that many emigrants from Westphalia came to Quincy, the greater part of the south side being settled by them and their descendants. Often he received inquiries of friends and acquaintances in the fatherland about the condition of things; he always gave them a fair statement, assuring them that, with strong hearts and willing hands, they would find this the land of opportunities and possibilities. And so they came and made their mark in the City of Quincy and Adams County, contributing their share to the upbuilding of this community. Of the four daughters of Rev. August H. Schmieding only one is among the living, Mrs. Minna Ringier, widow of Oscar Ringier, the latter a native of Switzerland, who for many years was prominent in business in this city; Miss Margaret Ringier, librarian of Quincy's public library, is a daughter of Mrs. Minna Ringier.

SETTLERS OF 1852

Henry G. Klipstein, born June 29, 1835, in Kalt Ohmfeld, Prussia, came to America in 1852, arriving in Quincy November 21 of said year. Here he learned the shoemaker's trade, and also was engaged as machinist in a planing mill. For twenty years he was overseer of Quincy's parks, having gained the necessary knowledge from his grandfather, who was civil engineer and landscape gardener in Germany.

August Hammerschmidt, born in 1830 near the Rhine, came to Quincy in 1852. He was a cabinet maker, and for many years employed in the furniture factory of Frederick W. Jansen; later he for a number of years was foreman in the Quincy Show Case Works. In 1855 he married Julia Jansen. Both departed this life years ago. J. William Hammerschmidt, for years engaged in the coal business, is a son of August and Julia (Jansen) Hammerschmidt.

Frederick William Niehaus was born January 28, 1829, in Filsendorf, Westphalia, where he learned the trade of a cabinet maker. In 1852 he came to Quincy, where he for years was engaged as carpenter, being very proficient at his trade. Here he married Maria Anna Menke, born near Herford, Westphalia, who came to Quincy with her parents in 1852. March 18, 1864, Frederick William Niehaus died, leaving his widow with one son, William, now a farmer in Lewis County, Missouri, and two daughters, Mrs. Hanna Bornmann and Mrs. Wilhelmine Holzgraefe, both in Quincy. The widow later married John Fohrmann, a farmer in Lewis County, Missouri, who had served in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry; he died in 1908. The widow later moved to Quincy, where she departed this life in 1916, leaving five sons, Henry, George, John, Frank and Fred Fohrmann, and one daughter, Emma Fohrmann.

John Henry Heitland, born March 11, 1814, in Heepen, Westphalia, was a linen weaver. He married Henrietta Pankoke, born 1814, and in 1852 the family emigrated, coming by way of New Orleans to Quincy, where they arrived November 25, of said year. Three days later John H. Heitland died of lung fever, which he had contracted during the trip to this city, his wife followed him in death in 1863. John H. Heitland, the son, born January 25, 1845, came to Quincy with his parents and later learned the carpenter's trade with Frederick J. Reinecker, the contractor. During the war he served in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry. After the war he returned to his trade, and later organized the Heitland Grate and Mantel Company, his sons John and Jesse Heitland being connected with the business. John H. Heitland married Mary Voth, born in Germany, who early in life came to Quincy with her parents.

John Wible (Weibel) was born 1811 in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and married Mary Rugh, born 1816 in the same county. In 1852 the family came to Adams County, locating near Menden, where John Wible for many years followed agricultural pursuits. John Wible died 1887, his wife departed this life in 1895. William J. Wible, a son, attended Carthage College for four years, then took a course in the State Normal School and for a number of years was principal of the Golden High School; while the German language had in the course of time been lost to the family, William J. Wible again learned German. Other sons were: Jacob, Carl, Joseph and Edward Wible; the daughters were: Mrs. Mary Randels, Mrs. Sarah Steinbeck, Mrs. Ella Nichols, Mrs. Margaret Turner and Caroline Wible. David Wible (Weibel), born April 6, 1814, in Westmoreland County, married Anna C. Rumbaugh (Rumbach), born January 2, 1819, in the same county. In 1852 the family came to Adams County, locating in Ursa Township. Mrs. Wible died December 6, 1904, while her husband departed this life later. One son, Josiah, went to Chicago, another son, Frank, to Palmyra, Missouri.

Dr. Henry Oehlmann, born March 12, 1817, in Goslar, Hanover, studied medicine at the University of Jena, graduated and later was appointed surgeon of the royal body guard in Hanover. He married Johanna Herighausen, born April 17, 1819, in Wolfenbuettel, Braunschweig. In 1852 the family came to Quincy, where Doctor Oehlmann for many years practiced medicine until his death in 1891, his wife having preceded him in death in 1884. Charles Oehlmann, son of Dr. Henry Oehlmann, was born July 21, 1849, in Hanover, came to Quincy with his parents, and on July 1, 1864, secured a position in the drug store of Sellner & Weber, remaining in that store for eleven years through several changes of ownership, becoming an experienced chemist and pharmacist. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Dr. C. F. Durant, and the firm of Durant & Oehlmann continued for thirteen years. As dental supplies were added to the drug trade, Charles Oehlmann in 1888 established the Quincy Dental Depot, which he conducted for a number of years, finally retiring from active business life. December 19, 1878, Charles Oehlmann married Anna Struck at Maryville, Missouri.

Peter Henry Boschulte, born in 1801 in Hoerst, Westphalia, married Maria Elizabeth Springmeier, born April 4, 1804, in the same town. The family came to America in 1852, and located in Quincy, where Peter H. Boschulte died July 31, 1855, while his wife lived for many years, her death occurring July 16, 1887. Sons were: Herman, born in 1835, for many years was a member of the firm Henry Durholt & Company, manufacturers of soda water, later moving to Nebraska, where he died; William Boschulte, born 1837, also was a member of the firm Henry Durholt & Company; during the Civil war he was orderly sergeant of Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and after the war again was active in the soda-water business, until his death, December 21, 1904; Henry Boschulte, born October 22, 1840, served through the Civil war in Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and after the war returned to his trade, that of a stove molder; he died some years ago; August Boschulte, born 1843, also served through the Civil war in Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and after the war was active in public life as street commissioner of Quincy, later moving to Kansas, where he still lives; Charles Boschulte, born in 1845, served in Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, returned to this city and later moved to Nebraska, where he lives at the present time.

John Henry Bitter, born August 3, 1834, in Laar, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1852, where he located and learned the trade of stone cutter, and later for many years was a member of the F. W. Menke Stone and Lime Company, contractors and builders. In 1855 he married Anna Menke, who came to Quincy with her parents in 1852. John H. Bitter died in 1891, and his wife departed this life in 1917. Dr. J. W. Edward Bitter, born April 4, 1863, attended

St. Jacobi Parochial School, then Franklin School, at that time the high school of Quincy, going through all the different grades. He learned stone cutting, but later decided to become a member of the medical profession, and entered Chadlock College, then attended Quincy College of Medicine, from which he graduated. Later he took a course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and graduated in November, 1898. Since that time he has been practicing medicine in Quincy. Dr. J. W. Edward Bitter in 1886 married Joanna Luella Beatty, of Maysville, Missouri. Their sons are: Arthur Bitter, who was a graduate of Columbia University, Columbia, Missouri, then took a regular course in the medical department of the Pennsylvania State University, from which he graduated; Milton Bitter, a graduate of Quincy High School. The daughters of Dr. J. W. Edward and Joanna Luella (Beatty) Bitter are: Eleanor; Laura, wife of Percy C. Henry; Florence, nurse in Blessing Hospital; and Agnes at home. The other children of John Henry and Anna (Meuke) Bitter are: Henry Bitter, who for a number of years was mail carrier; Lina, wife of Gerhard Arends, vice president Quincy National Bank; Minna, wife of Henry P. Behrensmeyer, artist penman, and principal of normal penmanship department, Gem City Business College, Quincy; and Lydia, wife of Wilbur McKim, St. Louis.

John Bernard Heuer, born 1799 in Coesfeld, Westphalia, came to Cincinnati in 1845. His wife, Elizabeth, nee Wolter, born in 1807 in Coesfeld, with her three children joined her husband in 1846. The children were two sons, Bernard and Henry, and one daughter, Elizabeth. July 18, 1852, the family came to Quincy, where John Bernard Heuer died July 4, 1853, while his wife lived for many years, her death occurring November 1, 1894. The son, Bernard, died November 8, 1890; the other son, Henry, for many years was engaged as cutter with the John B. Schett Saddlery Company. Elizabeth, the daughter of John Bernard and Elizabeth (Wolter) Heuer, on February 28, 1867, was married to Henry A. Oemming, Rev. H. Schaefermeyer performing the ceremony in St. Boniface Church. Henry A. Oemming was born May 9, 1834, in Nord Vehlen, Westphalia, where he learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet maker. He came to Quincy in 1856 and worked at his trade until 1860, when he became a teacher in St. Boniface School, being engaged as such until 1866. Then he formed a partnership with John Benning, under the firm style Benning & Oemming, general merchants. Several years later he purchased his partner's interest, and ceasing to deal in general merchandise, he confined his attention to the trade in books, glass and picture framing. In 1891 the firm name was changed to H. A. Oemming & Company, and in 1900 the business was incorporated under the name Oemming Glass & Book Company, with H. A. Oemming as president; George Wewer, secretary; and Alfred Kurz, treasurer. Besides dealing in books, pictures, stationery, etc., they also did a wholesale business in window glass,

ever maintaining a foremost place in business circles, and known for strict reliability. Henry A. Oenning departed this life January 24, 1908. Mrs. Elizabeth Oenning, the widow, who has been a continuous member of St. Boniface Church since the arrival of her family in this city, is a woman unassuming in life, a woman of charity, doing many things for poor deserving people, and all charitable purposes.

Hinrich R. Emminga, born in 1829 in Ostfriesland, was a millwright. He married Margaret H. Franzen, who was born in 1824. In 1851 the family emigrated, coming by way of New Orleans, and in 1852 located on what was called the Golden Prairie, today the Town of Golden, in this county, arriving there in February. Hinrich R. Emminga built several windmills in this county for the grinding of grain, which he operated. In 1863 he returned to Germany, where his wife died in 1868. In 1872 he again came to America, but seven years later returned to Germany where he departed this life in 1888. Harm H. Emminga, the son born December 25, 1850, in Wiesens, Ostfriesland, came with his parents and grew up in this county, in the course of time becoming one of the most prominent citizens of Golden. In 1872 he married Marie Gembler, born December 12, 1854, in San Antonio, Texas, daughter of John J. Gembler, one of the German pioneers who located in Texas in 1847. Harm H. Emminga was a miller, and in 1879 went into the grain business, in which he was very successful. In 1889 he built a mill, modern in every respect, with the full roller process and a capacity of 200 barrels per day, which he named the New Era Mills. He then opened direct communication with the West Indies, England, France, Holland and other foreign countries. Golden being in need of a bank, Harm H. Emminga on July 1, 1894, opened the Peoples Exchange Bank, which proved successful, and in 1905 he erected a modern bank building covering an area of 40 by 50 feet, a model of its kind. Harm H. Emminga traveled extensively in the course of years, partly on account of business, and partly for pleasure, from an inclination to see and learn something of the world and its people. He crossed the Atlantic between America and Europe a number of times. In 1910 he took a trip to Palestine and the Holy Land of the Bible, the land where the scenes of the oldest history of the human race were laid and enacted, spending three months in that trip. His trip at that time was of a philanthropic nature, he being interested in the work of Dr. Ludwig Schmeller, the founder of the Syrian Orphan Home at Jerusalem, a work to which Mr. Emminga in the course of years had contributed considerable of his means. Mr. Emminga was a friend of books and in the course of time acquired a great collection of rare and valuable works. Harm H. Emminga departed this life December 9, 1915, mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was survived by his wife, one son, John

J. Emminga, cashier of the Peoples Exchange Bank, and one daughter, Margaret Emminga.

Herman Henry Menke, born in 1803 near Herford, Westphalia, and his wife, Hannah Friederike, nee Recksiek, born 1807 in the same place, emigrated in 1852. They left Bremen in October of said year, and with the sailing vessel Edmund came to New Orleans, the trip taking nine weeks. December 13, 1852, they arrived in Quincy. Herman H. Menke, who was a veterinarian, died in 1859, and his wife departed this life in 1882. Frederick William Menke, the eldest son, born April 21, 1832, came with his parents and learned the trade of stone cutter with Wendelin Weber. In 1863 he went into the contracting business, and the firm F. W. Menke & Company was organized, the members being Frederick William Menke, George Goetsche, William Tiemann and John Henry Bitter. While they in the beginning did all the work themselves, the business of the firm grew so rapidly that they soon were compelled to secure assistance and hire help, in the course of time employing 150 men, acquiring stone quarries, erecting lime kilns, dealing in cement and carrying out building contracts. Many were the courthouses, public library buildings, hospitals, Government buildings, state buildings, churches, schools, bank buildings, hotels, factories, business houses, and private residences erected by the company in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Frederick William Menke also served in the city council, representing the Fourth Ward for thirteen years. His wife was Friederike Louise, nee Wulfmeyer, born February 23, 1837, near Herford, Westphalia; he died in 1908, and his wife departed this life in 1916. Children living are: George William Menke, Edward H. Menke, and Frederick C. Menke, sons; and Mrs. Emilie Hagenbruch, and Anna F. Ruff, wife of Edward Ruff, daughters. George William Menke, eldest son of Frederick William and Friederike Louise (Wulfmeyer) Menke, in 1884 married Sophia Brehm, of Warsaw; they have two sons, Edgar and Ralph Menke, and one daughter, Helen, the wife of William Rupp, Jr., cashier of the Illinois State Bank. Edward H. Menke, the next son, married Mathilde Dick, daughter of the pioneer, John Dick; she died April, 1898, leaving her husband with two children, Edward and Louise Menke; they now reside in Los Angeles, California. Frederick C. Menke, the youngest son, married Hannah Mathers, and they have three sons and two daughters. George William Menke is president; Harold F. Metzger is secretary; and Frederick C. Menke is treasurer of the Menke Stone and Lime Company.

Many were the hardships and trials of the old pioneers, some of them suffering a great deal more than others. John Frederick Heidbreder, born 1797 in the Altstaetter Feldmark near Herford, Westphalia, married Anna Maria Elizabeth Hufendick, born 1805. John Heidbreder had a large family, eight sons and one daughter. In 1852 he sold his estate in the fatherland, intending to found a home for

his family in the new world. They came to New Orleans with the sailing vessel Edmund, arriving in December. Continuing their trip up the Mississippi, they landed at Quincy shortly before Christmas. Here John F. Heidbreder bought forty acres of woodland south of Curtis Creek near Twelfth Street, where the family settled in the spring of 1853. In June of that year John F. Heidbreder was taken down with typhoid fever and on July 12, he died. August 19, the son, John Frederick, Jr., aged twenty-one, followed his father in death; November 4 Mrs. Heidbreder died; Gottlieb Frederick, aged fifteen, followed November 11, while Joseph, a younger son, had died in the meantime—five members of the family within four months! Those were sad times for the remaining members of the family. John Henry Heidbreder, the eldest son, born July 27, 1827, married Johanna Schaeffer, born in Elverdissen near Herford, and he for many years was engaged in teaming; then on February 15, 1875, he with his son, August Henry Heidbreder, went into the drug business, which proved very successful. In 1898 John Henry Heidbreder retired from active business, which was continued by his sons, August H. and George H. Heidbreder.

August Henry Heidbreder born March 6, 1856, attended St. Jacobi Parochial School, then Irving School, and finally Gen City Business College, graduating in 1873. He went to work for the druggist, Herman Schroeder, as prescription clerk in 1874, and in 1875 went into business for himself with his father, and has continued in business ever since. August 24, 1876, August H. Heidbreder married Maria Niekamp, the daughter of an old German pioneer. Their children are: Albert, the eldest son, is a member of the firm Heidbreder Bros. & Co.; Charles Heidbreder, the second son, is secretary and treasurer of the Quincy Stove Manufacturing Company; Frank H. died eight years ago; Herbert H.; and Edgar P. Heidbreder, now at Camp Dodge in the service of the Government. All the sons were graduates of pharmacy and are engaged in the different Heidbreder stores, five in all. Minna, the eldest daughter of August H. and Maria (Niekamp) Heidbreder, is the wife of William Evers, with the Quincy Stove Company; and Ella, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Albert Niemeyer, associated with the Heidbreder drug stores. August H. Heidbreder, besides being the founder of five drug stores in this city, also was the promoter of the Quincy Stove Manufacturing Company, of which he has been the president up to the present time, and is interested in other industrial enterprises. George H. Heidbreder, the other son of John Henry and Johanna (Schaeffer) Heidbreder, born October 19, 1870, was a member of the firm. He married Julia Beamer, who preceded him in death six years, while he departed this life July 9, 1917. There are two sons, Grant Heidbreder, a druggist, and Chester K. Heidbreder. Grant is in the navy, and Chester a sergeant in Camp Logan. The daughter, Grace, is with her aunt, Mrs. H. Westerbeck, Kansas City, Missouri.

William Heidbreder, born October 21, 1829, learned the cooper's

trade and also was a brickmason, being engaged for many years as a building contractor. Later he went to farming in Ellington Township. His wife was Mary Lehmann, born in Hanover, she died many years ago. He married for the second time, choosing the widow of Henry Meyer as his wife, she preceded him in death, while William Heidbreder died in 1917. Children were: William H. Heidbreder the druggist; Edward, farmer at Palmyra, and Mrs. William Schachtsick in St. Louis. John Philip Heidbreder, born April 27, 1836, for many years was engaged as a cooper in Quincy. During the Civil war he served as a corporal in Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry. His wife Friederike, nee Stockhecke, died 1899, and he departed this life June 15, 1901. One son, John Heidbreder, is in Santa Anna, California; Henry is a farmer; George is a member of the Gem City Pattern Company; William is a printer; the daughters are: Mrs. Charles Gay, Miss Amanda, and Mrs. Thomas Reidy. Herman Heidbreder, born March 7, 1812, early in life felt what it means to lose parents and three brothers within a brief period of four months. When but ten years of age he drove an ox team for about three months, a feat to which he later in life always referred with pride. At the time of his parents' death, C. H. Bastert, proprietor of a store, was appointed administrator of the estate, and adopted the boy, who remained with him until 1856, when Mr. Bastert sold his store. Herman Heidbreder remained as employee in the store through three successive changes, working for \$6 a month and board until 1860, when he entered the employ of Frank H. Kehlenbrink, as clerk, at \$35 per month. This was a grocery and dry goods store, in which he remained until September 1, 1863, when he bought out the business and thus became a merchant, being engaged as such until 1885, when he went into the real estate business, and five years later, with other prominent men, established the State Street Bank, a venture which proved successful from the beginning, and today ranks with the solid financial institutions of Quincy. In October, 1866, Herman Heidbreder married Anna Junker, a niece of Frank H. Kehlenbrink. August 28, 1907, Herman Heidbreder departed this life, and March 18, 1911, his widow followed him in death. Children living are: William, the eldest son, is president of the Gem City Stove Company; Walter is assistant cashier of the State Street Bank; and Harry is teller of the same bank. Clara, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Henry C. Sprick, cashier of the State Street Bank; Minnie is the wife of Charles Seifert, the merchant; and Alma is the wife of Monroe M. Hess, the electrician.

Charles Henry Heidbreder, born December 8, 1843, grew up in Quincy, during the Civil war was instrumental in raising Company H, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and in February, 1865, was elected as captain of said company. After the war he became a partner in the business of his brother, Herman Heidbreder, and later married Emma Rothgeb, a daughter of the pioneer Frank Rothgeb. April 6,

1868, Charles H. Heidbreder departed this life, while his widow, Mrs. Emma Heidbreder, lives in Quincy today.

SETTLERS OF 1853

Jacob Ebert, born November 24, 1827, in Wuerttemberg, came to Quincy in 1853, and for many years was engaged as contractor of stone work. When John Wood built his fine mansion, Jacob Ebert was engaged as foreman, and many were the buildings erected by him in the course of time. Jacob Ebert married Mary Schaefer, born July 28, 1836, in the Grandduchy of Hessen. He died November 25, 1882, while his wife departed this life years later. A number of descendants are among the living.

John J. Metzger, born 1843 in Kneuzelsau, Wuerttemberg, came to this country with his parents, Martin and Margaret (Wilhelm) Metzger, the family locating at Brownsville, Texas, in 1846. Conditions there being unsafe at that time, the family soon came North and located at Edwardsville, Illinois, where Martin Metzger went to farming until he died in 1853. Then the widow came to Quincy, where she died in 1882. John Metzger, the son, joined the volunteer fire department, and in 1872 was elected as chief by popular vote. In 1873 he was appointed to the office by Mayor Frederick Rearick; in 1884 he was appointed to the same office by Mayor James Jarrett; and in 1893 he again was appointed by Mayor John P. Mikesell, serving four terms in all as chief of the Quincy fire department. He died years ago.

John C. Roller was born in 1833 near Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, where he learned to be a confectioner. In 1853 he came to Quincy and was employed by William Buehrer, the confectioner. In 1862 John C. Roller opened a confectionery of his own in this city. In 1863 he married Charlotte Behrensmeyer, born in Westphalia, and in 1878 the family moved to Waco, Texas, where John C. Roller started an ice factory, he being among the very first who introduced the ammonia refrigerator process in the manufacture of artificial ice in America, which at that time sold at \$50 a ton. In 1883 he started an ice factory in Terrell, Texas, and in 1893 the family moved to Buena Park, California, where they raised oranges on a large scale. John C. Roller died February 3, 1911, survived by his wife and children.

Edward Levi, born April 15, 1835, in Ober-Urf, Principality of Hessen, attended the high school at Cassel, and then was engaged in a hardware store in Giessen. In 1853 he came to Quincy upon the request of his uncle, Dr. Daniel Stahl. Here he became a clerk in the store of James T. Baker, and later with A. & L. Budde. From 1858 to 1860 he was bookkeeper of the Washington brewery and the

mill of Martin and George Grimm. At the beginning of the Civil war he was manager of the government bakery at Cairo. Later he returned to Quincy, being engaged as railway mail agent. In 1874 and 1875 he was comptroller of Quincy. In 1854 Edward Levi married Wilhelmina Amann, who preceded him in death in 1900, while he departed this life April 29, 1911. The elder son, George D. Levi, for many years was engaged by Dun's Commercial Agency, and at present is manager of their office in this city; he also is president of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce; Walter, the other son, is engaged in the cigar business.

John L. Soebbing is among the men who made their mark in this city. His father, Anton Soebbing, came to Quincy in 1853, and his mother in 1847. John L. Soebbing was born February 2, 1861, and received a good common school education. When a mere boy he worked for Dr. J. F. Rittler, then for P. Carus, the druggist, later for C. R. Oliver, the grocer, and for John J. Metzger, who induced him to take a thorough commercial course. After leaving the business college he worked for different firms. In the spring of 1884 he accepted a position with John Altmix, and in 1887 engaged in the grocery business, three years later building a spacious store of his own. In 1896 he retired from the retail trade and became interested in the wholesale house of the N. Kohl Grocer Company, being elected as secretary. In 1900 the Quincy Grocer Company was organized, of which John L. Soebbing is treasurer; he also is president of the Quincy Mercantile Bank; besides he was interested in other important business enterprises. In 1889-90 he served on the board of supervisors, and was elected as a member of the council at three different times. October 30, 1883, John L. Soebbing married Clara Altmix, a daughter of the old pioneer John Altmix. Their sons are: John R., who travels for the Quincy Grocer Company; Leo A., cashier of the company; Ralph, clerk of the company; Robert J., assistant cashier of the Mercantile Bank; George, bookkeeper of the Quincy Grocer Company; and Eugene, the youngest, a student in Quincy College.

Julius Frederick William Uecke, born November 2, 1832, in Carnitz, Pommerania, came to America, in 1851. He landed in New York, from there went to Milwaukee, then to Chicago and came to Quincy in 1853, where he located. He was a locksmith, also built clocks for towers. In Chicago and Quincy he worked as machinist, among others for Worrell & Caldwell. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry, serving three years. Returning home, he worked as a machinist, and for six years in company with Herman Keller made corn planters in Camp Point. Then he was employed in the Gardner Governor Works, also worked for Brown & Dimock, and for John Williams. In 1864 J. F. William Uecke married the widow Barbara Elizabeth Stephen, nee Bickel,

born in Langula, Thuringia, September 10, 1833, who came to Quincy in 1852 with her husband Andrew Stephen, also from Languela, where he was engaged as a linen weaver; he was engaged as engineer in Thayer's distillery and lost his life in a distillery at Lacon, Illinois, the boiler exploding. While J. F. William Uecke still survives, his wife died in 1917. Children living are: Misses Elizabeth and Mary Stephen in Chicago; Mrs. Lillie Schlagenhauf, wife of William Schlagenhauf, attorney in Quincy; Clara E. Uecke, who has been in Honolulu, Hawaii, where she taught in Oahu College, she now is engaged in Columbia University, New York; and Florinda A. Uecke, who for thirteen years has been teacher of domestic science in the Quincy High School. Elizabeth, a granddaughter, the daughter of Henry Stephen, also was in Honolulu, Hawaii, where she taught in a kindergarten; she now is married to Charles Turner in Chicago.

Major Charles Petri, born July 27, 1826, in Brammschweig, was a graduate of the high school in Bernburg. He then studied architecture and engineering at the polytechnical college in Munich. Owing to the revolutionary disturbances in Europe he decided to come to America, and left Bremen June 24, 1848, on the sailing vessel Emerald, landing in Philadelphia August 15. Coming west, he spent the fall and winter with a German farmer in Breckenridge County, Kentucky. The following fall he bought 250 acres of land near Cloverport, Kentucky, and went to farming for several years. This not being a success, he decided to come to Quincy, where he arrived in March, 1853. Here he, with Dr. Francis Drude, rented a farm fourteen miles southeast of Quincy. The crops proving a failure, Charles Petri decided to quit farming and devoted himself to his calling, that of a civil engineer. He was engaged as surveyor on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which was completed in 1856. Then he returned to Quincy and became assistant of B. I. Chatten, city engineer and county surveyor. In 1858 he was appointed engineer on the Quincy & Toledo Railroad. In 1859 he was elected city engineer, serving for three years. When the Civil war broke out, Charles Petri was elected as captain of Company H, the German company of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. December 1, 1862, he was promoted as major, and was attached to the staff of Gen. James D. Morgan, as topographical engineer. January 21, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and in the following April received his commission as lieutenant colonel. In June, 1865, he bought the Quincy Tribune, a German daily and weekly paper, which he published and edited for some time. He also was county surveyor, engineer of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, again elected as city engineer, and finally assistant engineer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, a position which he occupied from 1877 until his death, November 11, 1887. Charles Petri always took a great interest in the welfare of his adopted country, a fact which was proven by his service in the army during the days of the Civil war.

Although a republican, he was six times entrusted with a public office in a democratic community. He was married three times and left three children, one son, Thomas R. Petri, an attorney, and two daughters.

Henry Sprick, born March 1, 1826, near Herford, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1853, where he in the beginning worked for John Wood, later being employed on a farm. In 1855 he joined a party who started a colony in Washington County, Nebraska, making the trip overland in a wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen. In 1858 he came to Quincy looking for a wife, which he found in the person of Sophia Wilkening, born May 30, 1837, in Lindhorst, Lippe-Schaumburg, who with her parents, Henry Wilkening and wife, came to Quincy in 1856, the family locating near Mill Creek. The wedding trip from Quincy to Fontanelle, Nebraska, about 450 miles, was taken by wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen. Henry Sprick in the course of time became prominent in the new community. In 1873 he was elected to the lower house of the Nebraska Legislature, being elected for three successive terms. In 1878 he was elected as a member of the State Senate. In 1884 he served as presidential elector on the republican ticket. Henry Sprick died July 21, 1906, after having been active in the development of his community for fifty years, prominent among his fellow citizens, and known for his philanthropic spirit. Henry C. Sprick, born January 26, 1864, in Fontanelle, Nebraska, a son of Henry and Sophia (Wilkening) Sprick, pursued his early education in his native town, attending a parochial school. At the age of seventeen he attended the high school at Blair, Nebraska, for one year; at the age of eighteen he became a student in the public schools of Quincy, and at the age of nineteen entered the Gem City Business College, from which he graduated in 1886. Returning to his old home in Nebraska, where he worked on the farm and acted as private secretary to his father, who then was serving as State Senator, he was engaged in different enterprises until 1890, when he came to Quincy, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the State Street Bank, later purchased an interest in the bank and was made teller. In 1902 he became assistant cashier and at present is cashier of said bank. August 14, 1890, Henry C. Sprick married Clara Heibreder, a daughter of Herman and Anna (Junker) Heibreder. Their children are: Harvey, who is clerk in the State Street Bank, and Helen Sprick, a student, at home.

SETTLERS OF 1854

Henry Sieckmann, born August 19, 1831, in Elverdissen, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1854. He worked in VanDoorn's sawmill, also for John Wood. During the Civil war he served in Company H, Tenth Illinois Infantry. He died May 23, 1899. John H. Sieckmann, the son, born in Quincy, attended the parochial school, public

schools and the Gem City Business College. He at present is assistant cashier of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank.

Frank Tubbesing was born in Quincy April 6, 1854, as the son of Frank and Barbara Tubbesing, who came from Germany. He learned the carpenter's trade and then studied architecture in the office of Robert Bunce. In 1878 he opened an office of his own and for a number of years was prominent in his profession until his death years ago. April 6, 1875, he married Hannah Pellman, whose father, Caspar Pellman, was a member of Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois, and was killed in battle January, 1863. Besides the widow one son, Frank Tubbesing, Jr., survives.

John J. Wessels, born February 9, 1813, and his wife Gretje, nee Schmidt, born September 23, 1814, both in Ostfriesland, were married December 2, 1837, and came to Adams County with their family in 1854, locating in Clayton Township. John J. Wessels, Jr., born March 28, 1840, served during the Civil war in the Third Missouri Cavalry regiment, and resides in Quincy at present. Lambertus J. Wessels, the second son, born March 21, 1845, served in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and also resides in this city. Frederick J. Wessels, the third son, born May 20, 1854, on the sea, is prominent in business as a member of the Quincy Confectionery Company.

Henry Meisser, born February 14, 1837, in Belleville, Illinois, came to Quincy in 1854, and worked for Timothy Rogers, the wagon-maker. Later he worked for the lumber dealers Dickhut and Beneson. Here he married Katherine, daughter of William Dickhut. For thirty-one years he was a member of the volunteer fire department, gradually advancing until he finally became chief of the department. For more than thirty years he was president of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. For fourteen years he was connected with the Eagle Mills and was the originator of the People's Ferry Company.

William Tenhaeff was born February 9, 1826, in Rees on the Rhine. He came to America in 1851, located in St. Louis 1852, and in 1854 settled at La Prairie in Adams County, where he conducted a general store. In 1857 he married Eva Kaufmann, born in Ostfriesland. His brother Charles J. Tenhaeff was a partner in the business for a time, but both brothers soon turned their attention to agriculture. In 1893 William Tenhaeff moved to California with his family and located at Pasadena. One son, Leopold, in the railway mail service, lost his life in an accident at El Paso, Texas, in 1907, the other son, Alex, was engaged in the express business at Pasadena. Marie, a daughter of William Tenhaeff, in 1885 became the wife of Rev. George Eisele, who was pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church

in Quincy, where he died in 1886. The son George Eisele, Jr., was a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

Henry Arnold Geise, born April 6, 1809, in Borrhinghausen, Oldenburg, came to America in 1833, and started a sawmill in Cincinnati, where he married Theresia Collage, born November 9, 1821, in Lenge-rieh, Hanover. In 1854 the family came to Quincy, where Henry A. Geise became prominent in business. He erected the Broadway Hotel at a cost of \$25,000. Then he bought the distillery of Thomas Jasper, paying \$20,000. Later he bought the interest of Bernard Borstadt in the paper mill, which he conducted with his son Bernard Geise; the mill was destroyed by fire, causing quite a loss. In 1876 he with his sons Bernard and Henry opened a bank in this city. He also was one of the founders of the German Insurance Association in 1860, and its president for a number of years. Henry A. Geise died December 5, 1880, and his wife departed this life November 19, 1889. Henry A. Geise, Henry B. Geise and Martin J. Geise, the latter the well known architect, are grandsons of Henry Arnold Geise.

Cord Henry Stork was born February 9, 1802, in Eilshausen, Westphalia, where he manufactured spinning wheels. His wife was Anna Maria, nee Schaefer. The family emigrated in 1854, locating in Quincy, where they arrived June 17, and three days later Cord H. Stork died of cholera. Sons were: Albert Henry Stork, born December 30, 1827, who also made spinning wheels and furniture, and engaged as a building contractor in Quincy; he died March 31, 1891. Frank Ludwig Stork, the second son, was for many years engaged in teaming, and during the Civil war served in the Forty-third Illinois Infantry, his death occurring April 30, 1875. Frederick William Stork, the third son, was for many years active as a building contractor, and served in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war; he died August 25, 1899. Herman Stork, the youngest son of Cord H. and Anna M. (Schaefer) Stork, served in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry; he departed this life March 5, 1903.

John Schlagenhauf, born January 19, 1834, in the Black Forest of Wuerttemberg, came to America in 1852, locating in Cincinnati. In 1854 he came to Quincy and entered the Methodist College, to study for the ministry, being ordained as minister in 1857. In the course of time he served fifteen different congregations. In 1858 he married Henrietta Thomas, who died in 1862. In 1863 he married for the second time, choosing Margaret Rohn of Beardstown, Illinois, as his wife. January 18, 1911, he died, leaving his widow with four sons, Henry, a physician in St. Louis; William, attorney in Quincy; Edward, a dentist in St. Louis; and Philip, attorney in Quincy. William Schlagenhauf, the well-known attorney, was born March 8, 1867, in Belleville, Illinois, attended the public schools, and eventually entered

the German College at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, from which he graduated. He then became a student in the law department of the Michigan State University, and in June, 1890, was admitted to the bar. He opened a law office in Quincy in connection with Col. W. W. Berry. Under Homer M. Swope he acted as assistant city attorney. In 1899 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving three successive terms. In 1892 William Schlagenhauf married Lillie M. Ueek, and they have three children living, William J., Lily E., and Lenore.

Herman Michael, born October 30, 1825, in Hunteburg, Hanover, came to America in 1845 with his parents Henry and Clara (Boelner) Michael. The family located in Cincinnati, where Herman Michael July 5, 1853, married Bernardine Klatte, born May 18, 1834, in Huede, Oldenburg. In 1854 they came to Quincy, where Herman Michael for a quarter of a century was active as a cooper. Sons were: William, a priest of the Catholic Church; John B., traveling salesman, and Henry H., bookkeeper for the Blomer & Michael Company, while that firm existed. Joseph J. Michael, born March 25, 1856, attended the parochial school, St. Francis College and the Gem City Business College. Being ambitious, he began working when thirteen years of age, being employed by Henry Bull in his botanical garden, then in the soap works of Flachs & Reimann. He learned the brick-mason's trade, and during the winter months worked in the pork-packing establishment of VandenBoom & Blomer. Also was shipping clerk for the Bonnet & Duffy Stove Works. Was a building contractor, and as such erected a hotel, the gas works, a schoolhouse, church, bank building and a number of residences in Creston, Iowa. He then entered the office of the pork-packing firm of VandenBoom & Blomer, and on May 1, 1882, associated himself with Henry Blomer and Fred Wolf under the firm name Blomer, Wolf & Michael, which continued for eight years. In 1900 Fred Wolf withdrew and the firm Blomer & Michael was incorporated, the business being continued on a large scale until the plant was destroyed by fire. Joseph J. Michael became interested in several other commercial, financial and industrial enterprises, is vice president of the Broadway Bank, and today enjoys the fruits of his resourceful business ability. In 1884 he married Catherine Altmix, a daughter of the old pioneer John Altmix. Their son Roman is stenographer; Clara, a daughter, is stenographer with the Mercantile Bank, and the daughters Gertrude, Genevieve, Henrietta and Pauline are students.

SETTLERS OF 1855

George Schaefer, born June 1, 1828, in Laasphe, Westphalia, came to St. Louis in 1853, and to Quincy in 1855, where he for many years conducted a cooper shop. He married Mary Womelsdorf born in the Grandduchy of Hessen, who died in 1901. William, the eldest son, has been deputy in the sheriff's office for more than twenty-five years.

Louis Schaefer, the second son, was assistant postmaster while David Wilcox was postmaster of Quincy. George Schaefer, Jr., the third son, is engaged as Government engineer.

Jacob R. Urech, born February 21, 1845, in Zotingen, Switzerland, in 1855 came to Quincy with his parents. Here he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Quincy Tribune. Later he learned the trade of saddler and harnessmaker. In 1865 Jacob and his brother Frederick Urech enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, serving to the end of the war. October 3, 1869, Jacob R. Urech married Amy S. Wharton in Payson, this county. In 1877 he began the publication of the Mendon Dispatch, a weekly paper, which he published for a number of years, finally retiring from active business.

Dr. John F. Rittler, born December 27, 1828, in Altenburg, Saxony, studied in German universities and graduated in the medical department of the University of Prague. In 1853 he came to America and located in Florence, Massachusetts; in 1854 he went to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and in 1855 located in Quincy. Here he married Emilie Rossmnaessler, a daughter of Emil Adolph Rossmnaessler, professor of natural history. For many years Doctor Rittler practiced medicine in Quincy, until he died, April 1, 1892, his wife departing this life March 23, 1898. They had one daughter, Johanna, who in 1874 became the wife of C. H. Heurici, at that time publisher of the Quincy Tribune. Both have departed this life, leaving two daughters, Elsa, wife of Lieut. Fred Andrews, in the Philippine Islands, and Edith, also in the Philippines as correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Bernard Awerkamp, born October 6, 1849, in Coesfeld, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1855, with his widowed mother and one brother, his father having died in the old home. At the age of twelve Bernard Awerkamp became an apprentice in the office of the Quincy Tribune, published by Carl Rotteck. Later he was employed in different stores, until finally, in December, 1869, he secured a position in the Ricker Bank, gradually advancing until in 1881, when the Ricker National Bank was organized, he was selected as assistant cashier, a position which he holds up to this day. May 9, 1876, Bernard Awerkamp married Louisa Diefenbach, a daughter of Capt. Michael Diefenbach, for many years engaged in river traffic. They have one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Hunsaker, and six sons, Theodore, paying teller in the Ricker National Bank; William F., with the Standard Oil Company; Frank A., bookkeeper with Scudder & Gale; Carl, machinist, foreman with the Otis Elevator Company; Arthur A., plumber with Best Brothers; and Walter B., foreman in Geise's garage.

John Henry Michelmann, born November 29, 1830, in Letzingen, Prussia, came to America in 1853, locating in Evansville, Indiana. Being a smith, he was employed in the boiler works of Valentin Stegmiller, with whom he came to Quincy, December 24, 1855. Later he opened a boiler works of his own, in which he was very successful, gradually adding all kinds of steel work, such as bridge building, fire escapes, etc. December 17, 1857, John Henry Michelmann married Mary Margaret Stuckert, born January 25, 1839, in New Orleans, where her father died, her mother coming to Quincy in 1840. The couple celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding December 17, 1917. Their children are: Henry L. Michelmann, secretary and manager of the Michelmann Steel Construction Company; Wilhelmina, wife of Rev. C. E. Miche, in Okawville, Illinois; Emma, wife of C. F. A. Behrensmeyer, dealer in shoes; Clara, wife of William Gerdes, vice president and superintendent of the Michelmann Steel Construction Company; Elizabeth and Dorothea Michelmann; and Albert Michelmann, druggist. John H. Michelmann is president of the Michelmann Steel Construction Company.

William August Basse, born November 15, 1811, in Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, studied mechanics, and in Goettingen worked on the first telegraph, which in 1833 was installed by Professors Steinheil, Grund and Weber, connecting the Sternhalle with the Physical Cabinet. Later he learned steel engraving, and in 1836 located in Luedenscheid, Westphalia, where he married Friederike L. Huelsmann, born in Essen. In 1845 he, with H. Fischer, began to manufacture metal wares. In 1855 the family emigrated, arriving in Quincy June 23, and in 1856 William A. Basse and Henry Huelsmann opened a jewelry business in this city, which still exists. William A. Basse died in 1880. Henry Huelsmann followed him in death in 1885, and Mrs. Basse departed this life in 1892. August Basse, the son, born in Essen, January 15, 1840, married Marie Kespohl, March 19, 1864, and was active in the jewelry business for more than fifty years. Henry Basse, the son of August Basse, is manager of the business, while Marie Basse, the widow, and her daughter Bertha live in this city. The widow Augusta Sellner is a daughter of William A. Basse.

John Henry Wilms, born February 13, 1806, in Leichlingen, Rhenish Prussia, married Katherine Hamacher, born May 30, 1815, in Neukirchen. John H. Wilms, together with F. W. Jansen, had learned cabinet making in the fatherland. In 1855 the family came to Wheeling, Virginia, and in the fall of the same year to Quincy, where John H. Wilms for many years was employed in the Jansen furniture factory. September 22, 1872, Mr. Wilms died, and January 7, 1878, Mrs. Wilms departed this life. Frederick Wilms, the eldest son, born October 25, 1842, for many years was active in the coal business, being president of the Wabash Coal Company, and later, when the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank was organized, he

became president of that institution. His wife Anna, nee Dickhut, is a daughter of the old pioneer William Dickhut. Mr. and Mrs. Wilms now reside in San Diego, California. William Wilms, the twin-brother of Frederiek Wilms, for many years was secretary of the Wabash Coal Company, residing in Springfield. Rudolph Wilms, the youngest of the brothers, born April 17, 1850, for more than thirty years was connected with the Halbach-Schroeder Dry Goods Company, and now is secretary of the Meyer-Wilms Dry Goods Company. His wife, Helen, nee Magaret, was a daughter of Rev. Ernst E. Magaret, pastor of the First German Methodist Church, Peoria, Illinois.

John Christopher and Maria Franziska (Luttmann) Fischer, were married in Hanover in 1830, and in 1832 came to America, landing in Baltimore September 13th, with one daughter Anna Marie. They located in Fredericktown, Maryland, where a son was born March 29, 1833, John Christopher, Jr., who came to Quincy in 1855. He was a stove molder, and on August 1, 1865, married Mary A. Wielage, born in Hanover, who had come to Quincy with her parents in 1846. The children of John Christopher and Mary A. (Wielage) Fischer were: John J. Fisher, born in Quincy, July 6, 1867. He attended St. Mary's parochial school, and later became a clerk in a confectionery, after which he was employed in a grocery store, thus gaining intimate knowledge of modern business methods. In 1884 he turned his attention to the stove trade, being employed as clerk in the office of the Excelsior Stove Works, which company discontinued business in 1890. May 1, 1890, John J. Fisher went into the stove repair business, under the firm style Excelsior Stove Repair Company. In 1893 this business was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, in 1896 the capital was increased and the name changed to Excelsior Stove and Manufacturing Company, and the manufacture of stoves and ranges begun, since which time the products of the company have been marketed in every state in the Union, as well as foreign countries. From a small beginning this has become one of the important productive industries of Quincy. John J. Fisher is president of the Quincy Freight Bureau. May 31, 1902, he married Ellen Cecelia Nolan. Other children of John Christopher and Mary A. (Wielage) Fischer were: William Joseph, now superintendent of the Excelsior Stove Works; Henry William, foreman in the tin room, Excelsior Stove Works; Otilia, wife of Theodore Ehrhardt, superintendent of the Excelsior Stove Works; Martha, wife of Otto Duker; Henrietta, wife of Fred Rummenie, in St. Paul, Minnesota. John Christopher Fischer, Jr., died November 1, 1879, and his widow a number of years later became the wife of Nicholas Kohl, president of the N. Kohl Grocer Company.

SETTLERS OF 1856

Edward Arntzen was a brother of Senator Bernard Arntzen, born in Suedlohn, Westphalia, and came to Quincy in 1856. He was

a civil engineer, and a member of the engineer corps which surveyed the line for the Pacific Railroad. Later he returned to Quincy, where he was active in business for some time. Finally he went to St. Louis, and for twenty years was engaged in the city engineer's department, until his death in the spring of 1906.

Peter H. Meyer, born December 25, 1840, in Herford, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1856, and here learned the carpenter's trade. Later he became a building contractor and as such built a number of churches, besides many business houses and residence buildings. He married Hannah Menke, who came to Quincy with her parents in 1852. In 1912 Peter H. Meyer died in California, leaving his wife and the following children: Anna, wife of Charles Cottrell in Quincy; Laura, wife of Prof. William Geiger, in Tacoma, Washington; Minna, wife of George Weaver; and one son, Harry Meyer, in St. Louis.

Gottlieb Burge, born in 1823 in Hornussen, Switzerland, came to America in 1847, located in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and later came to Cincinnati, where he married Josephine Gerschwiler. In 1856 they came to Quincy, where Gottlieb Burge was a member of the firm Larkworthy & Burge, building contractors, later Burge & Buerkin, and finally Burge-Huck Company, manufacturers of showcases and furnishing interior work for banks, drug-stores and business houses generally. October 6, 1902, Gottlieb Burge died, the business being continued by his son-in-law Oscar P. Huck, until the death of the latter.

William Eber, born June 20, 1829, in Unterrodach, Bavaria, after finishing his commercial education, came to America in 1849, located in Baltimore, and a year later went to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business for over five years. In 1856 he came to Quincy, and for many years was identified with the seed business, gaining an enviable reputation. He was one of the active promoters of the beet sugar industry in this country. William Eber died April 4, 1910, leaving his wife, Mrs. Susanna Eber, one son, William Eber, Jr., and five daughters, Emma, Sadie, Sophia, Frieda and Nellie Eber. The Eber Seed Company is incorporated.

Henry Ordning, born March 10, 1836, in Suedlohn, Oldenburg, came to Quincy in 1856, and worked at his trade in a chair factory, later he conducted a general store. He served as alderman of the Fifth Ward and as deputy sheriff. In 1878 he was elected as sheriff, and finally appointed as chief of police. October 25, 1859, he married Mary C. Glass, born in Quincy November 29, 1841. In February, 1912, he died; his wife still lives. Sons are: Henry Ordning, Jr., teller in the Rieker National Bank; John Ordning, secretary of the J. H. Duker & Brothers Company; Charles J. Ordning, druggist in Chi-

cago; August Ordning in Quincy. Daughters are: Mrs. Mary Tosick, Mrs. Lyle Beers, and Antoinette, known as Sister Aquina, Order of Notre Dame.

John Jacob Bonnet, born 1830 in Wuerttemberg, came to America in 1833 with his parents. The family located in Zanesville, Ohio, where the son grew up and learned the stove molder's trade. In 1856 John J. Bonnet came to Quincy, and in 1860 married Margaret Sauber, born in this city in 1832. For many years he followed his trade, and in 1862 together with Thomas White and James Duffy organized a company for the manufacture of stoves, under the firm name, White, Bonnet & Duffy. Later he was instrumental in the organization of the firm Bonnet, Duffy & Trowbridge. Finally John J. Bonnet, together with Richard Nance, opened a stove foundry in Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Edward Wild was born in 1833, in St. Gallen, Switzerland. In 1856 he came to Quincy and formed a co-partnership with Innocenz Moser, also from St. Gallen, conducting a soap factory, making stearine and lard oil, and dealing in salt, tallow, hides and wool. October 21, 1861, Edward Wild married Isabelle M. Obert, a daughter of the old pioneer Matthias Obert, she being a teacher in the public schools. She died December 8, 1869, her husband died in 1878 in Memphis, Tennessee, of yellow fever. Two children survive, one son, Edward O. Wild, in New Orleans, publisher of the Gulf States Farmer, and prominent in the business circles of the Crescent City, the metropolis of the South; also one daughter, Anna C., the wife of Erde W. Beatty, circuit clerk of Adams County.

George Worth, born September 14, 1816, in Eckelsheim, Grand-duchy of Hessen, came to New Orleans in 1845. He was a tailor, and after an attack of yellow fever came to Evansville, Indiana, where he in 1848 married Margaret Mann, born in Eckelsheim, February 2, 1826. Her great-uncle, Frederick Decker, taught in the first German school in Evansville, and his son, Christian Decker, was the first school trustee of Evansville, the library in the high school being named the Christian Decker Library. In 1856 George Worth and family came to Quincy, where he for many years conducted a tailoring establishment, he being a master at his trade. He died May 17, 1877, his wife departed this life April 24, 1902. Three children are living: Mrs. C. F. Bert, Paekerton, Indiana; Mrs. Amelia Roelker, Brooklyn, New York; and John C. Worth, Quincy, Illinois.

C. F. Adolph Behrensmeyer, born September 22, 1835, in Oeynhausien, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1856. He was a carpenter and for ten years was engaged as contractor and builder. Then he conducted a general store, and also a shoe-store, finally retiring from active business. C. F. A. Behrensmeyer married Mary Beilstein, the

daughter of an old German pioneer. She died November 13, 1890, and he later married the widow Augusta Wehner, nee Vohwinkel, of Elberfeld. He died April 5, 1910; the widow survives. Sons of C. F. A. and Mary (Beilstein) Behrensmeyer are: Charles F. A. Behrensmeyer, Jr., dealer in shoes; George Philip Behrensmeyer, a graduate of the University of Illinois and prominent as architect in Quincy, and Edward Behrensmeyer, engaged in the office of his brother, the architect.

Herman H. Merten, born July 9, 1823, in Westerkappeln, Germany, came to St. Louis in the '40s of last century, where he learned the trade of wagon-maker. In 1856 he came to Quincy, where he for many years conducted a lumber yard. In 1879 he retired from active business life, turning the lumber yard over to his son-in-law, William Heidemann, who was born in 1843 in Herford, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1853 with his parents, worked for a gardener for some time and later learned to be a book-binder. He also served in the Tenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war. William Heidemann conducted the lumber business until he died, June 1, 1906. The Heidemann Lumber Company is continued under the management of the son, Arthur H. Heidemann, assisted by his sister Orlinda Heidemann; the other sisters are, Meta, Emma and Mathilde Heidemann.

Henry Freiburg, born October 18, 1835, in Allendorf, Westphalia, was a shoemaker and came to Quincy in 1856, worked as a journeyman at his trade until 1862, when he opened a shoe-store, which he conducted until 1879. In 1882 he started a shoe factory, an enterprise which promised success. But soon the competition of the large factories became too strong, and Henry Freiburg had to give up. Then he started the Crispin shoe factory, doing custom and repair work, an enterprise which, since the death of Henry Freiburg, June 21, 1917, is continued by the son Joseph B. C. Freiburg. January 21, 1862, Henry Freiburg married Josephine Meyer, a daughter of the old German pioneer Christopher Meyer. Their sons are: Joseph, Christopher and Alphons Freiburg; daughters: Veronica, wife of Joseph Geers; Maria, wife of Bernard Brinks; Agnes, wife of Lawrence Wavering; Rosa, single; and Ledwina, wife of Joseph Adrian, Martinsburg, Missouri.

John B. Schott, born March 28, 1833, in Kronach, Bavaria, was a tanner and currier and came to America in 1852, locating in Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade until April 1, 1856, when he came by way of Chicago and Dubuque to Quincy, landing here May 16 of said year. On the very same day he leased the tannery at Sixth and State streets, which had been established by Julius Schleich in 1848, and conducted the business for many years, gradually extending the scope of his labors, engaging in the general leather

business. In 1875 he began the manufacture of horse collars, and in 1877 entered into the wholesale manufacture of saddlery goods, employing from 80 to 100 men. January 18, 1906, the large establishment at Third and Hampshire streets was destroyed by fire, but partly rebuilt and the manufacture of horse collars resumed. February 17, 1859, John B. Schott married Adolphina Schleich. May 6, 1910, John B. Schott died, leaving his wife with three sons, John, Adolph and Robert Schott, and three daughters, Mrs. Antonie Wolf, widow of Louis Wolf; Mrs. Julia Lauter, wife of Charles Lauter, and Miss Emma Schott; the latter died in 1913.

Bernard H. Moller, born November 29, 1819, in Mehrsen, Hannover, in 1847 married Mary Massmann, and they in 1848 came to St. Louis, where a son, Henry H. Moller, was born May 29, 1848. In 1849 Mrs. Moller died of cholera, and in 1856 Bernard H. Moller came to Quincy with his son. The latter attended St. Francis College, and then entered upon a business career as clerk in the Ricker Bank, where he remained four years, finally occupying the position as teller. After being engaged with different firms he finally in 1875 entered the lumber business with his brother-in-law, Joseph H. VandenBoom, as a member of the firm Moller & VandenBoom. He also was interested in other business enterprises, and served in the county board of Adams County for six years. January 10, 1871, Henry H. Moller married Louisa VandenBoom. Sons are: Henry B., secretary of the Moller & VandenBoom Company; Frank G., attorney in Buffalo, New York; Frederick, treasurer of the Moller & VandenBoom Company; and Edward, with the same company. One daughter, Mrs. Vincent Hayes, resides in Los Angeles, California.

Charles Sellner, born October 17, 1825, near Weil, Wuerttemberg, was educated as a merchant, and in 1848 came to Buffalo, New York, where he for several years was engaged in the leather business of the firm Schoellkopf. In 1849 he married Amalie Knorr, born 1829 near Altensteig in the Black Forest. In 1856 Charles Sellner came to Quincy with his family and opened a leather business, which he conducted until his death October 30, 1900; his wife died September, 1914. Children were: Mrs. William Althans, Mrs. Emil Knittel, Charles Sellner, Jr., and Albert Sellner. The latter, born November 2, 1850, after receiving a thorough common school education, attended the Royal Polytechnic Institute at Stuttgart, Germany, graduating from the chemistry department. Returning to Quincy in 1870, he devoted himself for some time to analytical chemistry and the manufacture of chemicals. In 1873 he accepted a position with Miller, Terdenge & Company, two years later became a partner in the business, the firm being Miller, Arthur & Sellner, until 1889. Then he engaged in the business of photographic supplies.

George Ertel was born April 10, 1830, in Neuburg on the Rhine, and came to America in 1851, where he worked in a furniture factory

in Elmira, New York. In 1855 he went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and in 1856 he came to Quincy, where he worked for three years, when he opened a furniture business in Liberty, Adams County. While there, he perfected a hay press, and in 1868 returned to Quincy, devoting himself to the manufacture of hay-presses. The business was a success, and the Ertel hay-presses were sold everywhere in the Union as well as in Canada, Mexico and other countries. Early in 1893 he secured a patent on an incubator, adding an important branch to his business. In December, 1893, the George Ertel Company was incorporated. In 1873 George Ertel was elected a member of the city council, serving two years, and in 1875-76 he was a member of the board of supervisors. December 8, 1855, George Ertel married Elizabeth Gardner, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. George Ertel died February, 1902; the widow and one son survive. Charles M. Ertel, the son, born in Liberty, September 18, 1864, is president, treasurer and manager of the Ertel Company.

William J. Winkelmann, born in Germany, September 27, 1829, came to America in 1843, landing in New York, where he attended night school to learn English. He had begun to learn the cabinet maker's trade in Germany, had also studied architecture, and worked in this country as carpenter and builder. Was in Chicago for a time with his sister, and finally came to Quincy, where he married Mary Kehlenbrink, September 25, 1856. Here he followed his occupation as building contractor, and served in the city council as representative of the Fourth Ward from 1861 to 1864, inclusive; also on the board of supervisors and as assessor. William J. Winkelmann died March 28, 1878, and his wife departed this life July 14, 1888. Sons living are: Frank and George, both carpenters; and Albert Winkelmann, a Methodist minister. Daughters are: Clara, wife of Fred Merker; they have two daughters, Mrs. George Behrensmeyer, Wichita, Kansas, and Mrs. Earl Reed, her husband being a railway mail clerk. Other daughters of William J. and Mary (Kehlenbrink) Winkelmann are: Mrs. H. M. Dido, her husband being president of the interurban between Belleville and St. Louis; and Mrs. Charles Merz, on a farm near Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

The Dick Brothers were prominent factors in the development of the industries of Quincy. They were born in Ruppertsberg, Rhenish Bavaria: Matthew, July 8, 1819; John, October 9, 1827; and Jacob, October 9, 1834. Matthew Dick was twice married, his first wife, Lisette, nee Kohl, died after a short wedded life, and Matthew Dick later married Eleonore Elizabeth Deidesheimer, born in Mutterstadt, Rhenish Bavaria. In 1854 the Dick Brothers came to America, locating in St. Louis, but they moved to Belleville, Illinois, in 1855. Matthew was a cooper and John a baker, and they conducted a hotel, while Jacob was engaged as salesman in a hardware store. In 1855 John Dick married Louisa Steigmeyer, born in 1837 in Philadelphia, Penn-

sylvania. In 1856 the Dick Brothers decided to locate in Quincy, where they erected a small brewery, the beginning of an enterprise, which in the more than sixty years of its existence, proved a great success. Besides conducting one of the largest breweries in the state, the Dick Brothers also engaged in the grain and milling business, this enterprise being conducted under the name Dick Brothers Milling Company. Thus they in the course of time became the employers of a great force of men in their two industrial plants, adding materially to the growth of the city. Jacob Dick, the youngest of the three brothers, in 1861 was united in marriage to Margaret Redmond, a daughter of the old pioneer Thomas Redmond, who had located in Quincy in 1837. Jacob Dick died December 29, 1876. The originators and founders of the great plant having all departed this life, the enterprise is carried on by their sons. August Dick, the son of Jacob Dick, is president; Albert Dick, a son of Matthew Dick, is secretary; Frank Dick, a son of John Dick, is treasurer and superintendent; and Ernest Dick, another son of Matthew Dick, is salesman of the company.

SETTLERS OF 1857

Anton F. Schrage, born July 7, 1810, in Frotheim, Prussia, and his wife Caroline Marie, nee Tiemann, came to Quincy in 1857. Mr. Schrage was a tailor and for many years worked for Jean Philip Bert. Mrs. Schrage died in 1885, her husband departed this life December 25, 1894. Their daughter, Marie Louise, in 1866 became the wife of Adam Fick, the building contractor. John L. Schrage, the son, born September 30, 1849, in St. Louis, has been engaged in the Quincy postoffice since 1869, and for many years was superintendent of the mail carriers.

John Michael Eull, born December 26, 1824, in Hesslar, Principality of Hcssen, was a teacher at the high school in Cassel, also director of the orchestra. In 1847 he came to St. Louis, where he married Gertrude Ulm, born in Rotenburg, Principality of Hcsen. For two years John M. Eull was engaged as music teacher in the ladies' seminary at Jacksonville, Illinois. He there was ordained by Bishop Scott as minister of the Methodist Church. In 1857 he came to Quincy and was appointed as teacher in German and Latin in the college on Spring Street, where Jefferson School stands today. Two years later he went into the insurance business, which he conducted for twenty-five years. He died November 10, 1887, his wife departed this life November 26, 1893. The daughter Linda is the wife of Charles Ellebrecht. Sons were: Walter, Frank, William and Frederick Eull.

Nicholas Kohl, born March 19, 1836, in Enterabststeinach, Grand-duchy of Hcsen, came to Quincy in 1857. Times were dull, not much

doing. But in 1861 he secured a position with James T. Baker, wholesale dealer in groceries, with whom he remained until 1868, when Baker sold out. He then entered the services of Austin & Manson, wholesale grocery, and in the course of time became partner in the business. In 1896 the N. Kohl Grocer Company was organized, which proved a great success. Nicholas Kohl has retired from active business. George Kohl, the son, is treasurer of the company, and Edward Kohl is clerk. Nicholas Kohl was three married. His first wife, Eva Katherine, nee Kunkel, died in 1880; his second wife was the widow Agatha Weber, nee Peters, she died a number of years ago; then he married for the third time, choosing the widow Marie Fischer, nee Wielage.

Adam Fick, born September 14, 1840, in Oberdorla, Thuringia, was a carpenter. He came to Quincy in 1857, and worked on a farm for three years. Then he came to town and worked at his trade. When the Civil war broke out he was among the first volunteers, serving three months, and then he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, serving three years. After the war he was engaged as a building contractor for many years. In 1866 Adam Fick married Mary L. Schrage. Sons were: William, for many years in the Quincy postoffice; finally he with his brother John organized the Fick Coal Company. Walter Fick was engaged with his father in the building business. Daughters were: Caroline at home, and Ida, wife of August Westmann, superintendent of the Reliable Incubator Works. Adam Fick died in 1912; William Fick, the eldest son, died in 1914.

Dr. Julius Guenther, born in 1827, in Beerwalde, Sachsen-Altenburg, studied in the universities of Leipzig, Halle and Vienna. In 1852 he came to New Orleans, where he was active in the Charity Hospital during the yellow fever epidemic of 1852 and 1853. In 1854 he returned to Germany, where he married Bertha Jaessing. Then he returned to New Orleans, where he continued his practice until 1857, when he came to Quincy, went to Coatsburg in 1859, and returned to New Orleans in 1860, where he remained until 1866, when he again came to Quincy, was president of the Medical Association of Adams County, and died August 17, 1891, his wife having preceded him in death, August 27, 1877. His father, Carl Guenther, died in Coatsburg in 1888. Dr. Alfred Guenther, the son of Dr. Julius Guenther, located in Chicago. Mrs. Charles Cramer in Quincy is a daughter of Dr. Julius Guenther, while Clara Guenther, another daughter, was teacher in the public schools.

Rudolph Hutmacher, born February 28, 1836, in Dorsten, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1857. For several years he was a member of the firm Stegmiller & Hutmacher, manufacturers of soap. Then he went into the ice business, and was the first man who transported

ice in barges from Quincy to New Orleans. This was in 1878, and he was greatly honored when he arrived in the Crescent City with his barges, for the yellow fever raged there, and ice was badly needed. November 22, 1859, Rudolph Hutmacher married Josephine Stuckenburg, the daughter of an old German pioneer. Julius Hutmacher, a son, entered the service of the McCormick Harvester Company when sixteen, was promoted, and in 1900 was sent as general representative of the company to Europe, with headquarters in Berlin, where he was for many years. Rudolph Hutmacher, Jr., also entered the service of the International Harvester Company. The other sons, Edward, Albert and Matthew, are engaged in the ice business. Rudolph Hutmacher died May 14, 1906, his wife departed this life March 27, 1917.

Aldo Sommer, born December 13, 1830, in Belgern, Province of Saxony, came to St. Louis in 1848, and finally located in Quincy in 1857, where he became a member of the drug firm F. Flaehs & Company. In 1860 he succeeded to the entire business. Four years later the firm Sommer & Metz opened an extensive wholesale and retail drug house. In 1869 Aldo Sommer retired from business to travel with his family in this country and Europe. In 1873 he returned to embark in the wholesale drug business exclusively, under the firm name Sommer, Lynds & Company, of which Mr. Sommer was president and treasurer. In 1894 their entire stock was lost by water on account of a fire in an adjoining building. Then the Aldo Sommer Drug Company succeeded to the business. Mr. Sommer was also largely interested in the Van Natta-Lynds Drug Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, and was president of the Spokane Drug Company, Spokane, Washington. In 1862 he with Mr. Hargis established the Star Nursery, for more than twenty-five years one of the leading nurseries in this section. Aldo Sommer married Mathilde Braun of Washington, Missouri. He died August 7, 1916, leaving his wife and family. The son Walter B. Sommer is president of the Aldo Sommer Drug Company.

Herman Henry Kespohl, born February 6, 1814, near Herford, Westphalia, came to Quincy with his family in 1857, conducted a bakery and later a general store for a number of years. He died 1880, his wife departed this life in 1897. Louis Kespohl, the eldest son, for a number of years was active in the shoe business, also in the dry goods business, then he moved to Atchison, Kansas. Henry Kespohl, the second son, who was interested in a wholesale business in St. Louis for some time, came to Quincy, where he became a member of the firm of Meyer & Kespohl, wholesale grocers, until he died in 1893. Julius Kespohl, born May 8, 1841, completed his studies in Quincy, and in 1864 went into the dry goods business, which he conducted for many years, being very successful. He married Friederika Sien, daughter of an old German pioneer. October

29, 1909, Julius Kespohl died, leaving his widow, one son, Julius Kespohl, Jr., and three daughters, Mrs. Otto Mohrenstecher, Miss Ada Kespohl and Mrs. Oliver Williams. The business founded by Julius Kespohl more than a half century ago, is continued by the son and son-in-law, the firm Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Company being widely known. The other children of Herman H. and Augusta (Kuester) Kespohl were: Charles, Frederick and Emil Kespohl, Mrs. A. Basse, Mrs. F. W. Halbach, Mrs. W. Schmidt, Mrs. Carl Stoffregen and Elizabeth Kespohl.

SETTLERS OF 1858

J. Henry Fischer, born May 14, 1837, in Horb, Bavaria, came to Quincy in 1858. He was a baker, an occupation which he followed for many years. For four years he held a position in the Quincy postoffice. He represented the Fourth Ward in the city council for twelve years, was superintendent of streets for one year, and engaged as salesman in the clothing business for twenty years. He married Caroline Kinkel, a daughter of the old pioneer John Kinkel. She died in 1905, and he later married Minna Teuber, born in Braunschweig.

Frederick Kreismann, born March 24, 1828, in Frankenhausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, came to America in 1848. He was a tinner and worked as such in St. Louis. Then he conducted a tin business in Meredosia, Illinois. Being appointed as railway mail agent between Quincy and Decatur, he came to Quincy in 1858. Here he was agent of the Neeleyville Coal Company. Later the family moved to St. Louis, where Frederick Kreismann conducted a grocery business. Frederick H. Kreismann the son, born in Quincy in 1868, was elected mayor of St. Louis, an office which he held in 1910, when he visited in Quincy and was entertained at a banquet in the Hotel Newcomb.

Dr. Charles E. Conrad, born May 16, 1820, in Hartmannsdorf, Silesia, was educated as a missionary, and in 1848 sent to British East India, where he was engaged for ten years in his mission work. His health having suffered, he was compelled to leave India and came to Quincy in 1858, where he organized the Congregational Zion's Church, also serving congregations in Fowler and Fall Creek, being thus engaged for more than forty years. He also practiced medicine. After a very active life he died January 21, 1901, aged over eighty years. In 1860 Doctor Conrad married Mary Bode; she survives with two sons, who are practicing physicians, and one daughter, Miss Sarah Conrad.

John Henry Steinkamp, born August 17, 1837, in Coesfeld, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1858. He learned the trade of saddler and harnessmaker with John B. Koch, and in 1862 established himself

in the business, which he has conducted for many years. For many years he served in the volunteer fire department, being foreman of No. 3, and later of No. 5. For one year he served as city marshal, and two years as tax collector. In 1880 he was elected as city assessor, an office which he held for more than thirty years, being repeatedly re-elected by the people. In 1863 John Henry Steinkamp married Mary A. Terliesner, and they have two sons, Bernard Henry and William Aloys Steinkamp, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna Dopheide.

Dr. John Schmidt, born November 22, 1822, in Castell, Bavaria, came to this country with his parents in 1839. They landed in Baltimore and went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where Nicholas Schmidt, the father, died a week later. The son, left alone with his mother, was apprenticed to a shoemaker, to learn the trade. But a year later left, crossing the Alleghanys afoot to Pittsburgh. In 1841 he came West, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, to Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, where John Schmidt engaged as fireman on a steamboat and went to New Orleans. Then he came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he for six years worked at his trade as shoemaker. Later he became a minister in the Methodist Church, being engaged as such for ten years. Finally he studied medicine in Rush Medical College in Chicago, completing his studies in the Homeopathic College in St. Louis. In 1858 he came to Quincy, where he was pastor of the First German Methodist Church for two years, after which he devoted himself to the practice of medicine, until he died, July 27, 1906. Dr. John Schmidt was twice married, his first wife, Wilhelmina, nee Laib, died in 1851; his second wife, Pauline, nee Meise, departed this life in 1900. Three sons of Dr. Schmidt became physicians: Edgar T., Albert H. and William G. Schmidt; all of them have departed this life. The youngest son, John Schmidt, Jr., learned the painter's trade.

SETTLERS OF 1859

Frederick William Meyer, born December 9, 1836, in Berne, Oldenburg, came to Milwaukee in 1850. Two years later he came to St. Louis, and in 1859, in connection with Louis Budde, went into the wholesale grocery business in Quincy. In 1867 he took a trip to Europe, his health having been impaired. Returning, he devoted himself to the business with renewed energy. Several years later Louis Budde withdrew from the business, and Frederick W. Meyer formed a partnership with W. S. Warfield. This firm continued until 1890, when F. W. Meyer withdrew, to devote his attention to the First National Bank, of which he became cashier. Finally he went to California, where he died August 12, 1899. Frederick W. Meyer married Eleanor Reyland, a daughter of the old pioneer Philip J. Reyland. She died in California some time ago, where she had gone with her three daughters.

Nicholas Heintz, born March 25, 1839, in Oberleuken, Prussia, came to America with his parents in 1854, locating in Milwaukee, where both parents died within a week after their arrival, as victims of the cholera. A year later the son went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. In the fall of 1859 Nicholas Heintz came to Quincy, where he worked at his trade for two years, and then secured a position as clerk with Charles Brown, Jr., and six years later was admitted as partner in the business, being with the house for seventeen years. In 1878 he opened a shoe store on Main Street, which has continued for the last forty years. Nicholas Heintz married Wilhelmine Einhaus, the daughter of an old German pioneer, and their sons, Herman, William, George and Albert Heintz are connected with their father in the shoe business.

SETTLERS OF 1860

John Wich, born August 19, 1834, in Unterrodach, Bavaria, was a cooper and came to America in 1854, landing in Montreal, Canada. From there he came to the United States, worked in New York, Baltimore and Washington. Then he served as fireman on the railroad in South Carolina, and on a farm in Ohio. In 1860 he came to Quincy. Here he married Johanna Eber in 1861. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry and served to the end of the war. Then he started a vinegar factory in Quincy. John Wich died in 1909. Mrs. Wich departed this life in 1910. Sons were: Oscar, a collar maker; Rudolph, a plumber; Walter, a druggist, later in the mail service. Daughters were: Laura, Hedwig and Margaret, teachers in the public schools; Evalinde, librarian of the Quincy Library of Law Books; and Jennie, the wife of Frederick Scheid, the machinist.

Henry B. Menke, born in Germany in 1834, was an example of what a man with an honest purpose and indomitable will power can accomplish. He came to Quincy in 1860, and worked on a farm for three years. Then he accepted a position as clerk in the store of A. J. Lubbe. In 1873 he started a retail dry goods store, and the success of this business was remarkable. Later W. T. Duker became a partner and the firm of Menke & Duker continued the business in a spacious new building erected for the firm by Mr. Menke in 1888. In 1893 Mr. Menke retired from active business owing to impaired health. In 1896 he again went into business, and the Menke Dry Goods Company was organized, and 1898 a jobbing department was added. Finally Mr. Menke retired from active business. In 1864 Henry B. Menke married Louisa Brockschmidt, and they had two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Menke died February 29, 1916.

Ben Heckle was born June 18, 1846, in Schelingen, Baden, and came to America with his parents in 1851. They located in Detroit,

Michigan, and later moved to Buffalo, Iowa. Ben Heckle came to Quincy in 1860 to attend school, and later returned to Iowa. After his mother died he again came to Quincy. After the Civil war he was engaged as bartender on steamboats between St. Louis and New Orleans until 1868. Then he returned to Quincy, where he married Victoria S. Mast, a daughter of the old German pioneer Caspar Mast. Their daughters are: Cecelia, wife of Prof. A. M. Simons, Visalia, California; Edith, wife of Henry Kirtley, machinist; Theresia, wife of Herbert Mueller, civil engineer and county surveyor. Sons are: Alois C., with his father in the insurance business; Carl, a smith; J. Ben, Jr., a machinist; Robert F., a machinist, with his brother-in-law Henry Kirtley in the automobile business in Bushnell, Illinois. Ben Heckle became prominent in public life, being elected sheriff in 1882, serving until 1886; he was deputy revenue collector from 1888 to 1891; in 1892 he was elected as county recorder; from 1898 to 1902 he was secretary of the Board of Public Improvements; then again county recorder from 1902 to 1906; and has been justice of the peace for twelve years.

HENRY C. BEHRENSMEYER, 1862

Henry C. Behrensmeyer, born February 26, 1826, in Ocynhausen, Prussia, married Henrietta F. Dickmann. In 1862 the family came to Quincy, where Mr. Behrensmeyer for a number of years was interested in pork packing. Henry C. Behrensmeyer died April 2, 1894, and his wife departed this life a number of years ago. Henry P. Behrensmeyer, the eldest son, born February, 1868, attended the Salem Parochial School, the public schools and Gem City Business College, where he today is the principal of the Normal Penmanship department. His wife, Minnie, nee Bitter, was a daughter of John H. and Anna (Menke) Bitter; they have one daughter, Mrs. Wayne Johnson. Edward T. Behrensmeyer, the second son, born August 26, 1870, became traveling solicitor for the Illinois Malleable Iron Company of Chicago. Friederike, the daughter of Henry C. and Henrietta (Dickmann) Behrensmeyer, became the wife of August H. Achelpohl.

REV. JACOB SEIDEL, 1863

Rev. Jacob Seidel, born February 25, 1822, in Walpenreuth, Bavaria, in his youth was a weaver. Then he taught school for four years, studied in Rev. William Loche's mission school in Neudetelsau, and in 1846 came to America. He attended the practical seminary at Fort Wayne, Indiana, for one year and graduated in 1847. After having served as minister for twelve years an affection of the throat necessitated an operation on the larynx, which compelled him to give up his charge and engage in business, at Sugar Grove, Ohio. He soon became mayor of the town, head of the school board

and postmaster. During the Civil war he shouldered his musket and with others drilled in a nearby wheat field, expecting to meet Gen. John Morgan, the Confederate raider, who fortunately was checked before he got as far as Sugar Grove. In 1863 Rev. Jacob Seidel accepted a call to Quincy, where he served St. John's Lutheran congregation for ten years. Then he served in the vicinity of Seward, Nebraska, where he preached in sod houses and dugouts, and experienced the destructive force of the grasshopper. After serving several other congregations he finally became assistant to Rev. L. Hoelter in Chicago, where he died May 11, 1903, aged eighty-one years, having served as minister for forty years in all. The children are: Christ, a teacher; Fred, Paul, Julius; Emilie, Mrs. L. Hoelter, and Mrs. Geo. Buss. Julius Seidel, in Quincy, born March 18, 1851, in Sugar Grove, Ohio, learned carriage trimming with the E. M. Miller Company, and finally became foreman. In 1875 he married Elizabeth Herlemann, a daughter of the old pioneer, William Herlemann. Their children are: Louis, minister in Freeport, Illinois; Albert, physician in Chicago; Selma, wife of Rev. Theodore Brohm, director of the college in Oakland, California; Bertha, wife of Rev. Carl Hoffmann, Snyder, Nebraska; Julius, dentist, first lieutenant in Camp Logan, Texas; and Florence at home.

SETTLERS OF 1866

Frederick W. Halbach, born April 27, 1847, in Borgholzhausen, Westphalia, came to Quincy in 1866, entered the dry goods trade and in 1873 formed a partnership with Henry H. Schroeder. In the course of time the firm became one of the most prominent in the city, of which the magnificent building erected at Fifth and Maine streets gives ample proof. June 6, 1870, Frederick W. Halbach married Friederike Kespohl. December 15, 1905, he died, his wife departed this life in 1914. Sons are: Charles, Robert and Emil Halbach; Emil is secretary, and Robert is vice president of the Halbach-Schroeder Company. Daughters are: Mrs. James Murphy, Mrs. Harry Gage, Mrs. Emery Lancaster, Mrs. John Flynn and Mrs. Russell Williams.

Andrew Doerr, born in Bavaria, January 10, 1843, came to Quincy in 1866, where he worked at cigar making the first year and then went into the dry goods store of Ruff & Rau as clerk, where he remained four years. In 1872 he bought a little stock of merchandise and went into business for himself. His business grew and in 1885 he leased two stores in the opera house block. In 1888 he bought the entire property, and for six years conducted the opera house in addition to his regular business. Finally he converted the big building into a six-story and basement department store. Andrew Doerr was known to everybody and his career as a successful business man was most remarkable. He died in 1914, leaving his wife, Euphemia, nee Arning, with one daughter, Dorothy, the wife of Leo J. Kadeskie.

Joseph Freiburg, born May 11, 1840, in Allendorf, Westphalia, married Elizabeth Quinkert. The couple came to Quincy in 1866, where Mr. Freiburg worked in the furniture factory of F. W. Jansen for ten years. In 1876 he in company with his brother, Frederick Freiburg, started a furniture factory, the firm existing until 1892, when Frederick Freiburg sold his interest in the business to Joseph Freiburg, Jr., the firm then being Joseph Freiburg & Sons. In 1895 they discontinued the furniture business, giving their attention entirely to the undertaking business. February 8, 1907, Joseph Freiburg died, and his wife departed this life July 30, 1917. The undertaking business is now conducted by Joseph Freiburg and his brother, Herman Freiburg.

Christopher Rupp, born November 1, 1819, in Pfaffenwiesbach, Nassau, married Anna Maria Raufenbarth, born June 1, 1820, in the same town. Christopher Rupp was burgomaster of his home town for eighteen years, conducted a bakery and mill, also a factory for knitted woolen goods. A large shipment of goods to a dealer in New York, who went into bankruptcy when the Civil war broke out, caused a great loss to Christopher Rupp; he also lost heavily on a grain dealer in Frankfort, for whom he had gone security. Consequently he came to Quincy in 1866, where he by years of hard work laid the foundation for the great business of George Rupp & Brothers in this city. Christopher Rupp left his wife with eleven children in Germany, but in the course of time was able to bring his family to Quincy, where all of them made their mark in the course of a half century. George Rupp, treasurer of Rupp & Brothers, died February 21, 1909; and Frederick Rupp, president of the company, died in 1917.

Capt. John E. Winter, born November 19, 1836, in Bickenbach, Grandduchy of Hessen, came to America in 1852. For a number of years he served on Mississippi River boats as clerk, then as pilot, and finally as captain. When the Civil war broke out in April, 1861, his boat was held at Memphis, and the officers and crew compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate flag. Captain Winter was asleep in his cabin at the time and had been overlooked, but the vigilance committee returned, compelled him to leave his bed and wanted him to take the oath. The brave captain declared he knew only one flag, the Star Spangled Banner, and drawing his revolver drove the committee from the boat. They then returned with a whole company of armed men to take him, dead or alive. The captain of another boat, going up stream, induced him to come on board of his boat. Arriving in St. Louis, he enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Infantry, an entirely German regiment, Col. Frank Blair. He took part in the capture of Camp Jackson, the engagements at Booneville and Duck Springs, and the Battle of Wilson's Creek, where his regiment lost 130 killed and 410 wounded, he receiving nine

buckshot in his body. Capt. John E. Winter then joined the navy, assisted in organizing the Mississippi fleet, and became commander of the *Laurel*, took part in the Battle of Fort Mifflin, rescued the gunboat *Essex*, was in the engagements at Fort Pillow, Island No. 10, Helena, Arkansas, etc. He was with Captain Welke's expedition on the Yazoo River in 1862, and finally on the gunboat *Tyler*. February 22, 1866, he married Lizette Thomas, a daughter of the old pioneer, Philip Thomas, in Quincy. For many years he was engaged in business in this city until he died in 1900, his wife having preceded him in death in 1894. Sons were: William, Albert and Harold; daughters, Jeanette and Edith.

SETTLERS OF 1867

Adolph D. Reichel was born 1834 in Heilbrunn, near Odessa, Russia, where his ancestors had gone after their home in Wuerttemberg had been pillaged and devastated by the French. His father was a landscape gardener and his mother, Fannie Kylius, of Greek extraction. Adolph, the son, was educated in Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, and became a jeweler. In 1852 he came to America, locating in New York City. In 1859 he came to St. Louis, and then to Louisiana, Missouri, where he conducted a jewelry business. Later he came to Quincy, where he married Louisa Elizabeth Metz, a daughter of William Metz, and for a number of years was in the jewelry business. Adolph D. Reichel died August 25, 1902, his wife having preceded him in death in 1901. They left two daughters, Mrs. Luella Bishop and Edith Florence Reichel.

Henry G. Garrelts, born September 11, 1845, in Norden, Ostfriesland, came to America in 1805, locating in Pekin, Illinois, where he worked as painter in the plow shops and later at house painting. In 1867 he came to Quincy and worked for Dan Lynds as painter and paperhanger, and later for Young Brothers as foreman. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Peter H. Muegge, doing papering, painting and upholstering. He soon decided to enter business for himself, being very successful, as the large store on State Street indicates. November 18, 1873, Henry G. Garrelts married Christina Julfs. December 31, 1915, the business was incorporated. December 14, 1916, he died, leaving his wife, two sons and four daughters. Henry H. Garrelts is secretary and treasurer, and George J. Garrelts is president of the firm Henry G. Garrelts & Sons. Miss Mary, Miss Lena and Miss Anna Garrelts, who are at home, are also interested in the business: and Miss Clara, at present is private stenographer to Secretary of State Emerson in Springfield, Illinois.

SETTLERS OF 1868

Dr. John W. Koch, born April 7, 1828, in Dietelsheim, Grand-duchy of Hesse, came to America in 1851, and to Quincy in 1868.

where he for many years practiced medicine. He died November 10, 1887, his wife departed this life many years later. Dr. Charles Koch, the eldest son, born July 4, 1856, in Red Wing, Minnesota, was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and Hahnemann College, St. Louis, and practiced medicine in Quincy until he died, May 29, 1909. George Koch, the second son, born November 13, 1858, in Red Wing, Minnesota, also studied in Rush Medical College, but returned home when his father died, and for many years served on the police force as detective and finally chief of the department.

Henry Otto Glattfeld, born May 12, 1843, in Pymont, Principality of Waldeck, received a thorough education in all branches connected with the building business. He came to America and located in Quincy August 20, 1868. Ten days after his arrival he bought a lot and began to build the house where he now resides, Fourteenth and Monroe streets. He immediately entered the field as brick mason, contractor and builder and has erected hundreds of buildings during the fifty years of residence in Quincy. March 3, 1871, Henry O. Glattfeld married Friederike Menke, who came to Quincy in 1852. She died August 13, 1917. Their children were: George, in the business with his father; Henry Otto, Jr., brickmason with the firm; Anna, the wife of Adolph Schott; and John William Edward Glattfeld, who attended St. Jacobi Parochial School, a graduate of Quincy High School and of Dartmouth College, and finally received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, where he for many years has been engaged in the department of chemistry.

Evert Wybrant Carl Kaempfen, born in Leer, Ostfriesland, April 12, 1850, came to Quincy in 1868. He learned the carpenter's trade, and was with Larkworthy & Burge for twenty years, and was shop foreman in 1876 when the courthouse was built. In 1888 he became a member of the firm Buerkin & Kaempfen. In 1891 they located at Sixth and State streets, and in the course of time erected many buildings, among them the C. B. & Q. Freight House, the C. B. & Q. Depot, Wabash Depot, Mercantile Bank, did the carpenter work on the Masonic Temple, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Chamber of Commerce, etc. In 1880 E. W. C. Kaempfen married Louisa Buxmann, daughter of an old German pioneer. Sons are: Emil, Arthur, Evert and Charles, with the firm. Daughters are: Hermine, wife of Frederick Fredericks; Laura, teacher in Madison School; Flora, wife of Dr. Herman Wendorff, osteopath, she also being a graduate of osteopathy. The parents of Mr. Kaempfen, Folkert and Hermine (Dykman) Kaempfen, came to Quincy in 1873. Folkert Kaempfen, Jr., another son, was a pattern maker, worked for Schermerhorn & Weller, and the Gem City Stove Works; he invented the German Heater while working for the latter company. Folkert Kaempfen died many years ago, leaving his wife and four daughters.

FRANK SONNET, 1869

Frank Sonnet, born January 24, 1848, in Schoeneberg, Prussia, was a school teacher. In 1869 he came to Quincy, where he learned the baker's trade. In 1873 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and joined a surveying party. Then he returned to Quincy and started a bakery, which he conducted until 1886. After several business engagements Frank Sonnet and wife, Christine, nee Mast, took a trip to Germany in 1893, and in 1894 they went to California. In May, 1895, he was elected as special tax collector, serving as such for four years. Then he was elected as city treasurer for two years. In November, 1902, he was elected as county treasurer for a term of four years. Then he retired from active business until he died February 21, 1915, leaving his widow, Mrs. Christine Sonnet.

SETTLERS OF 1870

Joseph Buerkin, born March 16, 1848, in Bahlingen, Baden, was a cabinet maker, and in 1867 with his parents came to America. In 1870 he came to Quincy, where he followed his trade, and in the course of time became prominent as building contractor. In 1888 he organized the firm Buerkin & Kaempfen, which for many years was engaged in the building and contracting business. In 1872 Joseph Buerkin married Augusta Lerp, whose parents were among the early pioneers. October 4, 1909, he died, leaving his wife, two sons, Edwin and Julius, and five daughters, Rosa, Augusta, Katherine, Emma and Margaret.

Frederick Rearick (Roehrig) was born August 31, 1826, in Berleburg, the Circuit of Wittgenstein, and came to this country early, where his parents located in Cass County, Illinois. For a time he conducted a mill in Arentzville, and was elected to the State Senate from his district. Later he came to Quincy, where he with Henry Rensch was engaged in business, dealing in stoves and tinware. In the spring of 1873 he was elected as mayor of Quincy and re-elected in the spring of 1874. During his second term he succeeded in having a law passed by the Legislature, under which the police magistrate is elected for a term of four years. Business reverses caused financial losses to the man. Later he was elected as justice of the peace. He died March 31, 1885.

FREDERICK WOLF, 1871

Frederick Wolf, born February 21, 1851, came to Quincy January 6, 1871, and opened a meat market in 1872. January 14, 1879, he married Elizabeth VandenBoom, daughter of an old German pioneer. In 1880 he became a member of the firm Blomer, Wolf & Michael, packers. In 1889 Fred Wolf organized the Western Harness Manu-

facturing Company, today the Wolf Manufacturing Company. Having secured a large contract from the Government to furnish saddles and cavalry accoutrements, the large factory of the company is a very busy place at present. Sons of Frederick and Elizabeth (VandenBoom) Wolf are: Frederick A. Wolf, cashier of the Wolf Manufacturing Company; Joseph A. Wolf, chemist, in the drug business in Detroit, Michigan; Leo F. Wolf, traveling solicitor and interested in the business; Paul A. Wolf, treasurer and manager of the Wolf Chemical Company, Fred Wolf, president. Daughters are: Ella, the wife of Louis LeVoie, in the insurance business in Chicago; and Agnes Wolf at home. Frederick Wolf was a native of Gleisweiler, Rhenish Palatinate.

ALBERT ROEDER, 1882

Albert Roeder was born July 1, 1860, in Bernburg on the Saale, Duchy of Anhalt, one of the states of the German empire, where his father was a contractor and builder. He attended the schools of his native town, also an academy of building trades, gaining a theoretical and practical knowledge of architecture and the different trades, as they are connected with the construction of buildings, also engineering. Later he traveled, working at his trade in different parts of Europe. On the advice of Charles Petri, many years ago city engineer of Quincy, who was a personal friend of his father, and whose brother was judge of the Circuit Court in Bernburg, Albert Roeder came to America in 1881, working at his trade in Chicago for a short time, then on a farm in McHenry County, Illinois. Coming to Quincy in 1882, he entered the employ of F. W. Menke & Company, the contractors and builders, and later went into business for himself, organizing the firm of Roeder & Greemann, contractors and builders, which now has been in existence for twenty-five years, erecting buildings, doing street paving, constructing concrete sidewalks, sewers, etc. Albert Roeder also tried farming in Minnesota, where he resided from 1886 to 1889, following agricultural pursuits for three years, which venture proved a failure, he gaining considerable experience as a farmer, but no material profit. Returning to Quincy he got back into his proper sphere, gaining well earned success. In 1884 Albert Roeder married Louisa Abbath, who died in 1901. One son, Otto Roeder, who was in the business with his father, died September, 1914; he also has one daughter, Martha, the wife of Ernst Lehr. In 1902 Albert Roeder married for the second time, choosing Anna Richard as his wife.

JACOB B. REINOEHL, 1887

Jacob B. Reinoehl was born December 27, 1831, in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather came from Wuerttemberg, Germany.

in the early Colonial days, settling in America. His son was Conrad Reinoehl, who married Christina Sprecher; and his grandson was John Reinoehl, whose wife was Christina Bender, they being the parents of Jacob B. Reinoehl, and the latter married Amanda Ziegler. Jacob B. Reinoehl in his youth learned the printer's trade, working on a German newspaper in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Later he became a marble cutter and sculptor, in which art he acquired quite a proficiency. In 1856 John Reinoehl came to Plymouth, Hancock County, Illinois, in 1858 several other members of the family came West, and in 1863 Jacob B. Reinoehl and family located in Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, where he established a business as marble cutter and sculptor. In 1887 he finally came to Quincy with his family where he followed his calling until his death in 1903, his wife having preceded him in death in 1900. William G. Reinoehl, the son of Jacob B. and Amanda (Ziegler) Reinoehl, born in Carthage in 1865, where he learned the painter's trade, developed to be quite a genius in the art of painting and decorating. When the writer of this narrative visited the home of William G. Reinoehl in Quincy, he found a splendid collection of fine paintings, a real art gallery. The two sisters, the Misses Sarah and Elizabeth Reinoehl, live with their brother, William G. Reinoehl.

ALEXANDER SHOLL, 1893

Capt. Alexander Sholl, for a quarter of a century known in Quincy's business circles, was of German ancestry, as the name indicated. Alexander Mack, founder of the Dunkard (Tunker) denomination, who came to America in 1829, being his maternal ancestor, and his paternal grandfather figured prominently in Revolutionary times. His father, Jacob Sholl (Scholl), left Pennsylvania in 1833, and located in Winchester, Ohio, where Alexander Sholl was born. In March, 1853, the family came to Hancock County, Illinois, where the father conducted a mercantile business for many years. When the Civil war broke out, Alexander Sholl was given a lucrative position in the quartermaster's department at a salary of \$150 per month. But he resigned his position and enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. He soon was promoted, being selected as second lieutenant, then as first lieutenant, and in 1863 was commissioned captain. After the war he engaged in the hardware business in Carthage. In 1877 he was appointed chief clerk of the Southern Illinois penitentiary at Chester, which responsible position he held until 1885, when he went to Minneapolis, again to Carthage and finally, in 1893, came to Quincy, where he was vice president of the Cottrell-Sholl Furniture Company. He also served on the Board of Review of Adams County. Capt. Alexander

Sholl died December 22, 1915; his wife, Mrs. Mary Sholl, departed this life June, 1916. One daughter, Miss Mabel Sholl, survives.

I will close this, my narrative, with

AN ODE TO THE GERMAN PIONEERS

Not as beggars did they come, with willing hearts and hands
 They came, to found a new home, in this great western land.
 They settled in the forest, and filled the prairie plain,
 Also felled the giant oak, and raised the golden grain.
 Many were of humble birth, for titles did not care;
 Proved themselves of sterling worth, as neighbors they were fair.
 With their music and their song, they drove their cares away,
 Thus the days seemed not so long, a happy folk were they.
 And when treason led to war, the Germans they joined hands,
 Loyally offered their lives, for this new fatherland.
 Antietam and Gettysburg—Atlanta to the Sea—
 German troops fought gallantly, to make this country free.
 None more loyal were than they, none ever proved more true,
 Freely also shed their blood, for the Red, White and Blue.

P. S.—Nothing is perfect, nothing complete in this world; this is especially true of histories written about events and men: that truth has been indelibly impressed on my mind since I have written "The German Element: Its Importance in the History and Development of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois." I now am convinced that I might have written five hundred pages, or even more, without exhausting my subject, as I have the material on hand in the many articles I had written, beginning with the year 1901, for the quarterly magazine published by the German-American Historical Society of Illinois. In trying to stay within the desired limit, I was compelled to condense my narrative in a great many instances; besides I had to omit writing about hundreds of others, which I would like to have mentioned. While I feel extremely sorry about this, it was the condition of things, the force of circumstances, that would not allow me to do so. I hope this explanation will be accepted as an apology for my shortcomings in connection with this chapter. But the Lewis Publishing Company certainly deserved great credit for its enterprising spirit in this matter, as nothing of this kind, on such a large scale, has ever before been attempted in the publication of histories of Adams County.

THE AUTHOR.



THE CITY HALL, ERECTED 1885; BURNED 1906; REBUILT 1906

CHAPTER XII

CORPORATE HISTORY AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

MAGIC OF HISTORIC RESTORATION—THE PRESENT LAID UPON THE PAST—CORN AND COON GRIST—QUINCY'S SITE HARD BUYING—ORIGINAL TOWN PLATTED—HOW THE LOTS SOLD—THE HOTEL CORNER, HIGHEST PRICED LOT—FIRST COURTHOUSE LOCATED—TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, EDUCATION AND RELIGION—CHARLES HOLMES COMES TO QUINCY—ROBERT TILLSON EXPANDS THE BUSINESS—JOHN TILLSON, THE ELDER—LAND OFFICE AT QUINCY—SOME OTHER FOOL THAN ALEXANDER—STIMULATING THE MAILS—THE BOLD QUINCY HOTEL—EVENTFUL YEAR (1836)—QUINCY, A TOWN OF "FAIR PLAY"—BECOMES A TOWN CORPORATION—SIGNS OF GROWTH—BIRTH OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—STREET IMPROVEMENTS—THE CITY CHARTER OF 1840—ASBURY FOR PRESIDENT; VAN BUREN FOR MAGISTRATE—FIRST CITY ELECTION AND OFFICIALS—FIRST CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS—A CITY SEAL CONCEIVED IN SIN—A FREE LIBRARY REVIVED—CITY GRADES ESTABLISHED—MAILS IMPROVED—GREAT FLOOD OF 1844—BUSINESS PARTIALLY REVIVED—COMPARATIVE CITY AND COUNTY POPULATION—FERTILE YEAR OF 1848—TELEGRAM SENT "QUICK AS LIGHTNING"—FIRST REAL CITY DIRECTORY—GROWTH OF THE TOWN UP TO 1848—QUINCY EXODUS OF GOLD HUNTERS, 1848-50—FIRST DAILY MAIL AND DAILY NEWSPAPER—MADE A PART OF ENTRY—ILLUMINATING GAS AND OTHER BRIGHT LOCAL THINGS—THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS FESTIVITIES—THE MAYORS OF THE CITY—PUBLIC QUESTIONS ADJUDGED BY POPULAR VOTE—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF QUINCY—FRANKLIN, THE FATHER OF THEM ALL—JEFFERSON AND WEBSTER SCHOOLS—OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING—OFFICIAL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT—STRONG FEATURES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM—SCHOOL SAVINGS—THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL—RAISING THE TEACHING STANDARD—PRESENT STATUS OF SCHOOLS—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE QUINCY WATER WORKS—QUINCY'S WORST FIRE—THE PARK AND BOULEVARD SYSTEM—MR. PARKER'S SELF-SACRIFICE—LOYAL CO-WORKERS—OFFICERS 1888-1918—SOURCES OF PARK REVENUE—THE PARKS IN DETAIL—THE CEMETERIES—THE POLICE OF QUINCY—QUINCY GAS, ELECTRIC AND HEATING COMPANY—LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS.

What is known as Quincy has already emerged indistinctly, and through various fragments of history, in certain of the printed pages

which have gone before. In a few chapters which follow it is proposed to develop the successive settlement, town and city more systematically, until such time as it has grown to such proportions that it is necessary to break the subject as a whole into sub-topics. The latter are to set forth in detail the educational, religious, benevolent, charitable, business, financial and industrial agencies which have been steadily at work in the evolution of Quincy into a strong and complex modern city.

MAGIC OF HISTORIC RESTORATION

To start with the site of Quincy, before the settlement was even conceived—how did it look? In order to restore the primitive picture, the historical plan must be the reverse of the scientific method of geologists in their restoration of Mastodons and other animals of the prehistoric world. They have a few bones and existing beasts of somewhat similar structure for comparison; to be used as data in the composition of the monsters and freaks (judged by the forms of today) which passed away as entities ages ago. In the restoration of pictures a century old, the American historian has to labor under the disadvantage of having them buried under the mass of rapid growths which has quite obliterated the past. But printing comes to the rescue; those who were alive a century ago have placed their impressions in type, and the historian takes a line here and a line there until he can achieve what would otherwise be a magic and almost impossible restoration.

Gen. John Tillson, the veteran of the Civil war and the talented home writer, projecting the landscape of a century ago upon what was, at the time of his writing, the young City of Quincy, has done this in such masterly fashion, that his words are quoted: "Little can one who looks today upon the broad and beautiful area on which our bustling city stands realize the contrast of the present scene, with the wild solitude that revives in the retrospection of nearly a century. One may indeed imagine the aspect of the locality, were the buildings all removed, the streets all abandoned and all tokens of life taken away. But permanent changes have been effected; landscape lines are now gone; physical features forever effaced, which only a few survivors ever saw.

"Years ago, as the first white settler saw it, before axe or plough had desecrated nature's sanctity, the city was marked by alternations of timber and prairie; timber in the ravines, along the streams, covering also the crest and river face of the bluffs; and prairie generally on the level land and the ridges which separated the ravines. The timber was usually heavy except near the heads of the draws, where it became gradually lighter or altogether disappeared. The prairie was luxuriant, not with the long swamp grass of the bottom lands nor of the prairies in Southern Illinois, but with a grass about breast

high and very thick. It did not, as many imagine, reach to the river or even to the verge of the bluffs.

THE PRESENT LAID UPON THE PAST

“Along the river bank from what is now known as Broadway to Delaware, there stood a scattering growth of trees, while south of the latter point the rank, luxuriant, almost impenetrable vegetation common to our bottom lands, prevailed. The strip of lands below the bluffs and along the river was then much narrower than at present; the hills having been cut and blasted away. From Broadway south to Delaware the rock cropped out continuously, and was always visible at an average stage of water. For keel and steamboats, the usual landing place was then, and long after, between Vermont and Broadway; probably selected because the trees here were convenient to tie to and the river plateau was broader; also because they were more sheltered from the wind. It was easy to get into the river again from there, as at that time the point of the ‘island’ lay much higher up than at present; in fact, the main river channel ran directly over it, where is now the highest growth of willows on the Tow Head.

“The present area of the city was about equally divided between timber and prairie, the latter slightly predominating. The prairie from the east threw out four long arms or feelers, as if striving to reach the river; one of these extended as far as Eighth Street in what is now known as Berrian’s Addition; a second about the same distance on State Street; a third creeping into the heart of the city and narrowing down, pushing diagonally across the public square nearly to Third Street, and the fourth broke in about Chestnut and Twelfth; thence, ‘with many a winding bout,’ almost lost at times, reached nearly to Sunset Hill. East of Eighteenth Street all was prairie save a short thicket spur which ran eastward a few blocks from the Alstyne quarter near Chestnut Street, and a small grove of young trees at what is now Highland Park, which has greatly increased in size.

“Between Twelfth and Eighteenth, in John Moore’s Addition, all excepting a small slice off the northwest corner, was prairie. On the south side of Governor Wood’s large field about Eighteenth and Jefferson there stood about twenty acres of heavy timber, part of which may still be seen. Along the rear of the present (written in 1857) residences of Messrs. L. Bull, McFadon and Pinkham lay a small thicket, and a similar shaped strip of larger growth stretched across the Alstyne quarter from near Broadway and Eighteenth to the corner of the Berrian quarter, uniting west of Twelfth with the forest in Cox’s Addition.

“To follow the division line between the prairie and timber, let one commence in Eighteenth Street on the south line of the city facing north. On his right hand all was prairie; on the left, timber. The line ran nearly due north almost to Jefferson Street, crossing the

latter a little west of Eighteenth, pushed three or four hundred feet into Governor Wood's large field, then turned sharply around in a southwesterly direction, recrossed Jefferson about Fourteenth, crossed Twelfth near Monroe, thence ran through Berrian's Addition in a direction somewhat south-of-west to near Eighth where, curving back almost on itself, it inclosed a pretty little prairie islet of about ten acres. Thence it bore northeasterly, crossing Jefferson about Ninth, touching Twelfth (but not crossing) at Payson Avenue; there swinging around toward the west, it followed nearly the line of Ohio to Eighth, then north along Eighth to near where Dick's Brewery now stands; thence east, irregularly parallel with Kentucky, just touching the northeast corner of Governor Wood's garden; thence, veering northwest, it crossed Twelfth just north of York and then ran eastward nearly to Eighteenth from this point (Jersey and Sixteenth), the dividing line between the timber and prairie turned west again and, passing through the back part of L. Bull's grounds, gradually neared Maine Street so as to take in the Webster School House, a few of the trees standing there yet. From the corner of Maine and Twelfth it ran, by a wavering line, to the corner of Hampshire and Eighth. This part of the city (Droulard's quarter between Eighth and Twelfth) was cut by ravines running from north to south, all of them sustaining thickets of various lengths according to the size of the ravine and all pointing northward. The postoffice building stands on what was prairie, but just on the southern edge. The line from there ran west, slightly inclining to the south, so as to cross the corner of Sixth and Maine streets diagonally. It passed southwest, touched Fifth Street, followed it down on the east side as far as the engine house, crossed the street there, leaving Robert Tillson's lot corner of Fifth and Jersey, part in the prairie and part in the brush. Thence it went southwest to near the corner of York and Fourth, crossing Fourth at the alley between York and Kentucky. Bending then somewhat south, then west, then north, all in this same block, it recrossed York near Third. This was the most westerly limit, the nearest approach that the prairie made to the river. Immediately west across Third Street, there lay, embosomed in the thick timber, a pretty little pond, a noted resort for wild ducks covering about three acres, its western limit reaching nearly to the crest of the bluff. Vestiges of this little lake existed as late as 1840 and later. Long before this the timber had disappeared, and the pond was finally drained in cutting York Street through to the bluff.

“Thence the prairie line went back, passing north up Third to Jersey, thence diagonally across Block 18 to the corner of Maine and Fourth, thence north along the west side of Fourth with the square (all prairie) on the right, it turned across Fourth just north of Hampshire, struck Vermont at Fifth, passed along the southern edge of Jefferson Square, about one third of the square being prairie. That portion which was afterward a burying ground crossed Broadway near Seventh, still running northeast, crossed Eighth, then took a

nearly direct course to Twelfth. Not crossing Twelfth, it bore off in an irregular line toward the northwest and, running almost to Sunset Hill, before reaching which it swept around to the right and north and again east and southeast, joining itself to the heavy timber in Cox's Addition, making in this part of the city just such a prairie island as we have mentioned in Berrian's Addition, only a greatly larger one.

"The natural drainage of the city was defective, entailing no small amount of difficulty and expense in providing for needed sewerage. The reason of this is that along the river front the ravines which ran up into the bluff, were extremely short, scarcely draining as far east as the public square. A larger portion of the city, especially that most easily settled, was drained to the east. By far the largest portion of the water that fell ran in the watershed inclines toward the east instead of direct to the river, and found its way there finally, through the great ravines that seamed the eastern and central portion of the place.

"The crest of the bluff immediately overlooking the river, scalloped as it was on the western face by these scant ravines, was yet highest along the line of Second and Third streets and thence toward the east the land descended for some distance. The average height of the bluffs above low water mark was 126 feet. The crest occasionally rose into little conical peaks, in many of which bones, weapons and other remains of the Indian race have been found.

"The highest among these was Mount Pisgah. It stood on the south side of Main near Second and was much the highest peak on the bluffs, commanding a most attractive view of the river and our rich surroundings in every direction. Its name was earned first by the promising prospects it offered, and afterward was kept and claimed, so it is said, from the many promises there made, when, in later years, it became the trysting place of negotiating lads and lasses during the dusky hours. The streets have shorn away its western and northern face, the vandal grasp of improvement toppled its high head to the dust, the very heart of the haughty hill has been washed into the waves of the river on which it had frowned for centuries, but there is many a peruser of these pages who will always cherish pleasant and regretful remembrances of the venerable mount."

Even the present resident of Quincy may thus picture to himself the natural features of the city's site, as it was viewed by Justus Perigo and Daniel Lisle, the first settlers of the county, and by John Wood and Willard Keyes, the founders of the settlement at the Bluffs. The story of their coming in 1824, with the arrival of John Droulard, the French shoemaker and others, has already been told. Also the fixing of the county seat, its platting and the three-ply honor bestowed on John Quincy Adams. Notation has further been made of the arrival of Dr. Thomas Baker, the pioneer physician of the county, who built his cabin about two miles south of the Wood-Keyes-Droulard settlement.

CORN AND COON GRIST

One item connected with the activities of Doctor Baker has been reserved for this very place. His practice was not large enough to support him, even in comfort; so he put up a mechanism comprising a fair-sized pestle and mortar which was operated by the water of a small creek then running through a portion of Quincy's site and which was designed to pound corn into a suitable condition to be transformed into hoe-cakes. The reports which descend from his day are to the effect that this first "mill" constructed within the present city limits of Quincy performed its offices as well as could be expected, except upon one occasion when the owner and operator did not reckon on an abnormal grist. A hungry coon got mixed with the inner workings of the grist mill, after the machinery had been set in motion and the operator had left it to finish the pounding of that particular lot of corn. Br'er Coon was pounded with a hearty good will all night and well into the morning before its remains were separated and extricated from the customary grist. That was the only tragedy connected with the doctor's pioneer mill, which was planted in 1824.

QUINCY'S SITE HARD BUYING

In the following year, as stated, Quincy was platted by Judge H. H. Snow; but not without some troublous preliminaries. Although the county seat had been located and named, it could not be platted until the land was actually owned by the young County of Adams. The land was not yet in the market, and it could be pre-empted only under the congressional act by which after a quarter section had been designated as a county seat \$200 should be deposited at the Land Office to confirm such pre-emption. Two hundred dollars to be raised in Quincy in those days would be like attempting to move Mount Pisgah from its base. But someone happened to think of Russell Farnham, a river trader of growing prosperity who soon afterward took out a peddler's license in Adams County. After a delegation had waited upon the capitalist, however, he was induced to loan the county the coveted \$200, after he had taken the joint note of the commissioners which was, in turn, endorsed by H. H. Snow and David E. Cuyler. In the following month, this note was taken up and another substituted without endorsers; which leads the historian to believe that Mr. Farnham was commencing to have more confidence in the stability of the County of Adams.

Even then, the difficulty was not completely adjusted. The "quarter" upon which the county seat was located was fractional and had not been carefully surveyed. Money was pitifully scarce, the county could not see its way clear to meet certain expenses, and therefore a portion of the \$200 was at first withheld. But the Land Office insisted on all, promising to refund any balance that might be due

the county after the survey should be made; that was finally done, as it was determined that the "quarter" which the county pre-empted contained in reality but 154 acres.

ORIGINAL TOWN PLATTED

The county having a preliminary title to its seat of justice appointed Judge Snow its surveyor and platter, and named December 13, 1825, as the day for the first sale of lots. Five streets were platted, east and west—the central one called Maine, with Hampshire and Vermont, York and Jersey, on either side; the four streets were named after the states from which came the three commissioners and the clerk. The first north and south street east of the river was Front, with the six parallel thoroughfares therefrom designated numerically. The survey was made in rods, not feet. Block No. 12, Washington Park, was reserved as a public square. A strip of land was also set apart along the river for the purposes of a public landing, and the tier of lots on Fifth Street between Maine and Hampshire for "public purposes."

In 1826 the south half of what is now Jefferson Square was reserved as a burial ground, and the lot on Fifth Street immediately north of the courthouse for school purposes.

HOW THE LOTS SOLD

The original sale of town lots occurred as ordered by the Board of County Commissioners on December 13, 1825. It was continued from time to time, as the county commissioners might order, and the last of the lots in the first plat was not sold until 1836. The sale was advertised in the St. Louis and Edwardsville papers, but no one came to bid from the outside world except Doctor Mullen, an army surgeon, who just happened to be present and bought a few lots. There were fifty-one purchasers altogether at the first day's sale. The terms were one-fourth cash and the remainder in three annual payments.

Lots on the bluffs caused the most competition; and there was a good reason for it. The only cabin on the quarter section, that of Willard Keyes, was located in that portion of the plat, and one of the prospective townsmen, who was none too friendly, made the owner bid as high as \$38 to save his improvements. That was the highest price paid for any one lot and the Keyes sale forced up the price of other lots in the vicinity, in Blocks 5 and 6, on Front Street.

THE HOTEL CORNER, HIGHEST PRICED LOT

The highest price paid for any lot around the Square was the corner on which now stands the Newcomb House and which was then located on the ridge that ran northeast and southwest across what

is now Washington Park. Rufus Brown paid \$27 for it and bought it for a tavern stand; it has been used for that purpose ever since. The old Quincy House was afterward erected on the site of Brown's pioneer inn.

FIRST COURTHOUSE LOCATED

The first courthouse was located by order of the County Board, four days after this first sale, on lot 6, block 11. This placed it in the edge of a natural grove which then was on Fifth Street near the corner of Maine. It faced west. The county commissioners directed the contractors to lay the logs of the courthouse "as close together as they are in J. Rose's house;" which was the cabin occupied by John Wood and Jeremiah Rose and, as it was the only building in Quincy at the time, it had to serve as a model.

TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, EDUCATION AND RELIGION

In 1827, soon after the courthouse was finished, Rev. Jabez Porter, the Presbyterian clergyman from Massachusetts, opened his select school therein for the dozen families with children at Quincy and in the vicinity. In the following year he commenced to preach in the same building, which therefore had the honor of providing a home for the courts and county government, and for the first efforts to educate the community mentally, morally and spiritually. There were other evidences that the people were alive to the wisdom of fostering the cause of education. In September, 1828, the county commissioners ordered that lot 4, block 11, be reserved "for the sole and only purpose of erecting thereon a school house or school houses, or an academy or seminary of learning" for the people of Adams County. "Sole and only purpose" was certainly an expression doubly buttressed with definiteness; notwithstanding, the order of the court was not permanently obeyed, as the succeeding fifty years saw the tract gradually carved into pieces and distributed among private owners.

CHARLES HOLMES COMES TO QUINCY

Asher Anderson had (in 1828) opened a little shack of a store on the northeast corner of Maine and Third, but the first mereantile establishment in which the county seat took any pride was that opened by Charles Holmes and Robert Tillson at this initial period of community development. They were brisk young men from Massachusetts, who had been in business at St. Louis for a couple of years. Their trade, which was largely with Galena and the lead miners, had brought them in touch with the Quincy landing and neighborhood, and they decided that the prospects there were so good that they would venture to establish a business at that point. As river transportation, either by steamboat or keel-boat, was extremely un-

certain in those days, the sending of a stock of goods from St. Louis to Quincy was a heavy and vexatious task. Both freight and passengers were scarce, and no style of craft cared to make a trip only partially laden. The steamboats appeared to be the worst offenders, and in after days, when these troubles were long since past, the old settlers would tell with gusto how steamboats, partially laden, would lie at the St. Louis wharf for days in succession, with steam up and wheels moving, and in apparent instant readiness to start. The captain would vigorously ring the bells about every fifteen minutes, declaring, at the same time, that he would leave right away. No wonder the expression which was most current all along the river, from St. Louis to Galena, was "he can lie like a steamboat captain."

All ready to move upon Quincy with his stock of merchandise, Charles Holmes, Tillson's advance partner, was thrown into such a



A PIONEER QUINCY HOME

One of the oldest frame buildings in Adams County, built in 1833 by Francis C. Moore on Moore's Mound. Present site of City Water Reservoir.

state of mind and body by these aggravating steamboat promises that he pooled issues with two other young men, who were trying to get their stocks of goods to Hannibal and Palmyra. They all chartered a keel boat and the Holmes-Tillson stock, comprising about \$4,000 worth of varied merchandise, was loaded aboard with the other goods. The fourth day out the boat reached Alton. There Mr. Holmes took steamer for Quincy and of course reached his destination in advance of the keel boat bearing his goods. Every newcomer was a curiosity and Mr. Holmes was met at the landing place by Elam S. Freeman, the gigantic blacksmith and moral censor of the town, who rumbled at him: "Young man, have you brought any vices with you?" "No," said Mr. Holmes, "but from the looks of things here, I expect to get some soon."

Many years afterward Mr. Holmes indulges in these reminiscences: "The town was indeed a forlorn looking place. The bluffs were nearly barren of timber and seamed with rugged gullies; along the river's brink was strung a scanty fringe of feeble trees. A few cabins lay along Front Street looking as if they might have tumbled down the hill and were too feeble to return. These were mostly north of Hampshire Street, and extended in a broken string as far up as the little cove in the bluff where Spring Street comes through. Among these was the cabin of Willard Keyes, about the corner of Vermont Street, and just south of this, with some houses between, was a little larger double cabin than the others, which was George W. Hight's Steamboat Hotel. Three or four of the buildings were groceries of the style spoken of heretofore (grog shops) and patronized mostly by boatmen and Indians. Thence southward on Front Street was the cabin of John Wood at the foot of Delaware Street. Between these two points was the cabin of Levi Wells, half way up the hill near State Street, and further north three or four more such structures hung against the hillside. The steamboat landing was at the foot of Vermont Street. There, the rock from under the bluff cropped out at the river's edge, so as to be visible at an ordinary stage of water. Three or four ragged looking trees grew near the bank, convenient for the boats to tie to. These appearances continued for many years, even until the small landing was made at the foot of Hampshire in 1839.

"There were two routes by which wagons could ascend the hill; one, south of the village along the Milnor Creek and where now is Delaware Street; the other by a very deep and circuitous track which, wandering upward from near the corner of Front and Vermont streets, finally reached the level of the public square at Hampshire Street between Third and Fourth. On the hill lay the main settlements. Around the square, on the north, west and south, were scattered cabins, about half a dozen on each side. Near the corner of Maine was the Court House. South and southwest of the public square and east along Hampshire Street, or 'Pucker' Street as it was nicknamed, for two or three hundred yards were similar structures, with here and there a cabin located farther east. The square was cut diagonally from northeast to southwest by a wagon road. It boasted a luxuriant growth of hazel brush, intersected by footpaths, and also supported three or four small trees and one large white oak.

"And this was Quincy. There were then (1828) the store and three hotels—one under the hill, one at the southwest and the other at the northeast corners of the square. They made no pretense to aristocratic elegance or sumptuous gastronomy, yet the 'big bugs' frequented them in profusion and force. All of these buildings were of logs, mostly round or unhewn. Brick, plaster, laths and weather boarding were factors yet to come, as they did in the following year."

ROBERT TILLSON EXPANDS THE BUSINESS

Mr. Holmes first displayed his goods in a shanty on Hampshire Street near Fifth, adjacent to what afterward was known as the Land Office Hotel, but before Mr. Tillson arrived in the spring of 1829 he had bought two lots, with 196 feet frontage, on Maine and Fourth diagonally across from the Quincy House. There the partners erected a large frame building, the first in town. In 1831 Mr. Tillson purchased Mr. Holmes' interest in the business and that corner became the nucleus of the former's development as a merchant and a public-spirited citizen. Upon the site of the frame store Mr. Tillson erected a handsome block of stores, and from his twelve years of service as postmaster at that locality it was long known as the Post-office Block. There were no vital changes in the general condition of Quincy for a number of years after Mr. Tillson established himself in business there as its leading merchant and, with the exception of John Wood, perhaps its most prominent citizen for some years.

In 1830 the temperance people got together and organized a society. Passing over to 1835, the writer comes to the important local facts of the burning of the old courthouse (good riddance of bad rubbish, perchance) and the birth of the first newspaper, the Bounty Land Register; issued by C. M. Woods and edited and chiefly owned by the ambitious Judge R. M. Young. It was afterward the Argus and the Herald, and was one of the first newspapers to be established in Illinois. Some claim second place for it, allowing precedence only to the Journal and Register of Springfield.

JOHN TILLSON, THE ELDER

John Tillson, the elder, of Hillsboro, Montgomery County, a friend and associate of John Wood, had long handled some 1,400,000 acres of the Illinois Military Bounty tract which had been purchased by non-residents. In 1833 he had been joined by Francis C. Moore, a soldier of the War of 1812, a Quincy grocer and for a time prior to his connection with Mr. Tillson manager of his father-in-law's real estate in New York City. In October, 1833, was formed the Hillsboro partnership of Tillson, Moore & Company, and in the spring of the following year the business was moved to what would now be the corner of Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets—then, "clear out in the country."

LAND OFFICE AT QUINCY

The Government Land Office for the public land district which comprised the Military Tract had been located at Quincy in 1831. The office was on the south side of Hampshire Street near Sixth, where it remained for a number of years. But little business was then transacted for some time, there being only seventeen entries

during the first year (1831), the reason for this being that at that time no lands north of Adams County were subject to entry. Although the Military Tract had been surveyed in 1815-16, it was not until 1835 that the district as a whole was thrown open to the public.

The first auction sale of lands thus freely thrown upon the market took place June 15, 1835. From that date until 1857-58, when, most of the lands being entered, the office was transferred to Springfield, this business added largely to the growth of the place. The first register and receiver were Samuel Alexander (father of Perry Alexander) and Thomas Carlin, respectively. They were succeeded in 1837-38 by William G. Flood and Samuel Leech, after whom came, in 1845, Samuel Holmes and Hiram Rogers; in 1849, Henry Asbury and H. V. Sullivan, and in 1853 A. C. Marsh and Damon Hauser—at the expiration of whose term the office was moved to the state capital.

Quincy, for several years after the location of the land office therein, was the headquarters for a large business. All who desired to purchase land, either by private sale or Government entry, were obliged to come hither. They came from all points of the compass and all sections of the country. Some came and passed on, without leaving anything as a memento except temporary meals and lodging; others invested and left for outside homes, and still a third class bought land and remained to cultivate and otherwise improve it.

SOME OTHER FOOL THAN ALEXANDER

General Tillson tells this story (really one of Governor Wood's) about Alexander: "Samuel Alexander, the first register, was a man of much force of character, very rough in manner, extremely earnest and ultra in politics and wielding much influence with his party. Governor Wood, whose oft-told old stories have in them always a local relish, was wont to tell of his first and second meeting with Alexander. In 1824, political feeling, fanned by the anti-slavery agitation, was at a fever heat. The question of 'convention' or 'no convention' was voted upon. 'Convention' meant a new pro-slavery constitution. 'No convention' meant a free state. To Governor Edward Coles are we indebted for the blessing that Illinois was not then made a slave-holding state. Immediately after the election Mr. Wood went east and on his way took to Edwardsville, the then state capital, the returns from this section. When the boat on which he traveled stopped at Shawneetown, a crowd came aboard and asked how the State had voted. The captain said: 'Here's a young man just from Edwardsville; perhaps he can tell you.' Wood, thus referred to, said that 'it was thought at Edwardsville that Convention was beaten by about 1,500.' 'It's a d—d lie!' said one of the parties, answering more from his wish than from his knowledge. Wood picked up a chair, and but for the interposition of the captain, a small civil war was imminent.

“‘Nine years after,’ as John Wood tells us, ‘a man, all alone, in a canoe, paddled up to opposite my cabin at the foot of Delaware Street, landed and staid with me over night. He told me that his name was Alexander; that he had come to open the land office of which he had been appointed register. While at supper he said ‘I think I have seen you before.’ Mr. Wood then told him he was the man who at Shawneetown gave him the lie for reporting the result of the election of 1824. ‘Oh no,” said Alexander, “it must have been some other d—d fool;”’ and although Wood on every convenient occasion hinted at this story of their first meeting, Alexander’s memory would only bring forth a recurrence of the old-time statement that ‘it was some other d—d fool.’”

STIMULATING THE MAILS

It should be noted that some progress had been made in mail and transportation facilities, especially when it became evident that the “land office business” was to be a real stimulant. Home seekers and those looking for investments demanded easier and more frequent communication and transportation than had been formerly “enjoyed.” Writing of this transition period, General Tillson says: “What we now call mail facilities were anything but facile during this period. Twice a week the eastern mail was expected to be delivered in Quincy, and usually it came; sometimes it didn’t. There were two stage lines—one through Carrollton and Rushville arriving on Thursday, and one through Springfield and Jacksonville, coming in on Friday of each week. There was also a weekly mail northward to Peoria and westward to Palmyra, and farther on each route. The eastern mails and passengers were, when the roads permitted, brought in by the old-fashioned Troy coach stage, but during no small portion of the time the means of conveyance was the ‘mud wagon,’ or, with equal appropriateness, called the ‘bone breaker,’ which was a huge square box fastened with no springs upon two wheels, into which said box mail and passengers were promiscuously piled; and the conjoint and constant prayer of the contused passengers was ‘Good Lord, deliver us!’ The earliest, most copious and most sought for news was that gleaned from the St. Louis papers, which were brought up on the boats and privately circulated.”

THE BOLD QUINCY HOTEL

The “boom” at Quincy, mainly incident to the commencement of the land sales on a large scale, made John Tillson, the elder, a very prominent man in the community, as he was the general agent of the company which had a monopoly on the lands being purchased by eastern investors and also home seekers. A visible and imposing evidence of his standing in the community, which was generally pronounced a reckless financial venture, was his erection of the Quincy

House on the old hotel site diagonally across Main Street from his store. The venture was launched in 1835. When entirely completed in 1838 the hotel had cost him \$106,000 and was voted by the influx of travelers to Quincy as the finest hostelry west of Pittsburg. The venture was probably too much for his individual means, for the property was soon transferred to a corporation called the Quincy House Company, which collapsed under the stress of the "hard times" of the late '30s. But the reputation and memories of the Quincy House fixed the town on the western map; it was a good advertisement for both Tillson's land business and the place itself.

EVENTFUL YEAR (1836)

The State Bank of Illinois had been chartered in February of 1835 and was well under way when the Quincy House venture was launched, and at the legislative session of 1835-36 the Wabash & Mississippi Railroad, the forerunner of the Wabash, came into being. The year 1836 also witnessed another event of moment in the sale of the lots in the original Town of Quincy which had not passed from the county to private ownership. The date of the sale was April 11th. Land on Fifth Street facing Washington Square brought as high as \$58 per front foot. York Street, between Second and Sixth, on which were situated the choicest residence lots, sold on an average for \$2 a foot.

QUINCY, A TOWN OF "FAIR PLAY"

In 1836-37 Quincy was the center of much excitement caused by bitter local dissensions over the slavery issue. The strong abolitionists were Willard Keyes, Rufus Brown, Deacon Kimball, and Doctor Eels, while John Wood, N. Pease, Loyd Morton, J. T. Holmes, H. H. Snow and Doctor Ralston took a firm stand on "fair play," the right of free discussion and other American privileges. But Missouri was just across the river; now and then slaves escaped to Quincy, where such as Doctor Eels harbored them and pushed them along to the next underground station. Abolition speakers, like Dr. David Nelson, driven out of more prejudiced communities fled to Quincy, as a town where they could be assured of getting just treatment; but, despite all disturbances during this period occurred which past history has called "riots."

BECOMES A TOWN CORPORATION

Previous to the year 1837 the Government of the Town of Quincy had been a part of the township system and was virtually under the state laws, but the Legislature passed an act providing for a special charter which was approved February 21, 1837. Under its provisions an election for town trustees was held April 17th, when E.

Conyers, Samuel Holmes, Robert Tillson, Samuel Leech and I. O. Woodruff were chosen; John B. Young was added to the Board a few days later. Mr. Holmes was chosen president and Mr. Woodruff secretary.

SIGNS OF GROWTH

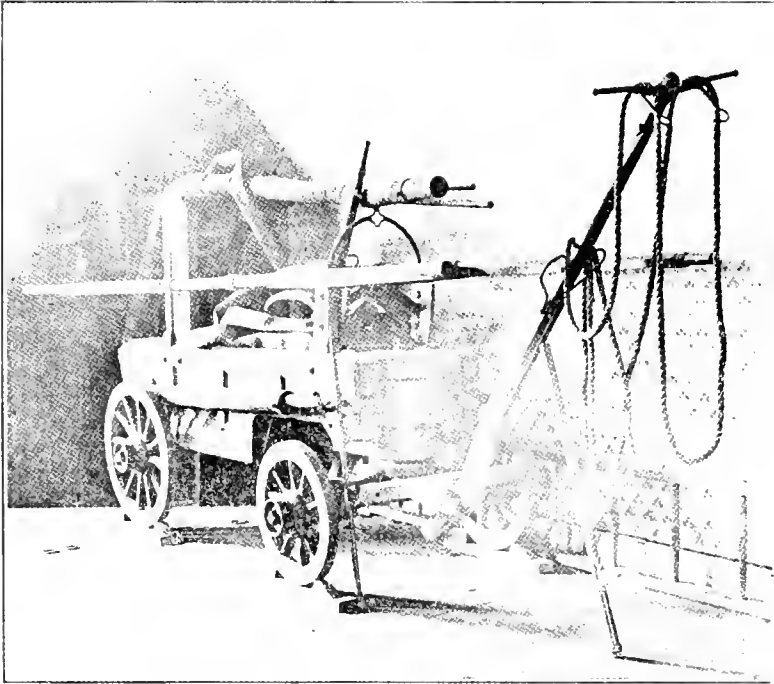
Quincy now showed signs of its growing importance both by outside indications and some from within. The portion of the "international railroad system" from Quincy east to Springfield and the Indiana line had been put under contract and some grading had even been done. It was to enter the town near what is now the corner of Twenty-fourth and Broadway, not far from Tillson & Moore's land office. Thence the line ran on Broadway directly west to the river bank. We know now how many years were to pass before Quincy was to gather any advantages from that enterprise, or its direct successors.

BIRTH OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Real public improvements were going on within the new town limits. The town board at its first meeting in January, 1838, appointed John Wood and Joel Rice a committee "to report the most beneficial and suitable places for improvements, as well as some plan to protect the community against the ravages of fire." This committee recommended the purchase of four ladders of 15, 20, 25 and 30 feet in length; six fire hooks and twelve buckets "as the commencement of a system which may be extended and improved with the growth and experience of the place in connection with the increase of its resources, so as the more fully and perfectly to protect our citizens and their property against the ravages of fire." These purchases were made and became the initial of the Quincy Fire Department, but the dozen fire buckets were not cast aside for hand engines until the following year.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

This committee also, in the matter of improvements, recommended that "\$200 be appropriated for the improvement of Delaware Street whenever \$300 is furnished by private donation," and that \$1,000 be appropriated toward the grading of a street from the public square to the river, this first to be offered to those who preferred the grading of Maine Street, conditioned that they would give bonds to insure the subscription and payment of whatever said grading would cost exceeding the \$1,000 appropriation. Should, however, the Maine Street people not accede to the proposition, it was to be offered to those who desired to have Hampshire Street opened. The Maine Street people declining and the Hampshire people accepting and



“QUINCY No. 1, ROUGH AND READY”

The first fire engine brought to the State of Illinois. It was purchased by the City of Quincy in 1839, and was manned by volunteers from the ranks of the city's business men. Now the property of the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

complying with the conditions, the grading of that street from Fourth to Front was ordered and begun in March.

This was the first important public improvement that the town had undertaken. It was the first straight-line communication between the village on the hill and the business on the river bank; the only route before this time having been by a devious road which corkscrewed around among the hills and ravines from near the foot of Vermont Street up to about where the Market House formerly stood on Hampshire. The grade level at Hampshire and Fourth had already been established. That on Front, which depended so much on where Mr. Holmes' doorsill might be, was now definitely fixed by Mr. Parker and some civil engineers employed on the Northern Cross Railroad, the work on which had been begun here a few months before.

THE CITY CHARTER OF 1840

The year 1840 was epochal for Quincy. Almost from the time it adopted special town government its ambitious citizens had commenced to plan for cityhood, and the rapid growth of the place during that period whetted their desire to become a municipality. The town board finally ordered an election to be held on the third Wednesday in March for a vote on the adoption of a city charter which had passed the Legislature on February 3d preceding. The vote stood 228 for the adoption of the old city charter and 12 against it.

Many of the old settlers thought the city charter of 1840 considerably better than that of 1857. As named by the former the boundaries of the original City of Quincy were as follows: Beginning in the main channel of the Mississippi River west of the south line of Jefferson Street, thence up the river with said channel to a point due west of the northern extremity of Pease's addition to said town, thence due east to the eastern side of Wood Street (now Twelfth), thence due south along Wood Street to a point due east from the place of beginning, thence due west down the south side of Jefferson Street to the place of beginning. The first charter divided the city into three wards. One of its provisions, which seemed to especially commend itself to the substantial element of the city, was that which provided that the mayor must be a freeholder. But many of the citizens thought it savored of class distinction based on property, and therefore it was repealed by a legislative act of January, 1841. That measure which made several amendments to the original charter, also reincorporated the old constitutional provision allowing the franchise to those who had resided in the United States six months preceding any election to vote, irrespective of whether he was a citizen or not.

ASBURY FOR PRESIDENT; VAN BUREN FOR MAGISTRATE

How the latter privilege worked in some cases is well illustrated by the late Henry Asbury, who, at the time of his tale, was a candi-

date for justice of the peace. "I was always a Whig and a Republican," he wrote, "but turned Democrat just before the election. The contest was close. I had some good friends among the Democrats, and they went for me, though they voted for Van Buren for president. Some of these German friends had been here not over six months and were not citizens of the United States. We voted then viva voce, or 'sing out your choice.' Some of the writer's friends understood no English, but having been impressed by my friends to vote for Asbury—they had retained my name only—and after giving their names to the clerks of election when they came up to vote, were asked by the judges, 'Whom do you vote for?' To which they promptly replied, 'For Asbury.' 'Whom do you vote for, for president?' To which they promptly replied, 'For Asbury.' 'Then whom do you vote for, for magistrate?' That was a stumper, but after awhile they said 'For Van Buren.' This thing had gone on for a time and the writer, finding it out, appealed to the judges to correct the vote according to the intention of the voters, which was to vote for Asbury for justice of the peace. The judges agreed to explain to the next voters so as to avoid further mistakes; but the first votes recorded for Asbury for president and Van Buren for justice of the peace were lost to both."

FIRST CITY ELECTION AND OFFICIALS

On the 18th of March the trustees ordered an election of city officers to be held on the 20th of April, all of the polling places being on Fourth Street—at the courthouse and the Baptist and Congregational churches. The election then—in fact, until 1848—was viva voce, and the first campaign for municipal officers was surely a merry affair. The whigs elected their candidate for mayor, Ebenezer Moore, over the democratic aspirant, Gen. Samuel Leech.

Mayor Moore was a Maine man, a good lawyer and at one time associated with Henry Asbury. He had served for some years as a justice of the peace and engaged in business—finally, in several unfortunate banking enterprises. He passed the last years of his life at Washington City in Government employ and died of cholera in the national capital about 1867.

General Leech had come to Quincy as register of the Public Land Office and was identified with that department of the Government at the time he was a candidate for mayor. He was also one of the town trustees. About a decade later he moved to Minnesota, where he held a similar appointment. At the time the democrats nominated him for mayor he was also a town trustee.

Two aldermen were nominated for each of the three wards and the whigs also elected their entire ticket for these offices, except Asbury in the First Ward, who was defeated by three votes.

The following appointments were made by the City Council:

S. P. Church, clerk; Andrew Johnston, treasurer; Jacob Gruell, marshal and collector; I. O. Woodruff, assessor; John R. Randolph, attorney; George Wood, sexton; J. D. Morgan, fire warden; Enoch Conyers, overseer of the poor, and William King, Harrison Dills and John Odell, street supervisors.

Then came a season of readjustments bringing much confusion, which is always anticipated in such transitions from one local form of government to another. The council meetings were first held at the courthouse, there continuing until the first of November, 1840, and thereafter at the mayor's office. The town ordinances were kept in force until the 30th of May after the election, when Quincy went under city government. Governor Carlin, who was a strong democrat, refused to commission the whig mayor as a justice of the peace, although authorized by the charter to hold the latter office by virtue of his position as head of the city government. The quarrel waxed furious between the local whigs and democrats, but Mayor Moore finally won.

The first year of the city's life saw the death of petitions against the issuing of licenses to "groceries" and "dram shops," which in those days were equivalent establishments. The improvement of the streets, however, progressed. Maine Street was graded from the public square to the river and the public landing, which was then a narrow strip of new-made ground at the foot of Hampshire, was extended and improved. The public square was also fenced.

FIRST CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most important of all the measures adopted were those which established a fragment of the foundation of the present local system of public education. Dr. Joseph N. Ralston, perhaps more than any other Quincy citizen, made that matter a personal and an earnest duty. As one of the most influential of the aldermen he persistently brought the subject before the City Council and finally in October, 1840, at his recommendation, that body ordered that the "surplus revenue of the city, after paying ordinary and contingent expenses," should be devoted to the establishment and support of the public schools; and that a consultation should be had with the township school trustees in regard to buying ground and the building of two school-houses. In the following month the Council ordered a schoolhouse to be erected on the old cemetery lot where the courthouse now stands, and the purchase of a lot on block 30, which is the present site of the Franklin schoolhouse. The sproutings of that seed into a vigorous system will be traced in succeeding pages.

A CITY SEAL CONCEIVED IN SIN

The City of Quincy of course had to adopt some kind of a seal with which to place its stamp upon official documents, and the ex-

planation for the first design placed upon the first municipal instrument of that nature is thus given: At his own expense, but with the concurrence of the Council, John Wood had transplanted from his own grounds to the center of the square a handsome elm tree fully a foot in diameter. On the night of May 6, 1841, some young vandals of that day and year girdled the tree and it died. In the next issue of the Argus, the democratic paper of the place, appeared a rough cut which was supposed to represent Mr. Wood resting upon his cane and mournfully gazing at the dead tree. The City Council offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the rogues. They were soon discovered, but found not worth the trouble of punishing. At the meeting of that body on June 26th, it was ordered that "the elm tree and flagstaff upon the public square as represented in the Argus some time since, be adopted as the device of a seal for the city." This representation of a man standing beside a dead tree was used as the Quincy City seal for some years, until a later Council, said to have been composed of those very (grown-up) bad boys who had killed the elm tree some years before, changed it to something less suggestive of local vandalism.

A FREE LIBRARY REVIVED

The year 1841 marked the appointment of the first regular city physician, although since incorporation Doctor Ralston had acted as such; Dr. Richard Eels was officially named to perform its duties. The city also opened a poor house. Another enterprise appeared, or rather a more lusty revival of an older venture. Several years before a small collection of books had been gathered and shelved for public use; but the public seemed rather cold toward that indoor recreation and the books were distributed among their original donors. But in the spring of 1841 the library enterprise arose in a way which refused to be smothered, and in October of that year a Library Association was incorporated. The library was really opened in the preceding April, but was not considered fully established until the association was incorporated with a substantial management. Capt. E. J. Phillips was president of the association; Dr. J. N. Ralston, secretary. By the close of the year the collection amounted to nearly 800 volumes, and lectures and other forms of entertainments were under way for the purpose of raising funds to push the library ahead.

CITY GRADES ESTABLISHED

In April, 1842, the City Council established a system of street grades throughout the city, embracing the territory from Broadway to State Street and from Front to Twelfth (then called Wood) streets. This was the first comprehensive plan adopted in regard to city grades, and, though slightly changed since, has been substan-

tially followed. A carefully compiled census of that year records the population of Quincy at 2,686.

MAILS IMPROVED

Mail facilities had somewhat improved. The two eastern semi-weekly stages now came in as tri-weeklies on alternate days, making it practically a daily mail, although not always affording the earliest news. In addition to these there were two mails carried north, one south and one west into Missouri.

GREAT FLOOD OF 1844

The year of the Great Flood was 1844. Quincy was in just the proper geographical position to get the "benefit" of the combined rise of the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois and the Missouri, all of which were at a phenomenal high-water mark in May and June of that year and poured their waters down the valley of the father stream. The flood arose rapidly and spread high from bluff to bluff, doing much material damage at Quincy, and the subsidence of the waters in the spring was followed by unusual sickness.

BUSINESS PARTIALLY REVIVED

As an offset to these misfortunes was the partial revival of business and the glimmer of the silver lining in the financial clouds which had lowered over the country—and Quincy with it—for a number of years. About 20,000 hogs had been packed in the winter of 1843-44, which was remarkably open; the half a dozen mills turned out 35,000 barrels of flour during the year, and other manufacturing interests had revived. So the equilibrium of local affairs was fairly maintained.

COMPARATIVE CITY AND COUNTRY POPULATION

Up to 1845 the population of Quincy, as indicated by the census records, showed quite a regular or steady growth; of later years, this cannot be said. A comparison of the relative growth of the city and the country, or rural districts, for the twenty years preceding, is of interest. The census of 1845 indicated that Quincy had then a population of 4,007. Adams County, including Quincy, had a population of 13,511, to which, adding 5,888 in Marquette, gave a total of 19,399, showing that the city had about one-fifth of the whole. In 1825 the county, with perhaps 300 in Hancock, had 2,186; Quincy, by the end of the year, perhaps 50. In 1830, the population of the county was 2,186, of which some 200, about one-tenth, were in the village. Five years later, by the state census, the county had 7,012 and the town 753, still about one-tenth. In 1840 the county contained

14,476 and the city 1,850, or one-eighth of the total. As before stated, in 1845 Quincy had about one-fifth of the county's total population, and, to anticipate by a quarter of a century, the city increased its comparative percentage very regularly; it was over one-fourth of the total population of the county in 1850, nearly one-third in 1860, three-sevenths in 1870 and nearly one-half in 1880. After the last named year the proportion was not steadily in favor of the city.

FERTILE YEAR OF 1848

Several years now passed before events occurred which could be called vital in their character, or classed as pioneers in the local advancement. But 1848 was fertile and brought forth quite a crop of that nature. On the 18th of March, at the foot of Delaware Street, was launched the first steamboat built in Quincy. The hull was successfully set afloat and towed down to St. Louis, where it was completed and received its machinery.

TELEGRAM SENT "QUICK AS LIGHTNING"

Then in the summer of 1848 telegraphic communication was established. Quincy had been called upon for a \$10,000 subscription to aid the construction of the line. At a public meeting held February 26th \$7,200 had been raised and the balance soon afterward. On the 8th of July the wires were brought into Quincy, and on the 12th the line was completed from Beardstown to Springfield, thus making a continuous connection between the capital of Illinois and the metropolis of Missouri. It is said that the first formal and paid message transmitted was from Sylvester Emmons at Beardstown to the Quincy Whig, to which a reply was sent, as that newspaper enthusiastically put it, "quick as lightning."

FIRST REAL CITY DIRECTORY

The first directory of the city was issued about the time that Quincy got into telegraphic communication with everybody outside; two steps toward metropolitan character. Two attempts at directory-making had been previously made, but the outcomes were mere trifles compared with the directory of 1848 prepared and issued by Dr. J. S. Ware. Doctor Ware was a stranger, comparatively, but an industrious, original man, and the publication of his directory was considered quite a large event. He also projected the Mutual Political Journal, one-half of which was to be edited by a whig and the other half by a democrat; but the local leaders could not be made to fight at such close quarters, and the Journal was almost still-born. But the directory was a success.

The writer had the pleasure of examining one of the few copies still left of Quincy's first real directory. He found Doctor Ware's

introduction the most interesting part of the little town, as it draws a clear-cut picture of the city of 1848, and from it the following extract is taken: "The geographical position of Quincy is in 40 deg. north latitude and 14 deg. west longitude from Washington City on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the county of Adams—160 miles by water above St. Louis, 110 from Springfield, the seat of government of the State of Illinois—360 from the mouth of the Ohio by water, and about 280 from Chicago at the head of Lake Michigan.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN UP TO 1848

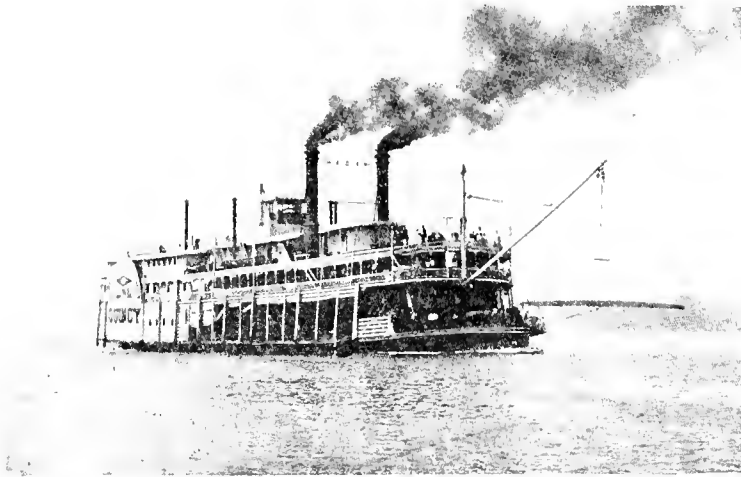
"This is a point highly favored by nature, being in that mild latitude which furnishes the richest growth of all kinds of grain and luxuriant grasses, as also an abundance of all the fruits produced in the temperate zone. It is situated, too, on navigable water 800 miles below the head of steamboat navigation and communication with all the navigable streams of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys; in the heart of a region of country abounding in the most valuable timber of North America, in bituminous coal and limestone. It is manifest that this, as other towns on the Upper Mississippi similarly favored, is destined to become a place of importance in the extensive trade and commerce of our country. The ground on which Quincy is located is a substratum of limestone, covered in some spots with mounds of sandy soil, and in others with rich alluvium, at a general elevation of 150 feet above the average level of the river and the neighboring bottom lands; this being the only point at which the bluffs strike the river shore, without intervening bottom lands, for a distance of eighty or ninety miles up and down the river.

"The elevation of the town site above the river favors its citizens with a commanding view of the river for several miles, both above and below, embracing the opposite shore of the Mississippi; the width of the river at this point being about one mile; and running along under the northwest side of the city is a beautiful bay, which was formerly called Boston Bay by the early traders, from the circumstance of a Bostonian who once navigated his craft up to the head of the bay, supposing it to be the main channel of the river, but after much labor and many fruitless splashings of his oars he was obliged to back out again."

Doctor Ware then takes up the historical threads of his subject and speaks of John Wood, Willard Keyes, John Droulard and other pioneers of Quincy; notes the old Sac Village which preceded the white man's town, the location of the county seat in 1825, and other events which naturally lead to commerce and trade. The chief interest to the present-day readers is to select the features of his historical and descriptive paper which will give us a general picture of the 1848 Quincy. "In 1825," he remarks, "Quincy imported bacon and flour for her inhabitants, then numbering sixteen individuals;

and from that time until the year 1835, when her population was 700, she continued this practice. From the last mentioned period until the present time, she has been exporting these articles, with a great increase annually, so that when their amounts come to be fairly stated, they will produce astonishment among the business men of towns of the same size in older states.

“As late as the year 1832, when the Black Hawk War broke out, the Indians, principally of the Sae and Fox tribes, were very numerous in Quincy; the shores of the river were frequently covered with their wigwams a long distance, both above and below the town. They traded with the whites, both in town and in the surrounding country. As they came in from their hunting excursions, they imported feathers, dressed deer skins, moccasins, beeswax, honey, maple



OLD MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMER

sugar, grass floor mats, venison, hams, muskrats and coon skins. At this period (20 years since) a tea was in general use in Quincy made of the bark and roots of sassafras. The coffee then used was the nut of the coffee tree, a tree which grows in the neighboring forests. Maple sugar was worth twenty-five cents per pound. Honey, which was abundant and sold by the barrel, would bring thirty-seven and a half cents per gallon; beeswax was worth from twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, and so ready was the sale of this article and coon skins that it was said ‘coon skins were currency and beeswax, Land Office money.’ The usual price of a bee-tree, as it stood in the forest, was one dollar. The person who first saw it would mark his name or initials on it; and it was then regarded as his property. These were often exchanged in trade for horses, or other stock and property.

“Such trade as here described was carried on by the people, who raised small crops of corn and potatoes, until the year 1832.

Prior to this, however, several merchants had settled at Quincy and commenced business."

Doctor Ware then narrates the coming of Ashur Anderson (1826), Robert Tillson, Charles Holmes, Ebenezer Harkner, Whitney & Green, and others, and the opening of the old steam flour mill (afterward called the Phoenix) in the summer of 1832. As to the local trade in wheat and flour, he adds: "The rapid growth of the place and the settlement of the surrounding country, has produced a change in these branches, which, although not very wonderful in the result is, nevertheless, unparalleled in the growth of eastern towns. In the year 1847, 450,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from this city and 55,160 barrels of flour. There are now eight steam flour mills here, capable of turning out 800 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

"There are also in successful operation three distilleries, capable of manufacturing 60 barrels of whiskey per day and are feeding 3,600 hogs. In the winter 1833-34 there were about 400 hogs killed and packed; average weight, about 135 pounds. In the winter of 1847-48, there were 20,000, averaging about 250 pounds; which shows an increase almost unparalleled, when we consider the newness of the country and the difficulties of settling in this western valley.

"The importation of pine lumber in the year 1835 was very small, amounting to about 23,000 feet, which was brought around from the Ohio river. During the year 1848, up to August 2d, there has been about 22,560,000 feet of lumber received, which will not be sufficient to supply the growing demand. In the year 1835 good lumber commanded from \$60 to \$70 per thousand feet, and at the present time can be had for from \$10 to \$20 per thousand; the lumber now being brought from the pine regions on the upper Mississippi, where have been established many large mills for manufacturing lumber. There are also yearly brought large quantities of pine logs to supply the mills in this city, of which there is a number and which, during the past three years, have sawed about 1,500,000 feet, all of which has been used in the city and its immediate vicinity.

"In religious and intellectual improvement, this city is making rapid progress. Public and private schools are numerous and supplied with able teachers. In 1833 the first regular church was organized, which numbered fifteen members; since which time the number has increased to fourteen churches, numbering in all 2,716 members; one Episcopal, two Methodist, one Presbyterian, two Baptist, two Catholic, one German Lutheran, one Unitarian, two Congregational, one German Methodist and one African church.

"Quincy is doubtless a very healthful and desirable place for the convenient residence of families, affording excellent facilities for the education of children, all the privileges of Christian worship, and the best means for cheap and comfortable living. The city is ornamented with various public edifices, where tall spires strike the eye of the traveler on the river long before he arrives in the place; several

large and elegant churches; a beautiful courthouse; two large brick hotels, and one of the strongest and best county jails in the country. There are also two large and commodious public school buildings suited for the accommodation of 2,000 scholars. The streets have been extensively graded and paved, and great pains have been taken to enclose and adorn two of the public squares in the place. Strangers and travelers who visit Quincy uniformly bear testimony that it is one of the most pleasant towns they have ever seen."

QUINCY EXODUS OF GOLD HUNTERS, 1848-50

The gold excitement, which raged through the country like an epidemic in 1848, swept down the Mississippi Valley and into Quincy with special violence. The first local party left the city on February 1st, by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus of Panama (Chagres), for the California Coast, and consisted of the following: John Wood, Daniel Wood, John Wood, Jr., Demas Guntery, I. H. Miller, D. M. Jordan, Aaron Nash, W. B. Matlock, David Wood, S. W. Rogers, George Rogers, John McClintock, John Mikesell, Jr., George Burns, J. Dorman, J. J. Kendrick, C. G. Ammon and Charles Brown.

The first overland party left Quincy on the first week in April. There were fifty in the party which contained, among others, Drs. William H. Taylor and M. Walker, although its members were not generally so well known as those comprising the first colony. About a dozen wagons were provided for the party, some drawn by two span of mules and others by three or four yoke of oxen. The outfit was complete in every way. From the landing on the river front the party embarked on a ferry boat bound for Lagrange; thence to St. Joseph, from which point the start was made for the long trip across the plains. At about the same time as the Quincy party departed, the Mill Creek neighborhood sent out a delegation of some twenty-five gold hunters, and later Columbus, Millville, Ellington Township, Woodville and other localities in the county contributed considerable quotas to the Gold Coast.

After they had been on the way several weeks word was received from the first Quincy party, through Dr. S. W. Rogers, that it was waiting at Chagres, with about 2,000 other impatient adventurers, for transportation to San Francisco. That contingent was generally known as John Wood & Company's California Company. Its Quincy friends were cheered at the news that the company had arrived at a locality thirty miles from San Francisco, on the 19th of May, 1849, on their way to the mountains.

News from the plains party arrived in September, 1849, in the form of a letter from George Adams to his brother James, dated at Green River Junction, July 28th, seventy miles from South Pass. Joseph Pope, one of that party, died of cholera about eighty miles from Fort Laramie. But Mr. Adams wrote that they "saw nothing

to discourage them until they reached the Black Hills, where they were never out of sight of a dead ox, and could sometimes count a dozen at one glance."

On the 20th of February, 1850, John Wood, his two sons, David Woods and Benjamin Mikerell, returned. They only spent about four months in the mines. It is said that they were somewhat reticent regarding their own success, but gave no discouragement to others.

Between the departure of so many of the young men from Quincy and the county in 1848-50 to join the general procession of gold hunters, and the death-dealing tactics of the cholera which brought sorrow and gloom to so many of the same region in 1849-50, these were seasons long to be remembered, albeit those who lived through them would most willingly have forgotten them.

FIRST DAILY MAIL AND DAILY NEWSPAPER

But Quincy continued to grow and by the early '50s gave several outward and special manifestations of that fact. In April, 1852, the first daily mail was established which she was privileged to enjoy. It was arranged to carry it by steamer from St. Louis to Galena, and was continued for many years, until superseded by railroad conveyance. Before that time occasional mail matter had been carried on the boats plying between those points and messengers were appointed to take charge of it, but a permanent arrangement was not effected until that date.

And the month before the daily steamboat mail was established, the Whig branched out as a daily newspaper. Two good up-to-date things to come to Quincy in 1852.

MADE A PORT OF ENTRY

So little public land remained to be sold in the following year in the Quincy District that the Land Office was moved to Springfield, but in December, 1853, Congress made the city a port of entry. The law did not go into effect until February, 1854, and the appointment of the surveyor of the port was made soon after in the person of Thomas C. Benneson. It is said that the prime object in making Quincy a port of entry was to convenience the railroad in its payments on the iron imported from England. Under the operation of this law shipment could be made direct to Quincy, there taken out of store, and the duties paid thereon, from time to time, in such amounts as the company required. Several other cities, likewise interested in the building of railroads, were also made ports of entry about this time and so continued for a number of years—sometimes after the chief excuse for the establishment had long passed.

ILLUMINATING GAS AND OTHER BRIGHT LOCAL THINGS

The time when Quincy as a city abandoned its smoky, greasy oil lamps and went over to illuminating gas was bright with pride.



FIFTH STREET IN 1858, LOOKING NORTH FROM MAINE STREET
On the left is the east hall of Washington Square where the Lincoln-Douglas Debate was held

Preparations for the great event were made as early as 1853, when a company was incorporated and organized by John Wood, Lucius Kingman, Samuel Holmes, Thomas Redmond, James D. Morgan, Samuel W. Rogers, Thomas C. King, Robert S. Bemison and William H. Carlin, under the name of the Quincy Gas Light and Coke Company. Through the corporation named, they entered into a contract with A. B. Chambers and Thomas Pratt, of St. Louis, who, in consideration of \$75,000 of the capital stock of the company, agreed to purchase suitable grounds, furnish all the materials and construct works of sufficient capacity to manufacture and store 55,000 cubic feet of gas daily, lay 3½ miles of street mains, provide the necessary meters and erect fifty public lamps. The works were completed in December, 1854, and considerable extensions of the system made, as originally planned. But the introduction of electricity to the list of the public utilities of Quincy did not create so much satisfaction and pride as when the city "went over the top" by bringing illuminating gas to its streets, stores and residences. The night of December 1st in Quincy was illuminated as never before and perhaps never since. The street lamps, houses and stores were all ablaze with the new light; the people without were admiring the bright lights within and the people within were enraptured with the appearance of the brilliantly illumined streets. There were also many sounds of revelry that night at the Quincy House at which a gay banquet was being given in honor of the event. Under the legislative charter the Gas Light and Coke Company had a twenty-five year contract with the city.

The year 1857 brought some innovations and some improvements. The city ordinances were revised, the houses numbered and the city surveys and grades systematized. The Public Square, which, for twenty years or more, had known no other name, was formally christened Washington Park by resolution of the City Council.

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS FESTIVITIES

During the fall succeeding its change in name from the Public Square to Washington Park, this historic ground of Quincy was given an increased measure of fame by being made the scene of one of the noted debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, during their 1858 campaign for the United States senatorship. The exact date of the meeting, receptions, processions and festivities—for the occasion brought out all those events and more—was October 13, 1858. Each champion and political leader had his own reception committee, his own procession, and his own local newspaper; of course, the Whig and Republican was the Lincoln organ and the Herald blew its blasts for Douglas.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of "Hon. A. Lincoln" (how much less dignified than simply Lincoln) met as early

as October 5th at the office of Jonas & Asbury. Finally the day so big with events arrived, and the two processions and divided citizens, with the Whig and the Herald blazing the way, set themselves to make the most of the situation. The republican procession, headed by E. K. Stone, with Capt. B. M. Prentiss and John Wood, Jr., as aides, formed on Broadway, its right resting on Sixth Street. Stig's brass band followed the marshal and his aides. The republican clubs and citizens on foot assembled in Jefferson Square and formed the head of the procession. At 9 o'clock the procession marched to the depot, and Mr. Lincoln was received by a delegation of citizens, who escorted him to the carriage reserved for him. With other conveyances and a cavalcade of horsemen, the procession then countermarched up Broadway, down Third to Jersey, up Jersey to Eighth, up that thoroughfare to Hampshire, down Hampshire to Fourth, down Fourth to Maine, up Maine to Fifth, and up Fifth to the front of the courthouse, where the distinguished guest was formally welcomed by the Committee on Reception. After this part of the programme had been carried out, the procession proceeded through the principal streets of the city to the residence of O. H. Browning, where John Tillson, candidate for state senator, presented a beautiful bouquet to Lincoln which was a gift from the republican ladies of Quincy. After a few words from the great republican, a choir of young ladies and gentlemen sung "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and the procession disbanded. Mr. Lincoln was entertained and dined at Mr. Browning's residence and afterward escorted to Washington Square. At 2 o'clock he opened the debate with the Little Giant.

In the meantime Judge Douglas had been taken in hand by the local democracy. Dr. I. T. Wilson was the chief marshal of the procession, which formed at the courthouse, at about 9:30 A. M., and after taking a detour up Broadway to Twelfth, where the delegations from the north joined it—and at other points, those from the east and south and from the river districts—it marched past the Quincy House. Judge Douglas, at that point in the line of march, showed himself at a second-story window. The procession was disbanded at noon. The Herald said it was two miles in length, and the greatest affair of the kind in the history of Quincy. The Whig and Republican made the same claims for the Lincoln demonstration and, as the writer was not there to judge for himself, these respective newspaper claims must be left un-empired.

It was agreed that the crowd around the debating stand had never been exceeded and could not have been less than ten or twelve thousand people. Mr. Lincoln opened the debate and spoke for an hour. Judge Douglas then made a speech of an hour and a half, and the republican leader closed with a half-hour response.

The Herald added: "The Democracy assembled again in the evening around the stand in the Public Square, no house in the city being large enough to contain the fourth of them, where they were



GRAND STRIVERS OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLASS DERBY OF 1908
Gathering in 1908 at Washington Park

addressed by Mr. Arntzen, of this city, and Mr. Reed, of Keokuk. Thus began and thus ended the day—the most glorious to the Democracy that Quincy ever saw.”

Even to this day, the Lincoln-Douglas debate, with the attendant celebrations and ceremonials, is held in remembrance by a very few and, in tradition, by writers and makers of local history, as one of the greatest events of the city's public life. The fiftieth anniversary of that event was another gala day observed with scarcely less enthusiasm than the original occasion, although the chief participants in the golden celebration—the survivors of the first—were as a sunny cotton field in the South, thick with white and glistening bolls. The Lincoln-Douglas festival is a fair dividing line between the city of the past and that of the present. From that time on, Quincy branches out in so many different directions, that it is thought advisable to handle the details topically.

THE MAYORS OF THE CITY

Without going into details as to the personalities of the mayors of Quincy, it may be said that some of the ablest men of the city have served in that capacity—such as John Wood, Samuel Holmes and Thomas Redmond. As a rule, it may be said that they have combined public spirit with business sagacity; which is as it should be.

The successive incumbents of the mayoralty have been as follows: Ebenezer Moore, 1840-41; Enoch Conyers, 1842-43; John Wood, 1844-47; John Abbe, 1848; Enoch Conyers, 1849; Samuel Holmes, 1850-51; John Wood, 1852-53; James M. Pittman, 1854-55; John Wood, 1856; Sylvester Thayer, 1857; James M. Pittman, 1858; Robert S. Benneson, 1859; Thomas Jasper, 1860; I. O. Woodruff, resigned, 1861; Thomas Redmond, filled vacancy, and elected until 1864; George F. Waldhaus, 1865; Maitland Boone, 1866; James M. Pittman, 1867; Presley W. Lane, 1868; B. F. Berrian, 1869; J. G. Rowland, 1870-72; Frederick Rearick, 1873-74; J. M. Smith, 1875; E. H. Turner, 1876; L. D. White, 1877; W. T. Rogers, 1878-79; J. K. Webster, 1880-81; D. F. Deadrick, 1882-83; James Jarrett, 1884; Jonathan Parkhurst, 1885-86; James M. Bishop, 1887; George H. Walker, 1890; E. J. Thompson, 1891; John P. Mikesell, 1892-94; John A. Steinbach, 1895-1908; John H. Best, 1908; John A. Steinbach, 1910; John F. Garner, 1912; William K. Abbott, 1914; John A. Thompson, 1916—

PUBLIC QUESTIONS ADJUDGED BY POPULAR VOTE

Of late years a number of important questions have been brought before the voters of Quincy for the recording of their judgment. In January, 1911, by a vote of 3,834 to 2,070, they decided against adopting the commission form of government. At the April election of 1914 the voters reelected their decision on the question “Shall this

city become anti-saloon territory?" as follows: Yes—1,386 men and 1,903 women; No—6,544 men and 4,473 women. At the same election the proposition to take over the water works as municipal property was carried by a majority of 4,743.

PIONEER PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF QUINCY

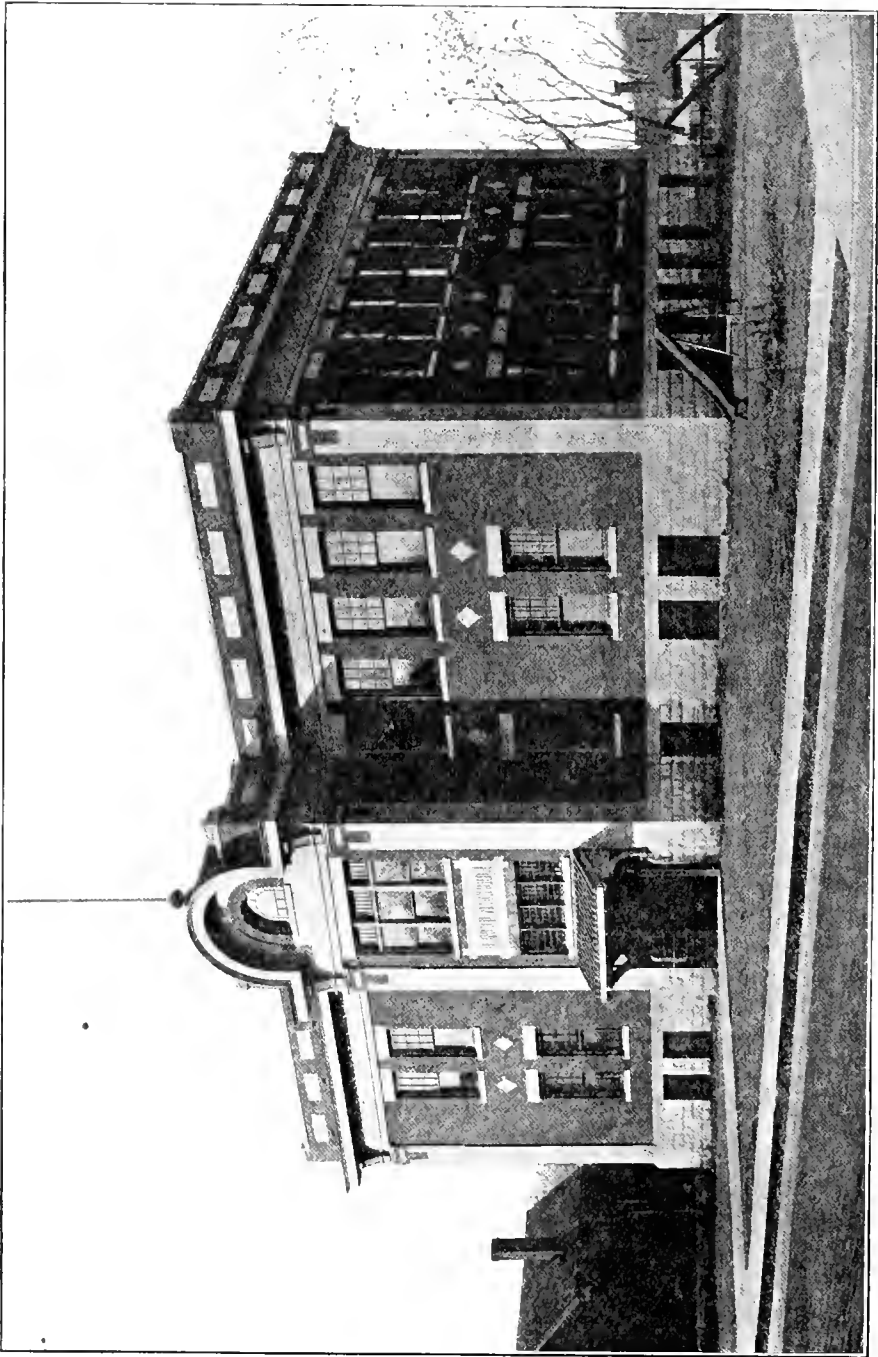
The somewhat disorganized, but nevertheless necessary steps which were taken in the early '40s by such good and far-sighted citizens of Quincy, as Dr. J. N. Ralston, John Wood and R. S. Benneson, to change the local schools from a private to a public nature, have already been described. Their real organization as a compact and independent system dates from the year 1847, when, under legislative authority, the city was divided into school districts in control of the municipality. In June of that year the City Council appointed as the executive head of the local system, or the superintendent of schools, Isaac M. Grover, the former school commissioner of the county. The then existing schools, the Franklin and Jefferson, were opened under his superintendency in September, 1847.

It was not until the fall and winter of 1855 that the Webster school was erected. Two years afterward the Irving District was organized, and the schoolhouse built, and about the same time the colored school (now the Lincoln), then conducted in a small cabin on Oak Street, came under the jurisdiction of the city.

RADICAL WORK OF HOPE S. DAVIS

Hope S. Davis, who was superintendent from 1856 to 1858 and from 1860 to 1864, graded the classes into higher, intermediate and primary departments, which was considerable of an improvement. Teachers were also engaged to specialize in the departments named. The late '50s brought forth radical improvements in the classification of the scholars, the apparatus and mechanical facilities provided and the general conduct of the schools.

Previous to that period the Franklin and Jefferson schools, with one room on each floor, had two teachers in a room, both of them conducting their miscellaneous assortment of pupils at either end. Neither of the schools had a blackboard; the Webster, as the newer school, was favored with one. As a rule, the seats ran lengthwise of the rooms. On the elevated ones, at the ends, sat the big boys and girls. The chief classification of the pupils was according to physical size, although there was a division into reading and spelling classes, without any close distinction as to comparative acquirements. The only thing about the schools of that period that seemed to partake of order was the series of "blue laws," providing that the scholars must be on hand at 8:45 o'clock and the doors should be promptly opened at 9 o'clock. A certain number of "tardies" made a scholar liable to suspension; a certain higher number, to expulsion.



THE LINCOLN SCHOOL (COLORED)

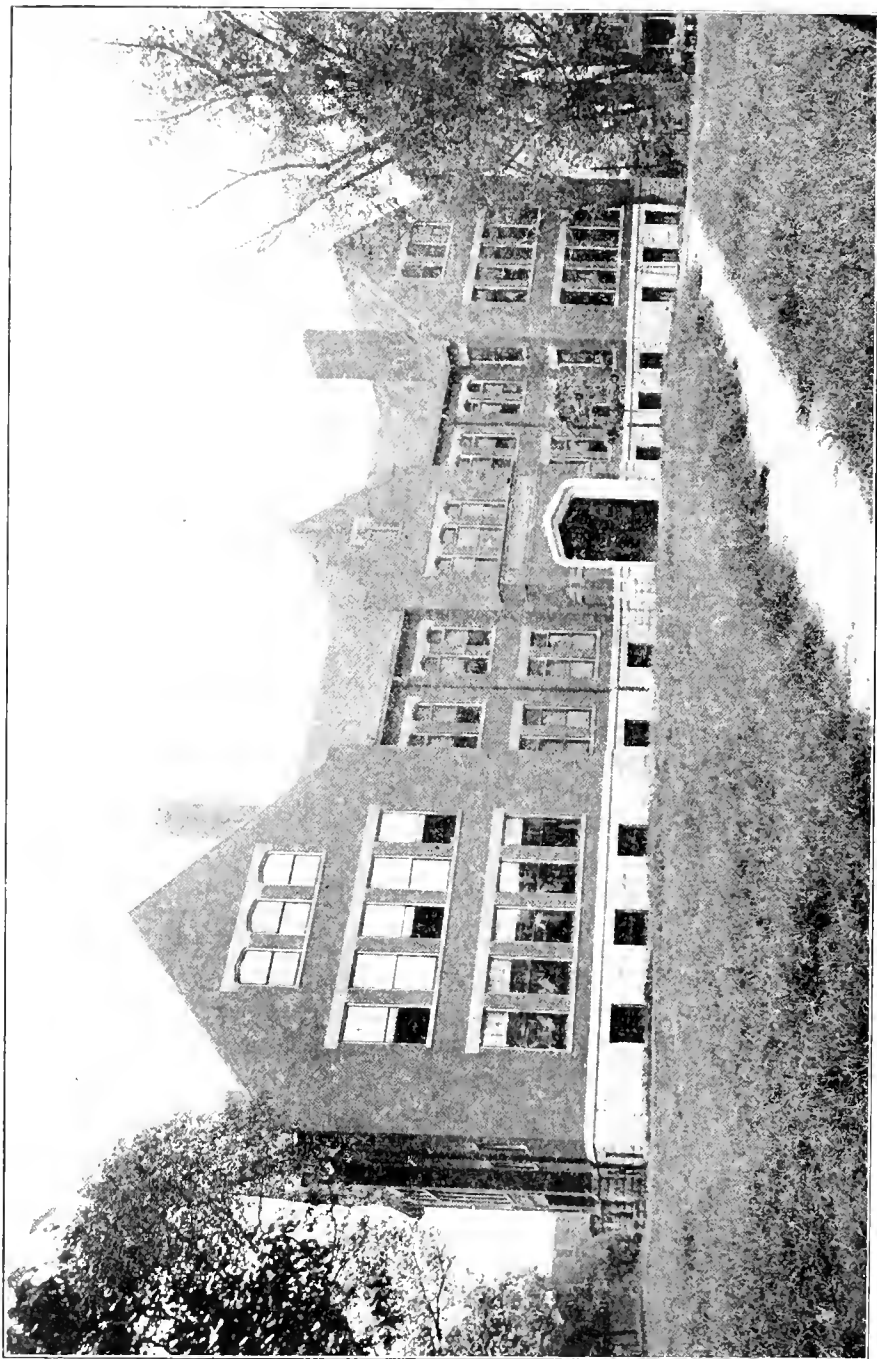
When improvements became the order of the day, the superintendent, armed with authority from the City Council, partitioned each school building into four rooms. The old seats were replaced by new ones; blackboards were installed, and finally the different grades were furnished with text books. The backward element opposed these innovations, but the tide of public sentiment was turned in their direction by the very creditable "grand," in the local prints, exhibition of school work made at Kendall's Hall in the spring of 1857. It was the first exhibition of the kind, and all of the friends of the public school system, and some of its former opponents, emphatically pronounced it an eye-opener. Later, when the really strong and intelligent element proposed to increase the prevailing public school tax of 12½ cents, opposition again developed, but when it was assaulted by such knights as Almeron Wheat, Jackson Grimshaw, Samuel Holmes and A. W. Blakesley, it speedily and permanently subsided.

WHY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION WAS CREATED

In the winter of 1860-61, largely through the instrumentality of Superintendent Davis, a law was enacted by the Legislature creating the Board of Education of Quincy. Previous to that time, the title to all public school property was vested in the city as a corporate body. Some of the property, a portion of the Webster School lot, was levied on for a city debt, was sold and had to be redeemed, while other city creditors, none too friendly toward the public school system, were threatening the Jefferson and the Franklin lots. The true friends of public education, who wished to remove all unnecessary trammels to free development, supported the law creating a Board of Education with vim and success.

The first Quincy Board of Education organized under that law, in 1861, consisted of Thomas Jasper, president; Hope S. Davis, superintendent; John W. Brown, clerk; George I. King and A. W. Blakesley, members. Before the commencement of the fall term of that year a complete graded system for the schools was adopted. In the year named was also established the first Quincy Teachers' Institute. When the board formally organized, it was called upon to conduct the Franklin, Jefferson and Webster schools, and leased the old Unitarian Church, corner of Sixth and Jersey streets, for the new Center School.

With the title to school properties thus protected, the '60s showed quite a remarkable programme of building and general development projected and realized. The subject is so subdivided at this point that sketches of the different public schools of Quincy follow in the chronological order of the completion of the original buildings.



FRANKLIN SCHOOL OF THE PRESENT

FRANKLIN, THE FATHER OF THEM ALL

In 1870, after it had been the home of the high school for four years, the old Franklin building was replaced by a fifteen room structure, erected at a cost of \$40,000 and then the last manifestation of modern architecture and convenience as applied to Quincy structures set aside for purposes of education. In 1873, the attendance from its district had so increased that the York Street Primary was opened across the street from the Franklin School.

The Franklin School was destroyed by fire on February 16, 1905, and at a special election held in the following month the people authorized the City Council to issue bonds in the sum of \$120,000 to rebuild it. It stands on Third Street, between York and Kentucky, and is one of the model schools of the city.

OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Jefferson school house, long before its disappearance, had become an eye-sore to the people of Quincy. Fortunately, in 1875 the county desired its site to complete the grounds for the new court house, and, as has been narrated, the Board of Education finally transferred it for that purpose. In November, of that year, the city purchased for \$30,000 the Quincy English and German College building, corner of Fourth and Spring, and occupied it for more than forty years. The New Jefferson School, as it is called, was formally opened in February, 1916, and is one of the best adapted in the city.

As stated, the old Webster School was built about 1855. In 1873 it was almost completely remodeled, as some doubts had arisen as to its safety, and in 1904 the third building was erected at a cost of \$63,000. The site of the school is on Maine near Twelfth Street.

The Lincoln School and its predecessor were devoted to the education of the colored children. The house has always stood on Tenth Street between Spring and Oak. As established in 1861 it was little more than a hut. Miss Louisa Alexander was its first teacher. Until 1872, its status was insecure, and it was closed several times on account of small attendance, but in 1872 a neat four-room house was erected and occupied until 1910, when the larger and more convenient building now occupied was erected.

The high school was first organized in the Center building during September, 1864; moved to what is now the Jackson School in 1866, and not long afterward to the Franklin. The handsome structure of the present at the corner of Twelfth and Maine streets was completed in 1891 and enlarged in 1903, at a total cost of over \$100,000.

The Irving School on Payson Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, was built in 1864 at a cost of about \$3,500; in 1873 two rooms

were added to the original four and the old portion of the building remodeled, and in 1895 an altogether new house was erected at a cost of nearly \$8,000.

The original Jackson School building, corner of Vine and Eighth streets, was erected by private parties as the "Quincy Academy." In 1866 the building was owned by Willard Keyes, and in July of that year the Board of Education purchased it of him for \$12,000, and opened the Quincy High School therein. When the high school was moved to the Franklin, the Jackson resumed its old name. The building was wrecked by a tornado in 1875, but immediately rebuilt, at a cost of \$6,000. In April, 1913, the people voted \$50,000 bonds for a new school building.

In 1867 the directors of School District No. 4, Melrose Township, conveyed the building know as the Madison School, at Maine and



THE PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL

Twenty-Fifth streets, to the Quincy Board of Education, in consideration of the privilege of free attendance granted pupils who might reside outside the city limits, but in Section 6, Melrose Township. A new building was erected in 1890, for more than \$9,000, and an addition to it, in 1898, which cost even more than the former structure.

The Berrian School, located at the corner of Eighth and Van Buren streets, was built in 1868 at a cost of \$7,200.

The original Washington School was built in 1869, at Sixth Avenue, North and Cherry Street, on nearly the same plan as the Berrian. The new building completed in 1898 cost about \$10,000.

The Dewey, formerly called the Highland School, at Twenty-First and Cherry streets, was erected in 1889 at a cost of over \$4,000, and in 1898 an addition was made to it at about the same expense. It was then that the name was changed from Highland to that which

honored one of the great figures of the American Navy. The magnificent New Dewey School has been but recently completed at a cost of \$95,000. It is a nine-room structure, with large auditorium and gymnasium, fireproof and strictly modern in all its conveniences, sanitary arrangements and general appliances.

In 1891 the Adams School building was erected, corner of Twentieth and Jefferson streets, at a cost of nearly \$31,000.

The Emerson School, massive and elegant, modern in all its appointments, is located at Thirteenth and Washington streets, and was completed in 1900 at a cost of more than \$20,000.

LOCAL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

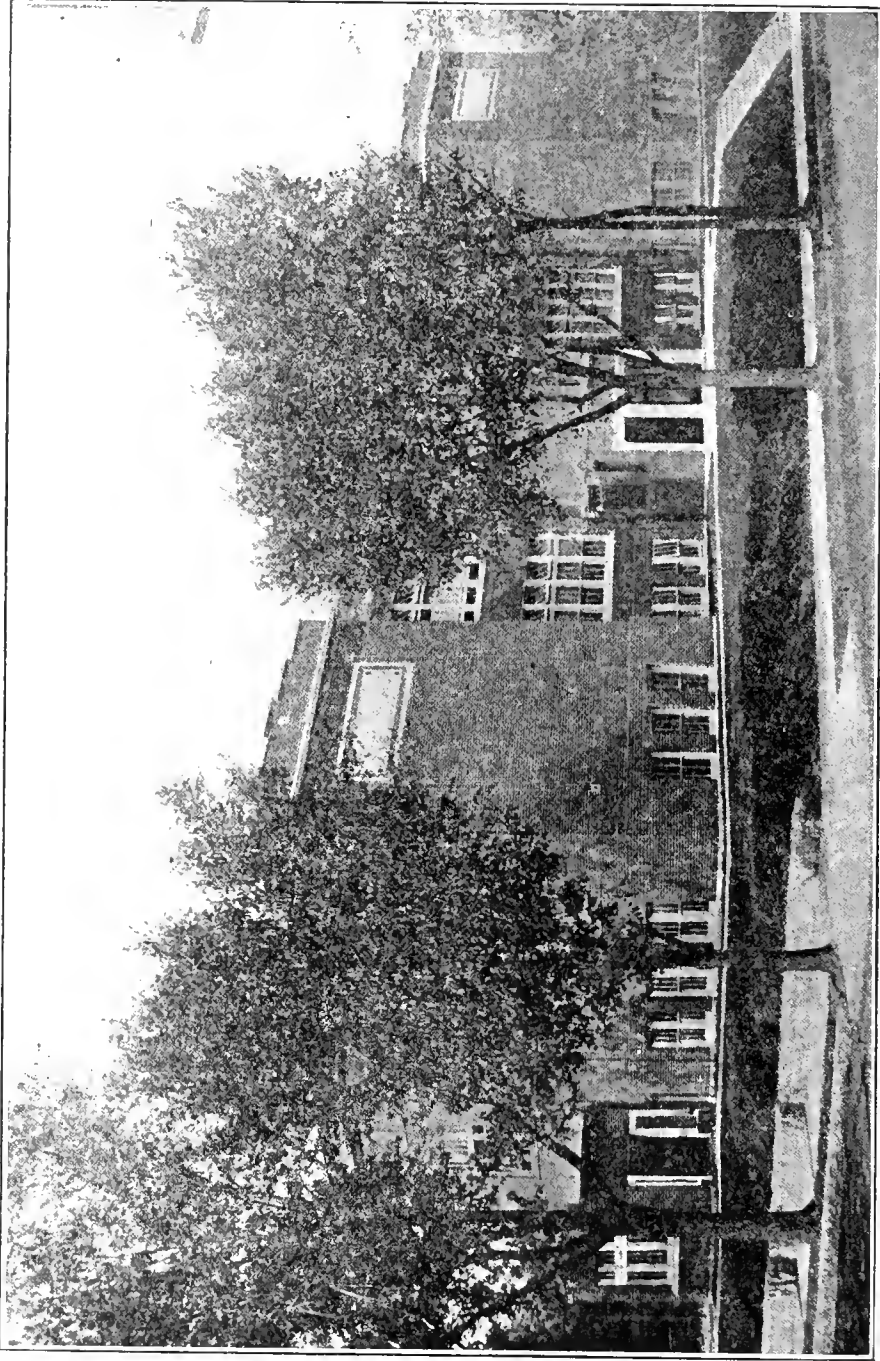
The first president of the Quincy Board of Education was Thomas Jasper, who served in March-August, 1861; I. O. Woodruff, 1861-62; William Marsh, 1862-64; I. O. Woodruff, 1864-66; A. J. Lubbe, 1866-67; P. A. Goodwin, 1867-72; R. S. Benneson, 1872-86; A. W. Wells, 1886-93; Joseph Robbins, 1893-97; George W. Earhart, 1897-1901; Dickerson McAfee, 1901-03; William H. Collins, 1903-10; R. J. Christie, 1910-14; George Gabriel, 1914—.

The successive superintendents of the Quincy schools have been as follows: Isaac M. Grover, 1847-50; C. J. Swartwout, 1850-51; John Murphy, 1851-52; Warren A. Reed, 1852-54; John Murphy, 1854-56; Hope S. Davis, 1856-58; N. T. Lane, 1858-59; B. B. Wentworth, 1859-60; Hope S. Davis, 1860-64; A. W. Blakesley, 1864-65; J. W. Brown, 1865-66; W. G. Ewing, 1866-67; James Lowe, 1867-69; J. W. Brown, 1869-71; T. W. Macfall, 1871-97; A. A. Seehorn, 1897-1901; F. G. Ertel, 1901-03; David B. Rawlins, 1903-10; E. G. Bauman, 1910-16; Charles M. Gill, 1916—

A. W. Starkey was the first principal of the Quincy High School, and he has been succeeded by H. A. Farwell, C. C. Robbins, William B. Corbyn, W. F. Geiger, David B. Rawlins, J. E. Pearson, V. K. Froula, C. R. Maxwell, Sheridan W. Ehrman, Zens L. Smith and J. F. Wellemayer.

STRONG FEATURES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Not a few of the strongest features of the present system of education as illustrated through the workings of the Quincy schools have been evolutions of the past dozen or fifteen years. Among these may be mentioned the beautifying of school grounds and of the houses themselves under the molding influences of Superintendent Rawlins, the cementing and solidifying of the entire system through the establishment of the Junior High School, by Superintendent Bauman, and the further raising of teaching qualifications, and the liberalization of the entire system, under the direction of the present incumbent, Charles M. Gill. Such statements cannot be more



THE NEW JACKSON SCHOOL

forcibly supported than by condensing and extracting from some of their annual reports.

In noting the changes in the surroundings of the different schools buildings, Mr. Rawlins remarked in his 1910 report: "On the evening of June 14, 1901, as I came up from the Burlington Depot, I saw the Jefferson School building for the first time. The building was much as it is now except that a number of old unsanitary out-buildings obstructed the view from the north. The grounds were entirely barren, the north half being covered with rubbish and adorned with a healthy crop of weeds. Little or no shrubbery could be seen. To the stranger coming up Oak Street to-day, Jefferson School grounds present the appearance of a public park and playground. Grass, flowers, trees and shrubbery abound. Playground apparatus is at hand for the children, and the old unsanitary out-buildings have been replaced by a neat, attractive building in which sanitary toilet fixtures have been installed. What has been said about Jefferson School grounds applies with equal force to the grounds at High, Webster, Jackson, Franklin, Berrian and other schools. There was not a well equipped and properly kept playground in the city. To-day the school grounds are reasonably equipped with playground apparatus, the lawns are well kept and beautified with shrubbery. In short, the people of the city can well afford to be proud of their school grounds. In this connection I wish to acknowledge the assistance given by Mr. E. J. Parker in the work of beautifying the school grounds and to recommend that his suggestions be sought and followed in the years to come. Anyone who visits our beautiful parks must be impressed with the thought that he who has worked so hard for Quincy's Park System has bestowed upon her people an inestimable boon and earned the fullest measure of their gratitude."

SCHOOL SAVINGS SYSTEM

Superintendent Rawlins also notes that the School Savings System was adopted in 1904, in connection with the savings department of the Quincy National Bank. The innovation has worked well in Quincy, as elsewhere in the country, and habits of economy and business system have been formed of inestimable value. Such results, brought about fifteen years ago, have doubtless benefitted young men and women of to-day in the problems of economy which so many are called upon to solve.

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Regarding this subject, of which he is past and present master, Superintendent E. G. Bauman said in his report to the Board of Education, in April, 1914: "Four problems are facing us at this

time as a Board of Education. These problems are (1) more needed room to take care of our increasing high school enrollment; (2) a seeming gap between the eighth grade and the first year of the high school; (3) the loss of too many boys and girls at the completion of the eighth grade; (4) more or less waste of time because of the methods of the elementary grades being carried through the grammar grades, as contemplated in the present arrangement of the so-called eight-four plan.

"I wish to submit to you a rearrangement of our present system whereby it is changed from the eight-four plan to a six-six plan. That is to say, instead of having eight years devoted to the elementary grades and four years to the high school, let there be six years devoted to the elementary grades and six years to the high school—three years to a so-called Junior High School. I would do away with the present eighth grade commencement. I would establish various centers for doing Junior High School work, these centers to accommodate all the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the city. These centers should be so located as to reduce to a minimum the distance for the different pupils in the various parts of the city.

"I would make the work of the Junior High School departmental—a plan which we have already introduced in most of our seventh and eighth grade work. I would put the work in the Junior High School on the credit basis, so as to make it possible for pupils to advance by credits rather than by grades or classes. The advantage in this would be that it would make it possible for the average pupil to gain considerable time in the completion of the course. In formulating a course of study for the Junior High School, I would have it include foreign languages (Latin and German), algebra, business, arithmetic, civics, general science, etc."

The six-six plan was finally adopted August 3, 1914, and was put into effect at the time of the opening of the schools in September of that year. In the report for the year ending June 16, 1916, it is stated that there were then eight Junior High School centers in Quincy, three of which included the ninth grade. In the same paper, Mr. Bauman noted the widespread interest taken in the movement saying that he had received during the year past nearly one hundred letters of inquiry regarding its workings in Quincy; that recently the Teachers' College of Columbia University had offered courses in the Junior High School.

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF TEACHING QUALIFICATIONS

In a general review of his administration and a sort of a leave-taking of his local co-educators, Mr. Bauman touches upon the subject of a gradual raising of the standard of the qualifications demanded of the teachers of Quincy, thus: "One of the things which has meant more for real efficiency on the part of our teaching body,



OLD IRVING SCHOOL AND ADOPTION

and which has shown more excellent results in every way than any other one thing, was the adoption by the Board of Education in May, 1911, of a schedule of qualifications and salaries of teachers which I recommended at that time. This schedule makes the salary of the teacher commensurate with her qualifications, and calls for certain definite requirements. By a special arrangement with the Western Illinois State Normal School, it was made possible for our teachers to make such arrangements as might enable them to complete the course of study and receive their diplomas in the shortest possible time. The result was that nearly 100 of the Quincy teachers enrolled in the State Normal School during the summer term of 1911. A number of them graduated at the close of the term, owing to the fact that they had a large amount of work which could be credited. By means of extension work which was offered the teachers during the school year by the State Normal School, and by attending the subsequent summer terms, almost all of our teachers have found it possible to complete their State Normal School work and receive their diplomas. To show what this movement has done, I merely wish to say that when I came to Quincy to take charge of the schools, but few of the grade teachers were graduates of recognized professional schools, or had even done work in such schools; while at this time there is not a single teacher who is not either a graduate of a State Normal School or college, or who has not done considerable work toward the completion of a course leading to graduation.

“More than that. Quite a number of teachers have supplemented their work with college and university training since graduating from the State Normal School. I can say for Quincy, and say it truthfully, that no other city of its size in the country has a better trained corps of teachers.”

Superintendent Bauman also noticed the opening of an ungraded school during the preceding year, and regretted the abandonment of “medical inspection,” continued during the first two years of his superintendency. The parent-teachers associations had been in successful operation for two years. He again recommended the establishment of night schools, continuation schools and vacation schools.

PRESENT STATUS OF SCHOOLS

Superintendent Charles M. Gill concludes the second year of his service in July, 1918. In the spring of that year the schools and teachers were evidently in a high state of efficiency. The handsome Dewey School had been completed, and others were model establishments for the propagation of public instruction. The High School, which was graduating 100 students yearly, had long been a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities and accredited by the State Department of Public Instruction, so that

its graduates were admitted to the University of Illinois, or other colleges in the state, without examination. A night school had been in successful operation for some time, for the benefit of persons employed during the day who wished to master the English branches, business subjects—including salesmanship, stenography and type-writing—dressmaking, millinery, wood-working, mechanical drawing and telegraphy. The Board of Education had also purchased a plot of ground, 420 by 616 feet, centrally located for an athletic field and playground, and it was being put in shape for the purposes implied.

As to statistics which may convey another idea of the Quincy system of public education, as it had been developed for seventy years or more, it is gleaned from the latest figures accessible when this article was written (spring of 1918) and furnished by Superintendent Gill, that the average number of pupils enrolled in all the city schools was 3,958; average attendance, 3,760. There were 164 men and women in the employ of the Board of Education, exclusive of janitors, comprising the following: Superintendent, business manager and truuant officer; four supervisors, and 157 teachers. The total value of the school property was \$1,005,000.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The bud of the Quincy Fire Department appeared in 1837-39, during which the bucket brigade was replaced by Fire Engine No. 1, or the "Old Quincy" hand engine. All the substantial men of the town, more than fifty, volunteered to "lend a hand" when necessary. As the years marched along, so did improvements in the department. Engine Company No. 1 was succeeded by Water Witch No. 2; then, in succession, came Liberty No. 3, Neptune No. 4, Phoenix No. 5, Rough and Ready No. 6 and the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company.

The different companies continued to be managed by officers of their own election until 1865, when the Board of Fire Engineers was established whose duty was to generally supervise the system; it was composed of a chief engineer and the foreman of the fire companies. In the following year it was made broader and more municipal in its scope, including the mayor, chief engineer, two assistant engineers and two aldermen. The first board, as thus constituted, met on the 11th of May, 1866, with the following personnel: Mayor Maitland Boone, Chief Engineer T. J. Heirs, Assistants J. M. Bishop and C. Schwindler, and Aldermen Whitbread and Schriever. It was during that year, also, that Quincy obtained its first steam fire engine. It was called the "John Wood," and its hoarse whistle sounded the death-knell of the pure volunteer system; first it was half-pay and half-volunteer, and finally a full paid department.

The first six or seven years of the department constituted a period

of complete responsibility for the protection of public and private properties against the attacks of fire, but after 1872 ever increasing assistance was furnished by the expanding system of water works, which, under modern conditions, may be said to constitute the main protection. In May of that year, after three years of discussions, legislation and negotiations between private companies and the City of Quincy, the Quincy Water Works Company was organized. It was the logical time for its creation. The fall and winter of 1871-72 was a season of great drought, and the horses of the Middle West, and in many sections elsewhere, were rendered useless by epizootic. The fire and private cisterns, upon which the fire department had depended for its supply in an emergency, became empty. Private persons were compelled to pay an outrageous price for water and, to add to this deplorable state of unpreparedness, was the imminent danger of fire with everything in perfect condition to spread it into a fierce conflagration. Under these circumstances, various plans were suggested by which to fill the fire cistern. The experiment was tried of using fire steamers at the river, conveying the water to the desired localities through hose. But there was a decided shortage of available hose, several of the steamers were disabled under the unusual calls upon their pumping powers, and that plan had to be abandoned.

Finally the city adopted a plan proposed by Edward Prince. A small pump house, with boiler and engine, was installed at the foot of Maine Street, the fire cisterns were filled from the river, and the danger of a general conflagration averted. In the spring of 1872 the city laid a six-inch main up Maine Street from the pump house, and set three fire hydrants—one at Third Street, another at Fourth and the third at Fifth. This main, including machinery, was afterward purchased by Mr. Prince, secretary of the Quincy Water Works Company, who subsequently built and operated the original system.

Up to this time the chief engineers of the fire department had been E. M. Miller, 1865-66; T. J. Heirs, 1866-68; Henry Meisser, 1868-70; Henry Lageman, 1870-72.

The losses by fire suffered by citizens of Quincy were quite large until adequate protection was furnished through the co-operation of the department and the water works system, as will be seen by the following figures: From April, 1868, to April, 1869, \$206,000; 1869-70, \$97,000; 1870-71, \$135,000; 1871-72, \$122,000; 1872-73, \$59,000; 1873-74, \$175,000.

The heads of the department since the time of Henry Lageman have been as follows: John J. Metzger, 1872-74; J. H. Ayers, 1874-75 (died in the latter year); John A. Steinbaeh, 1875-84; John J. Metzger, 1884; Joseph Esterly, 1885-91; George Schlag, 1895-1908; August G. Moshage, 1908-10; George J. Schlag, 1910-12; George Marriotte, 1912—

The present department, under Chief Marriotte, is well organized, the engines and other apparatus being under roof in eight substantially built houses. Central headquarters are in the City Hall and at the Engine House on South Fifth Street.

In October, 1901, the system of fire protection was strengthened by the installation in Quincy of the Metropolitan alarm by the American District Company. It had the honor of being the first city in Illinois to inaugurate the system.

THE QUINCY WATER WORKS

For a period of more than forty years the local system of water supply and distribution was owned and superintended by private parties. Since 1916 it has been successfully conducted under municipal ownership. The original law authorizing the city to issue bonds to build and operate water works, create a Board of Water Commissioners, and do all those other things which should make them a city concern, was passed by the Legislature of 1868-69. The act was approved by a large popular vote, but was finally pronounced by the courts unconstitutional and ineffective because of the lack of any enacting clause.

This set-back was by no means considered a knock-out blow by the believers in a modern system of water works, both as a sanitary measure and a strong protection against fire, and in the latter part of 1871 subscriptions were secured from the solid citizens of Quincy upon which to base the formation of a joint-stock company to push through the enterprise. Thus, on the 8th of May, 1872, the Quincy Water Works Company was formed with the following directors: James D. Morgan, president; Edward Prince, secretary; H. F. J. Ricker, treasurer; John Robertson, Lorenzo Bull and Henry Root, other members of the board. The company was capitalized for \$200,000 and soon after its formation took over a six-inch main which the city had laid along Maine Street as an emergency protection against fire. On the 7th of August, 1873, the city made a contract with Mr. Prince, granting him the use of the streets of the municipality and authorizing him to construct and operate the water works, the agreement covering a period of thirty years. The City of Quincy reserved the right to purchase the water works at cost, without interest, at any time within that period.

Under that arrangement the original works were constructed and within five or six years ten miles of mains had been laid, and the Water Works Company had purchased the six-acre site at Moore's Mound for the reservoir. At that time the owners of the water works were Edward Prince (really their practical builder and founder), Lorenzo Bull and William B. Bull.

The original city ordinance conveying to Mr. Prince the little pumping plant at the foot of Maine Street and the temporary line

of pipe, with the thirty-year privileges noted, was passed in August, 1873, but some time before the expiration of the contract the builder of the water works sold them to L. & C. H. Bull, who conducted them until the expiration of the stipulated period, in August, 1903.

Soon before the expiration of the contract the city had the water works appraised by three experts, John W. Alvord, Daniel W. Mead and Hiram Phillips, who then estimated the value of the plant at \$649,159. Without going into details as to the agreements between the owners of the water works, a new company of citizens formed in the fall of 1904, and the City of Quincy, it is sufficient to state that the transfer was made by L. & C. H. Bull to the Citizens Water Works Company, to which the city granted a thirty years' franchise in September, 1904. The municipality reserved the right to purchase, under the original terms, at any time within eleven and a half years from that date; it could not do so then, as the city was in debt up to the constitutional limit and even beyond.

A summary of the expansion of the system since that time has been made for this work by W. R. Gelston, who has served as superintendent since January 1, 1907: The Citizens Water Works Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois in September, 1904, and took charge of the Water Works Plant October 1st of the same year. At that time the water works pumping plant was made up of a 30-inch wood-stave intake-pipe 1,500 feet long, laid in the Mississippi River in 1888; an intake well, an old pumping station erected in the early '80s; three steam driven pumping engines of an obsolete type which were new some time in the '80s, and one steam pumping engine of a more modern type which was purchased about 1900. A rapid mechanical filtration plant had been installed about 1891 and this plant was still delivering a very good safe water in spite of serious structural defects. This filter plant had a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day.

There were in 1904 about 47 miles of mains in the distribution system. There were 314 fire hydrants, 340 valves, 4,500 services and 1,700 meters in use. The reservoir at Twenty-Second and Chestnut streets was also in service and it was then covered with a wooden roof. This roof was removed in 1906.

The first notable improvement undertaken by the Citizens Water Works Company was in 1910, when two old pumps and the south wing of the old pumping station were removed and the new high service pumping station was built on the site of the old building.

The Platt Iron Works of Dayton, Ohio, erected, in this building, a horizontal, cross-compound, crank and fly wheel pumping engine. This pump has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per day, and was first placed in operation March 13, 1911. Ground was purchased on the east side of Front Street between Main and Hampshire in 1912 for a site for the new purification plant. The old buildings were removed and excavation work was completed in 1913 and the construction

work was begun on the new plant in September, 1913. This plant was completed and placed in regular operation September 1, 1914. The plant has a filtration capacity of 6,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours and it was built by the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Company of New York City.

During the autumn and winter of 1914-15 the north wing of the old pumping station was torn down, the two old pumps housed therein were scrapped and the new low service pumping room was erected on the site.

One 6,000,000 gallon per twenty-four hours steam turbine driven centrifugal pump and one electric driven centrifugal pump of the same capacity were installed in this building and are used for pumping water from the river to the filtration plant. The steam driven unit was purchased from the Platt Iron Works of Dayton, Ohio. The electric driven pump was built by the Dayton-Dick Company of Quincy, Illinois. While the work of the low service pumping station was under way the Dayton-Dick Company built and installed in the high service pumping station a 6,000,000 gallon electric driven centrifugal pump to be used in pumping filtered water into the city and to the storage reservoir at Twenty-Second and Chestnut Street. All of these improvements at the pumping station and purification plant were built from plans and specifications drawn up by D. W. Mead and C. V. Seastone, consulting engineers, of Madison, Wisconsin.

Work on the new 36-inch cast iron intake pipe was also begun late in the year 1914, but cold weather followed by the usual spring floods delayed the work and the pipe laying was not completed until September 9, 1915. This intake pipe is 1,823 feet long and weighs nearly 400 tons. Capt. Joseph G. Faleon of Evanston, Illinois, a submarine contractor, had the contract for placing this pipe in the bed of the Mississippi River. This last improvement gave the City of Quincy complete new pumping and purification facilities equal to the best. The pumping station is equipped to operate with steam generated at the plant or with electric power generated at the Keokuk Hydro-electric Power Plant. The electric power is used most of the time.

In the meantime the distribution system with its appurtenances has been extended until the city now has 76 miles of mains, 436 fire hydrants, 660 valves, 7,000 service and 4,900 meters. Plans are completed and contracts are being made for the erection of a booster pumping station to be located at the reservoir. These pumps will lift water from the reservoir to a large elevated tank and all of the consumers located east of Eighteenth Street will be supplied with water from this elevated tank. This improvement will be completed in 1918 and will increase the present water pressure in the entire district east of Eighteenth Street about fifty pounds per square inch. The City of Quincy has always depended upon its fire engines

for fire pressure and the water department is not required to increase the pressure on the water mains for fire fighting.

The Citizens Water Works Company paid Lorenzo and W. B. Bull approximately \$650,000 for the Quincy Water Works plant, on October 1, 1904, and sold the plant to the City of Quincy on October 1, 1916, for the same sum. The improvements added to the plant by the Citizens Water Works Company were all paid for from the earnings of the plant. The appraised valuation of the plant on October 1, 1916, was \$1,070,000.

The operation of the water works plant under the Citizens Water Works Company was vested in a Board of Directors composed of three men. The first board was H. F. J. Ricker, Jr., J. M. Winters, and H. C. Sprick. These men took charge of the plant October 1, 1904. On March 7, 1905, Mr. Ricker and Mr. Winters resigned. J. P. Mikesell and Theodore Pape were then elected to serve with Mr. Sprick as the Board of Directors. These three men held the directorship until 1908, when J. Henry Bastert replaced Mr. Mikesell. Mr. Bastert served one year and was replaced by W. H. Govert. Messrs. Govert, Pape and Sprick continued as directors of the company until the city purchased the old plant October 1, 1916. Since that date Messrs. Theodore Pape, W. J. Singleton and Henry C. Sprick have acted as commissioners for the City of Quincy in charge of the plant. From the organization of the Citizens Water Works Company until January 1, 1907, J. M. Winters was acting superintendent, giving a portion of his time to the Water Works Plant and continuing his connection with the Quincy National Bank at the same time. From January 1, 1907, until the present time, W. R. Gelston has been superintendent.

QUINCY'S WORST FIRE

Shortly before the experts and the public commenced to consider the necessity of expanding the water works system by the addition of an adequate intake pipe, occurred the city's most destructive fire. On the 17th of February, 1913, the business and manufacturing district on the west side of Second Street between Vermont and Hampshire streets was swept clean of massive buildings at a total loss of \$350,000. But the recuperative powers of the people were so strong that in a comparatively short time the damages were apparently repaired and the burnt section was largely rebuilt.

THE PARK AND BOULEVARD SYSTEM

Never in the history of municipalities has a great system of public improvements been so centered in the personality of one man as that which has had to do with the development of the parks and boulevards of Quincy. And Edward J. Parker was that man. From

the date of the incorporation of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association in 1888 until his death in 1912, he was the inspiring, practical and untiring head of the organization which conserved the beauty spots and breathing grounds for the pleasure and health of the public in general and the physical and mental refreshment of thousands of individuals. The city furnished the money for the improvements, and the welding of the parks and boulevards into a system, and the association, with Mr. Parker as its driving power, accomplished the work of transformation and expansion. Since the death of its founder, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Parker, the able and devoted widow, has continued the work inaugurated by her husband even years before the Boulevard and Park Association was formed.

From a complete and artistic history of the local park system issued by that association in 1917, the following pertinent information is extracted: The creation of the splendid system of public parks now possessed by the City of Quincy, was due wholly to the initiative and continued efforts of private citizens, none of whom held any official position under the city government. In this respect the experience of Quincy has been exceptional. Probably few, if any, cases of a like character can be found among American municipalities.

In the year 1887 a number of citizens formed a voluntary association, which was on July 23, 1888, incorporated the Quincy Boulevard & Park Association. It is to this association and to its officers that the city, as is admitted by all, owes its system of public parks. It originated the idea of the system. It planned and determined the location of all the parks and of all extensions of the same. As the city was, at that time, indebted beyond the constitutional limit and, therefore, could not legally incur any additional indebtedness, the association, as a rule, purchased the requisite land in its own name, gave its own obligations for the same, and then, when it had paid for the same out of the public funds entrusted to its management, conveyed the title to the city. The association originated and pushed to a successful issue plans under which the public revenues devoted to park purposes were created. The expenditure of these revenues has, at all times, been committed by the city to the uncontrolled discretion of the association. Under its direction, its supervising landscape gardener, O. C. Simonds of Chicago, has made the plans for all the parks. It has entered into the contracts, purchased the material and secured and controlled the labor necessary for the carrying out of these plans. The maintenance of the parks and the hiring of the necessary care-takers and help has been wholly in its charge. The great results achieved with comparatively small means, demonstrate what can be accomplished when public funds are expended by those who are devoted solely to the public interests, and who do not permit themselves to be influenced by any political or private considerations.



Edmund

MR. PARKER'S SELF-SACRIFICE

While the members of such organizations give their moral and, it may be, their financial support to the cause, the necessary hard and burdensome work is not done by them. This is always done by one or more individual members who, consumed by zeal for the cause, forgetful of all personal considerations, devote their time and best efforts to its consummation. It was so in the case of the Quincy Boulevard & Park Association. Its achievements are acknowledged by everyone to be mainly due to the late Edward J. Parker, who, from the time of its inception to the time of his death which occurred March 1, 1912, was the president of the association. His was the vision which saw in the barren and unsightly Mississippi River bluffs, parks which, for beauty of location and magnificence of view have but few equals. His was the guiding and controlling hand in everything connected with the selection, establishment and management of our parks. Although his duties as president of a large bank were of a most responsible and exacting nature, he nevertheless devoted to the parks most of his leisure time, giving every detail his personal attention. For this he did not ask, nor indeed would he have accepted any compensation, for he was moved solely by a pure spirit of service. No indifference on the part of our citizens, of which in the early days of the movement there was much; no hostility on the part of city administrations, who, in the beginning, when no special funds had been provided for the parks, resented his efforts to obtain moneys which they desired to devote to other public purposes, could discourage him. Day after day, year after year, he persistently urged the claims of the parks for individual and public support. His was the unshakable steadfastness of purpose which perseveres in the effort to realize its dream until success has crowned its efforts. Although a fund was raised by public subscription for the erection of a monument to his memory, Quincy's splendid system of public parks is, and for all time to come will remain Mr. Parker's real monument.

LOYAL CO-WORKERS

In all his plans Mr. Parker had the constant, loyal support of the members of the Quincy Boulevard & Park Association and the active assistance of its other officers. Among these officers Philip L. Diekhut stood first in his enthusiasm and service for the cause. Mr. Diekhut was the secretary of the association from its beginning to the year 1901. During all of this time he was closely associated with Mr. Parker, furthering every undertaking intended to bring about the realization of the plans of the association. In those years the association had no salaried superintendent and Mr. Diekhut in addition to his duties as secretary served as acting superintendent of the parks and boulevards. This made it necessary for Mr. Diekhut to

devote a large part of his time and thought to the public service which he did at a considerable sacrifice of his private interests, without asking or wishing compensation.

The work done on behalf of the parks by George F. Miller should also have special mention. Mr. Miller was a director of the association and, having retired from business, was able to and did freely give much of his time to gratuitous service for the parks. Many others have from time to time, as occasion offered, given their valuable services to the association, but space will not permit special mention thereof to be made at this place. In many instances proper credit for this work will be found to have been given in the following pages.

After Mr. Dickhut's resignation as secretary Henry G. Klipstein was appointed as acting superintendent of the parks with a salary fixed by the association. He continued in that position, rendering efficient service, until his retirement on account of age in the year 1916. He was succeeded by Orville I. Wheeler, who for many years had been the faithful and competent care-taker of Riverview Park, and afterwards assistant superintendent and city forester.

OFFICERS 1888-1918

The principal officers of the association have been as follows: Presidents, Edward J. Parker, 1888-1912; Mrs. Edward J. Parker, since the death of her husband in 1912.

Vice-Presidents: First, E. J. Thompson, 1888 to 1894; second, J. N. Wellman, 1888 to 1891; third, J. G. Rowland, 1888 to 1891; fourth, Thomas Sinnock, 1888 to 1891; second, E. C. Mayo, 1893 to 1894; George M. Janes, third vice-president from 1892 to 1894; Thomas Pope, fourth vice-president, 1892; Senator A. W. Wells, first vice-president, 1895; Wm. Steinwedell, second vice-president from 1895 to 1897; Joseph D. Robbins, third vice-president, 1894; G. J. Cottrell, fourth vice-president, 1895; Edward Sohm, second vice-president, 1896; Robert W. Gardner, first vice-president from 1896 to 1907; H. F. J. Ricker, second vice-president, 1899; Fred P. Taylor, second vice-president from 1903 to 1917; T. C. Poling, first vice-president from 1903 to 1917; George F. Miller, third vice-president, 1908; C. H. Williamson, third vice-president from 1911 to 1916.

Secretaries: P. L. Dickhut, from 1888 to 1901; H. B. Dines, from 1901 to 1904; Floyd W. Monroe, from 1904 to 1917.

Treasurers: Fred Wilms, from 1888 to 1895; G. A. Bauman, from 1895 to 1900; E. C. Wells, 1900; Edwin A. Clarke, from 1901 to 1909; H. G. Anderson, from 1909 to 1917.

SOURCES OF PARK REVENUE

When the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association was formed in 1888 there were no public revenues available for the improve-

ments which it was created to make. Undaunted by the outlook, it raised a fund through popular subscription, drawn from the city and adjoining townships, and commenced the establishment and improvement of the Locust and Twenty-fourth streets boulevards. That initial work was completed in 1891, when the association began on the park programme. It first induced the city to authorize the transformation of the old abandoned cemetery at Twenty-Fourth and Maine streets into a public park, which is now known as Madison. During the same year (1891) the association also petitioned the city to purchase for park purposes five acres of ground lying west of Second Street between Chestnut and Cherry, which was the beginning of Riverview Park. The money required for making the actual improvements on these two tracts was again raised by the association through popular subscriptions.

All efforts to induce the city to appropriate more money to the purchase of new park sites failed. The city administration, at that time, was devoting all its energies to the payment of the city's large bonded indebtedness and to the creation of a sinking fund for the purchase of the water works.

But the association drafted an act and passed it through the Legislature into law, providing for a mill tax to create a fund for the purchase of land for parks and boulevards. The tax was defeated in the April election of 1894, but carried at a special election held in February of the following year. This tax of one mill yielded \$5,000 a year, and afforded the first dependable income for the purchase of park sites. The proposition to increase the tax to two mills was finally carried in April, 1903, and the three-mill tax went into effect four years afterward. Other sources of revenue formed through the persistence of the association were the town taxes paid into the treasury before March 10th of each year and the receipts from dog licenses. With the moneys thus obtained, supplemented by several liberal donations made by private citizens, the association has established and developed the system of parks and boulevards of which Quincy has a right to be proud.

As stated, Locust Boulevard was the first to be improved, and was changed from a narrow lane thirty-three feet wide, with steep grades and no regular water courses, into a level avenue of easy grade and hard surface. Twenty-fourth Street was also improved. The boulevard development of late years has made most progress on the thoroughfares around the north, east and south sides of the city. Those improvements are conducted jointly by the Board of County Supervisors, the City Council and the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association.

THE PARKS IN DETAIL

The public grounds now included in the Quincy chain include the Madison, Riverview, South, Indian Mounds, Berrian, Washing-

ton, Sunset Hill, Gardner, Parker Heights Memorial, Edgewater and Wood's parks.

Madison Park is the veteran of them all. In 1837 Edward B. Kimball deeded the property at the southeast corner of Maine and Twenty-fourth streets for burial purposes. As the plat was found unfit for its specified use, after having been somewhat improved, the original owner, in 1867, conveyed the property to the city for a public square or park. Some progress in beautifying the grounds was made within the following twenty-five years, although it was not until 1892, under the general supervision of Frederick L. Olmsted, the famous landscape gardener, that the work was begun which has really made Madison Park a gem. The elegant granitoid entrance at Maine and Twenty-fourth streets was designed by Harvey Chatten and completed in August, 1893. The fountain was erected in 1900.

The first piece of ground purchased for park purposes after the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association was formed comprised five acres lying on the bluffs between Chestnut and Cherry streets owned by Binkert & Cruttenden. The City Council ordered the purchase to be made in November, 1891, for \$7,000. The original plans for what was named Riverview Park were prepared by H. W. S. Cleveland of Minneapolis, who had designed Madison Park. These five acres of Riverview, with the eight and a half acres of Madison Park, comprised the park property owned in 1891. Even then Mr. Parker foresaw connections on the north side with Sunset Hill and Loenst Street, as well as additions to the south giving more extended views of the river. This beautiful park on the bluffs, commanding a splendid view of the river, became at once a favorite resort not only for the people of the north end, but of the citizens generally. In 1895 an addition of four acres to the north was made, and laid out by O. C. Simonds of Chicago, other extensions were made in 1905 and 1908, and in 1914, Waller Hill, just south of the park, was purchased. From 1895 on, Mr. Simonds accomplished wonders not only in the improvement of Riverview, but of the system generally.

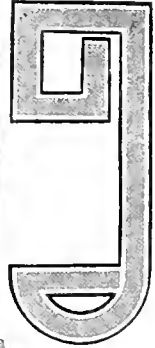
As early as 1891 there began to be talk of a park for the South Side of Quincy. The tract of land to which the eyes of the park association were longingly turned consisted of some fifty acres lying between Eighth and Twelfth streets south of Harrison. There was a magnificent plateau covered with forest trees, while on the lower level in the same tract Watson's Spring bubbled from its rocky bed. The property was owned by Judge B. F. Berrian of Quincy, and his brothers in the East. The property was purchased of its owners by the city in 1895 and Mr. Simonds employed to landscape it. The name South Park was subsequently given it, at the suggestion of Mr. Parker. The Whitney tract of two acres adjoining was purchased soon afterward. South Park was first opened to the public on Sunday, May 18, 1895, and formally dedicated July 2d following. It was one of the gala days in the history of Quincy. South Park

was annexed to the city in June, 1896, and in the same year Judge Berrian gave to Quincy as an addition to the park, four acres lying between Eleventh and Twelfth, Van Buren and Harrison. In 1904 the association leased eighteen acres south of the park, and two years later purchased the tract. In 1915 a narrow strip of rocky land—rather a rocky ledge covered with vines and trees—on the south side of Curtis Creek between Eighth and Twelfth streets, which had been leased for many years as coveted ground, was purchased outright and added to South Park. Some adjoining farms have also been bought and when the proposed drive along the creek has been laid out, that section of the grounds will be very attractive. The latest important accession to the park was the large and handsome shelter house, dedicated in September, 1917.

On account of its large acreage, its magnificent old trees, its sparkling spring, its well-shaded picnic grounds, its ball grounds, delightful walks and drives, tennis courts and attractive and comfortable rest and shelter house, South Park is easily the most popular recreation ground in Quincy.

While negotiations were pending with Judge Berrian for the purchase of the Watson's Springs tract, now known as South Park, the association became greatly interested in another piece of land on the bluffs south of Woodland Cemetery. Not only were there landscape possibilities in this tract of over twenty acres, but the tract contained at least two Indian mounds of interest and archaeological value, one of which had been pronounced not only a signal-fire pinnacle but a burial hill. After negotiations with the owners and the City Councilmen had extended over about three years, a portion of the tract was purchased on long time and the balance leased for a short period, the final arrangements being made in April, 1897. Mr. Simonds took the park in hand during the coming fall, and within the year 60,000 shrubs and trees, mostly of native growth, had been transplanted to the new park. As that talented and energetic landscape gardener remarked in later years: "I would like to take Indian Mounds Park around the country with me as a sample of what can be done in the development of an unpromising piece of land, at a minimum expense, with native flora and other inexpensive planting." In November, 1900, by the purchase of the Meyer tract of over five acres to the south, five new Indian mounds were added to the two on the original piece of ground, and a new drive was opened to Front Street and the manufacturing district, as well as to the Curtis Creek Drive and the South Park on the east. By purchase from Joseph Frey, made in 1902, the parkway was made a reality which connects Indian Mounds with South Park, and in 1904 the association purchased five acres of the Meyer estate lying along the bluffs immediately south of Curtis Creek ravine.

The Berrian Park on Twelfth Street was a gift of ten acres made by George W. Berrian, brother of Judge B. F. Berrian, and thrown



⌘ INDIAN ⌘
MOUNDS PARK



open to the public in 1897. An addition of two acres was purchased in 1913. A beautiful winding drive through the park from Twelfth to Cherry Street was laid out some years ago by O. C. Simonds, the landscape gardener, and a little foot bridge was thrown across the ravine. There is a good baseball diamond on the grounds and other attractions for the young people. The park was first called Primrose, being in Primrose addition to the city, but the City Council rechristened it Berrian as a tribute to the generosity and public character of Judge Berrian, who adorned both the bench and the mayoralty. There is also a beautiful memorial, to the judge in the shape of a drinking fountain, which is the gift of the widow of the deceased.

In April, 1900, the City Council transferred the care of Washington Park to the association, and at once took steps to improve it. Trees were planted, the fountain repaired, new ornamental electric lights installed and plans made for the erection of a handsome band stand. In October, 1908, a granite boulder was placed in the park to mark the spot where the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate was held just fifty years before on October 13, 1858.

At a special meeting of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association held April 16, 1903, a committee was appointed to review certain park sites, among them the twelve acres north of Riverview Park, extending from Cedar to Locust and from Second Street to the end of the bluff. It was proposed to connect this tract, if made into a park, to Riverview, by winding drives and a bridge. During the Civil war the tract named was known as Sunset Hill and had been the camping place of a number of Illinois regiments. It was at first suggested that it be called Military Park. It enjoyed a commanding view of the river, being also about seventy-five feet further to the west, and Mr. Parker had long wanted to see it incorporated into the system of Quincy parks. The formal transfer of the property was not made until January, 1907.

In 1909 the City Council voted to change the name of Sunset Heights to Parker Heights, in recognition of Mr. Parker's services to the city in the development of the park system. It was accordingly known by that name until 1913, when Mrs. E. J. Parker gave the tract on Cedar Creek north of Gardner Park to the city as a memorial park to be called Parker Heights. Since that time the Sunset Hill site is known as Sunset Hill Park.

Gardner Park, a twenty-three acre tract of land north of Sunset Hill, which was purchased mainly by a bequest from the late Robert W. Gardner, to whom it is a memorial, was originally bought in May, 1908. In the fall of 1910 O. C. Simonds laid out the driveway between Sunset Hill and Gardner parks and, in the course of its completion, constructed a massive stone bridge across Whipple Creek. It then became possible to drive from George Rogers Clark Terrace to Riverview Park through what was then Slab Hollow, crossing through Sunset Hill Park across Locust Street, following the curves around the hills across the new bridge over Whipple Creek, through Gardner Park.

with its fine high plateau and grand views of the river, and into the grounds of the Soldiers' Home.

The terrace noted gets its name from the heroic statue of George Rogers Clark, which stands on the elevated ground south of River-view Park, and is an impressive memorial to the brave soldier who convinced the governor of Virginia that the Illinois Country was worth saving from foreign dominion—and saved it for the United States and posterity. It was dedicated with quite elaborate and formal ceremonies in May, 1909. The big monolith of Barre granite weighs twelve tons, and the erect figure of the statue shows the strong body of the seasoned soldier with the intellectual head of a statesman. The ground where the memorial stands was originally granted by President Monroe to John Groves, a soldier of the War of 1812, on July 12, 1818.



PARKER HEIGHTS MEMORIAL PARK

The first suggestion for a park north of the Burlington Railroad tracks was made in 1908, about the time that land was bought for Gardner Park, when President E. J. Parker, with William Somerville and George F. Miller, made a tour of exploration through the tract north of Gardner Park along Cedar Creek. After passing over the Cramer land they came upon the eleven acres which now comprise the grounds of the City Hospital. On top of the bluffs they discovered three Indian mounds, part of a chain running along the high ridge to the northeast. The scenery along Cedar Creek is wonderfully striking, and is perhaps the most unique and attractive stretch in the present park system. The president believed that the city would undoubtedly in time turn the hospital site over to the association for park purposes.

In 1911 about ten acres were acquired east of the city property,

having a frontage of nearly 400 feet on the North Fifth Street. In the following year the buying of the Cramer tract was brought to the attention of the association, and in 1914 both properties were purchased by Mrs. Parker, repaid into the treasury of the association, and presented to the city, as a whole, under the name of "Parker Heights Memorial Park," in honor of her late husband. In the meantime Mr. Simonds' plans for laying out the grounds had been accepted, and soon afterward the main road was constructed winding from Fifth Street to the top of the mounds.

In 1909 Edgewater Park, a miniature tract near the intersection of Jersey and Front streets, on the river front, was laid out, and soon became the headquarters of several of the city boat clubs, as well as a lounging place for tired dwellers in that part of town. Considerable discussion has been going on of late years as to the advisability of



WABASH TRACT, ONCE KNOWN AS "SLAB HOLLOW"

giving special attention to the improvement of the river front as a whole, which, as it stands, is rather an unsightly stretch, and many look to see Edgewater Park as an entering wedge in the solution of the problem.

In 1849 John Wood gave a site to the city for the establishment of a public market, which was maintained for many years on the strip of land on Payson Avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets. In 1906 the old buildings were moved away and, although the land was graded and made into a neighborhood park, Daniel Wood, the only surviving son of the governor, with other more distant relatives, still held the title to the property. But in 1913 the heirs agreed to surrender their interests to the city and deed the land to the municipality, or the association, with the sole proviso that it should be improved and named Wood's Park. This condition was gladly accepted.

For many years there was an unsightly locality on both sides of Cedar Street, between Front and Second, covered with tumble-downs and the haunts of a most disreputable class of people, which became the property of the Wabash Railroad Company. After a long period of complaints, both verbal and through the public prints, the company finally agreed to clean out the fifteen acres long known as Slab Hollow. At first it was thought that the railroad company might make a gift of the Hollow to the city for park purposes, but finally in the fall of 1910 leased it to the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association for the accomplishment of that end. About two years before this, the association had secured permission of the Wabash to use a strip across the property as a driveway connecting Riverview Park with Sunset Hill. Now the entire fifteen acres is a pretty park and breathing space for the people in that section of the city.

Besides the boulevard and parks mentioned, the association has charge of the ornamental triangle in Lawndale, so much admired on account of its fine white birch trees, and Park Place, with its well planted central grounds, around which are clustered a number of handsome residences.

Of all the possible parks to be incorporated into Quincy's already fine system none is viewed with greater interest than the proposed improvement of the wooded island known as Towhead, which constitutes so picturesque a feature of the river front. This stretch of potential beauty, comprising thirty-two acres, has been owned by the city since 1848, the Government patent having been issued by President James K. Polk in that year.

QUINCY CEMETERIES

There are about a dozen beautiful homes for the dead at and near the city, adding a charm of landscape repose to the fine system of local parks and boulevards. Old Woodland Cemetery, between Fifth Street and the river, the natural and acquired features of which have been mellowing since 1846, is the largest and most attractive, physically and historically. Its development into one of the most beautiful cemeteries of the West, and embracing over forty acres of the old Governor Wood estate, has already been traced. The tomb of the late Timothy Rogers and the Soldiers' Memorial Monument are among the structural gems of the cemetery. It is managed by the Woodland Cemetery Association, which is officered as follows: C. Lawrence Wells, president; T. D. Woodruff, vice president; S. B. Montgomery, treasurer; Elmer E. King, secretary.

Greenmount Cemetery is on South Twelfth Street, opposite South Park, and was laid out in 1875. It is managed by the association to which its name is given: Officers of the Greenmount Cemetery Association: A. C. H. Huseman, president; C. D. Behrensmeyer, vice president; Henry Spilker, secretary; Jacob Young, treasurer.

The Graceland Cemetery at Thirty-sixth and Maine streets was established in January, 1895, by the Quincy Cemetery Association. In 1901 the National Cemetery for the burial of the soldiers was moved to Graceland from Woodland Cemetery, and is now its prominent feature. The officers of the Quincy Cemetery Association who manage the affairs of Graceland, are as follows: E. Beet, president; Anton Binkert, vice president; John Schauf, secretary; T. C. Poling, treasurer.

The Valley of Peace is the name of the Hebrew cemetery, located near Walton Heights in the northeastern part of the city, at Thirtieth and Elm streets. Its board of directors include the following: Mrs. Emil Davidson, president; Herman Davidson, treasurer; Mrs. A. I. Simmons, secretary.

The cemetery of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home is located in the northwestern part of the grounds.

The Roman Catholic cemeteries include: Calvary, on Eighteenth Street; St. Boniface, northeast corner of Twentieth and State streets and St. Peter's, on Broadway east of the city limits. The burial ground of St. Peter's is also used by the congregation of St. Rose of Lima.

THE POLICE OF QUINCY

As a rule Quincy has been a law-abiding town, although, in special seasons of excitement, such as during the Mormon troubles and the slavery agitations, the place has been somewhat seething and riotous. At all times, with the backing of a vigorous and respectable citizenship, its police force has been adequate, as it is today. The present strength of the police force is forty-five, including a chief, clerk, police matron, two sergeants, two detectives and the patrolmen and station men.

The chiefs of police, as heads of an organized department of the city machine, date from 1867, when Oliver Gerry assumed the office. His successors were: John C. McGraw, 1868-9; Isaac Abrams, 1870; John C. McGraw, 1871-72; Jacob Metz, 1873-74; Gilbert Follansbee, 1875; John A. McDade, 1876; John C. McGraw, 1877-81; Dennis Sliney, 1882-83; Harry Hale, May to September, 1884; Henry Ordning, 1884-87; A. P. O'Connor, 1888-89; John Ahern, 1890-1907; J. H. Robbins, 1908-10; George Koch, 1910-12; Peter B. Lott, 1912-14; George Koch, 1914-16; Louis N. Melton, 1917—

QUINCY WORK HOUSE AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION

The old Quincy Work House and, later, the House of Correction, have been useful and necessary adjuncts to the police department. Through them vagrants and petty criminals have been given em-

ployment, the wages allowed being applied toward liquidating the fines assessed by the police magistrates, or shortening the terms of imprisonment which they are serving. The one-story stone building on Front Street, not far from the southern boundary of the city, was erected on city property, which also extended along the bluff and embraced extensive limestone quarries. The quarries furnished much of the employment which occupied the time of the prisoners.

In April, 1871, the new law went into effect changing the name Work House to House of Correction. Its affairs are now generally supervised by a board of inspectors and a superintendent. The former consists of August Schanz (chairman), J. Will Wall and Frank W. Crane; the superintendent is M. C. Wittman. The plan of the present management was put in force in 1888, the new cell house being erected at that time. At that time William A. McConnell had been five years in office as superintendent, and continued to serve as such until his resignation in February, 1906. He was succeeded by G. Eberhardt, who resigned in January, 1918, and was followed by the present incumbent, Mr. Wittman. The number of inmates in the House of Correction does not average more than a dozen; it is usually less.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

In 1837, fifteen years after the first white man settled on the site of a future town, thirteen years after the town received the name of Quincy, a number of its pioneer residents, interested in reading, contributed books from their own collections to be used as a circulating library. This was the small beginning from which developed the present library work of Quincy.

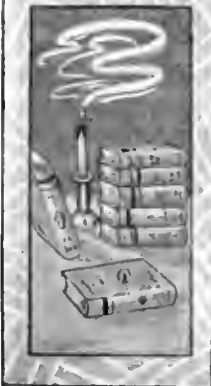
In 1841, these book-lovers held a meeting in the courthouse. Maj. J. H. Holton was called to the chair, and Mr. Lorenzo Bull was chosen secretary. Capt. E. J. Phillips stated the object of the meeting was to organize a permanent library association. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. These were presented and adopted on March 13, 1841. At a meeting, March 20th, over which Capt. E. J. Phillips presided, the following officers were elected: E. J. Phillips, president; Dr. J. N. Ralston, vice president; Lorenzo Bull, secretary; C. M. Woods, treasurer; Andrew Johnson, W. H. Taylor, J. R. Randolph, N. Summers, Joseph Lyman, directors. A charter of incorporation was granted to the Quincy Library Association under the Illinois State Law adopted in 1823. The library was ready for circulation April 18, 1841. It was open every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, and also on Saturday afternoon. There were two classes of membership. The payment of \$25 or a contribution of books valued at \$30 entitled one to a life membership. Stockholders paid \$5 for each share of stock and paid an annual assessment of \$2 a year. Patrons who were not stockholders paid \$3 annually for the privileges of the library. The



5TH INFANTRY ARMORY



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY



Y.M.C.A.

amount derived from subscriptions was increased by receipts from winter courses of lectures given by home talent. A memorable lecture was one on magnetism and telegraphy delivered in 1844 by the Rev. George P. Giddings. At the close of the lecture Mr. Lorenzo Bull and Mr. Andrew Johnson gave a practical demonstration of the workings of the telegraph. The habitation of the library was changed several times. In 1856, it was housed in a brick building on the southwest corner of Maine and Fourth streets. In 1859, it was transferred to the Adam Schmidt Building on Hampshire Street, west of Fifth. Later it was located in the McFadon Building on Fifth Street between Maine and Jersey.

In the great temperance reform movement of 1878 a Red Ribbon Club was organized in Quincy. At a union meeting held in January, 1878, a plan for a public reading room was discussed and action taken thereon. A sufficient sum of money was contributed, a suitable place secured and equipped, and thus a free reading room was opened under the control of the Red Ribbon Club. Prominent citizens aided with liberal subscriptions, but demands for the temperance work were so numerous that the treasury was soon depleted. The public lost interest in supporting a movement controlled entirely by a local club, and failure of the cause seemed imminent. Recognizing these conditions the ladies interested in the undertaking effected a new organization and secured a charter, September 6, 1878. The property of the Red Ribbon Club was transferred to this new association, and a free reading room for Quincy was established. This room was in the building at 613 Maine Street. Miss Carrie Musser was the superintendent in charge. The officers of the free reading room were: Mrs. Sarah B. Denman, president; Mrs. James R. Dayton, first vice president; Mrs. I. O. Woodruff, second vice president; Mrs. G. Follansbee, recording secretary; Mrs. C. H. Morton, treasurer. In March, 1879, the free reading room was removed to the Rogers Building, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Vermont streets.

In May of the same year, the belongings of the Quincy Library were removed to the free reading room, and for the first time a circulating library was open to its subscribers each week-day. Mrs. Luey Keyes Rutherford, a lady of unusual culture, of discriminating literary taste, of marvelous memory, and an accomplished linguist was appointed librarian.

Mrs. Sarah B. Denman, one of the foremost of public spirited women in Quincy, perceiving the necessity for a permanent library endowment, offered to donate \$5,000 toward such a fund, provided other generous persons would contribute \$15,000 additional, thereby creating a fund of \$20,000 for the maintenance of the Quincy Library. The amount was secured. The demands of the more commodious apartment, daily expense, and continued service appropriated the greater part of the income, leaving only a paltry sum for increasing the collection of books. Mr. Charles H. Bull, the president of the

library board, for a number of years presented the association, annually, a donation of \$100 for the purchase of books, which, with gifts of volumes from various friends, afforded the carefully chosen additions to the library shelves.

The change that led to the founding of the present Free Public Library and Reading Room resulted from a proposal by the board of the Quincy Library, acted upon at a meeting of the stockholders in March, 1887. The report of the executive committee consisting of Joseph Lyman, Mrs. James R. Dayton, Lorenzo Bull, and Cicero F. Perry, was presented and adopted. This committee proposed that the Quincy Library and Free Reading Room use their united funds to buy grounds and erect and equip a permanent building for a free public library and reading room, on condition that the city agree by ordinance to appropriate not less than \$5,000 annually toward the maintenance of the combined institutions. The city promptly accepted this proposition as set forth in Ordinance No. 60, approved by James M. Bishop, mayor. It was estimated that the property, including the lot to be bought, would amount to approximately \$25,000. But through the unexpected generosity of leading citizens, the lot on the southwest corner of Fourth and Maine streets was bought at a cost of over \$12,000, and donated for a library building. Other citizens contributed to the building fund, making the value of the property over \$40,000. This property was leased to the City of Quincy for a term of ninety-nine years by the directors of the Quincy Library: James N. Sprigg, George W. Brown, Lorenzo Bull, Cicero F. Perry, Edmund B. Montgomery, Frederick W. Meyer, Robert W. Gardner, Cornelia A. Collins. The corner stone of the present building was laid with imposing ceremonies on May 31, 1888. Pupils of the public and parochial schools marched, accompanied by their teachers and pastors. The principal speakers were Mr. Lorenzo Bull, representing the Quincy Library, and Mrs. James R. Dayton, representing the Free Reading Room, of which she had been president for nine years. The 5,000 volumes belonging to the Quincy Library were transferred to the new library building. The Free Reading Room Association contributed their furniture, books, periodicals, and bequests of money. The library was opened to the public on June 24, 1889. The officers and members of the board of directors were: Charles H. Bull, president; Dr. Joseph Robbins, vice president; Chester A. Babcock, secretary; Herman Heidbreder, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah B. Dayton, Mrs. Anna S. Woods, Miss Louisa M. Robbins, Dr. Michael Rooney, Theodore C. Poling, directors.

As the years went on the library so increased in favor that its permanent support was assured. A transfer to the city of the title to the library property vested in the Quincy Library Association was made in 1908 by Dr. Edmund B. Montgomery and Judge Cicero F. Perry, the only surviving members of the trustees of the association.

The library at the present time, 1918, has on its shelves 40,000 volumes, classified as follows: History, biography, travel, 8,750; sciences, fine and useful arts, 4,700, including a technical library of 1,000 volumes; poetry, drama, and essays, 3,750; philosophy and religion, 1,550; dictionaries, cyclopedias, reference books, 2,000; periodicals and newspapers, 6,700; Government and State publications, 1,500; fiction—adult and juvenile—9,900; foreign languages, 1,150 volumes. The circulation for 1917 was 187,453 volumes. The picture collection, increased by art-loving friends, contains 6,600 mounted prints. The musical department is well supplied with works on the history and theory of music. A good collection of standard and popular music is in constant use.

For the past six years the collection of books on mechanical and industrial arts has occupied a room adjoining the main reading room on the second floor of the building. This arrangement permits to those desirous of information on these subjects the use of these books every day and evening in the week, including Sunday.

When the library building was erected, a children's room was unknown in library structures. While the space is inadequate for a children's room, still an apartment on the main floor is devoted to the shelving and the distributing of juvenile books. The work for this department appealed much to Mrs. James R. Dayton, member of the boards of both the Quincy Library and the Free Reading Room. Miss Cornelia A. Collins, whose mother left a generous gift to the Free Reading Room, emulated in her time the same thoughtfulness, in bequeathing \$500 to the children's department of the Free Public Library.

The most prominent feature of the institution is the large and well selected collection of reference books. The establishment of this department was due mainly to the firm stand taken by Dr. Joseph Robins before any purchase of books was made for the library. This department had also the warm support of Alderman Samuel Harrop, a director from 1890-1898, who, on the last day of his life, left a bequest of \$200 as a fund for the purchase of reference books. Mrs. Anna S. Woods, the only director in continual service since 1877, has been unceasing in her interest and work for this important factor in the educational opportunities of the city.

The first directors were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Arthur Wellington Tyler (1889-1892), a librarian of wide experience, in organizing the library and cataloging its contents; Mr. James W. Gallaher (1892-1894), a well-known newspaper man of extensive reading, succeeded Mr. Tyler; Mr. John Grant Moulton (1894-1898), a graduate of Harvard University, and of the New York Library School, builded on the foundation already laid, enlarging the various departments and establishing methods which are still continued; Miss Elizabeth B. Wales (1898-1902), of the Library School of the University

of Illinois, had much executive ability and originality in technical work; Miss Margaret Ringier, profited by the training of her predecessors, and now successfully continues the work of supplying the numerous needs of the reading public.

The increasing influence of the library is largely due to the interest and efficiency of its presidents: Mr. Charles H. Bull (1887-1905), persistent in carrying out his ideals of a high standard in management; Dr. J. B. Shawgo (1905-1911), zealous in the maintenance of the institution and quick to respond to any emergency. At present the library is prosperous under the judicious care and clear foresight of the president, Mr. Homer M. Swope.

The library derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately seven-tenths of a mill. It is governed by a board of directors of nine members, appointed by the mayor and holding office for three years. The present officers are: Homer M. Swope, president; Dr. L. H. A. Nickerson, vice president; Mrs. Constance E. Ellis, secretary; Mrs. Anna S. Woods, Miss Ella Randall, Rev. John P. Brennan, W. H. McMein, Rev. H. J. Leemhuis, Rolland M. Wagner, directors.

The library staff consists of Miss Margaret Ringier, librarian; Miss Lenore Wall, deputy librarian; Miss Emma J. Christ, Miss May Quinlivan, Miss Katherine Kolker, assistants; Malcolm Eddy, page; A. B. Ordling, janitor.

QUINCY GAS, ELECTRIC AND HEATING COMPANY

The foundation of the system devoted to the administration and development of the public utilities implied in the title to the company above named was laid in the operation of the old Quincy Gas Light & Coke Company of 1853. The items comprising its early history have been recorded, including the introduction of illuminating gas to the people of Quincy. Gov. John Wood was the first president of the old company and Thomas Pratt, superintendent and manager. The latter was soon succeeded by William H. Corley, who held the office until his death in 1875. From that year until 1898 the superintendency was held by A. W. Littleton, and he in turn by H. E. Chubbuck.

The Thomson-Houston Electric Light & Power Company was organized in 1882, with Col. W. W. Berry as president, and continued in business until consolidated with the other lighting plants in Quincy by the McKinley interests in 1898. Besides the plant of the Quincy Gas Light & Coke Company, which was of considerable size, there was the smaller one of the Empire Light & Power Company, which, for three years, had been under the management of W. H. Shannon, the founder and president, and of his son, H. O. Shannon, superintendent and manager.

All of these interests were merged into the Quincy Gas & Elec-

tric Company, which was, in turn purchased (in 1903) by J. T. Lynn and associates of Detroit, with Mr. Lynn as president and H. O. Shannon as manager. They still hold these positions on the board of the Quincy Gas, Electric & Heating Company. Dr. J. H. Rice has also continued as vice president and V. N. Gurney as secretary. Walter W. Perkins, the secretary of 1903, has been displaced by A. L. Wilkinson.

Since the consolidation, numerous extensions and improvements have been made. These include a large concrete coke bin and coal shed, a gas holder of 500,000 feet capacity, and a water gas jet capable of producing a million feet daily. There are now seventy-three miles of street mains, two high-pressure lines running from the works to nearly 12,000 patrons in different districts of the city. Approximately, the number of consumers is thus divided: Gas patrons, 7,200; electric, 3,800; electric power, 284; steam heating, 240. The value of the plant and distributing system is about \$4,000,000.

LOCAL SYSTEMS OF TRANSPORTATION

The local transportation system of Quincy originated in the charter which the Legislature granted to the Horse Railway and Carrying Company in February, 1865, by which that corporation should have the exclusive privilege of operating horse railways in the city for a term of fifty years. The original incorporators were Charles A. Savage, James W. Pitman, Onias C. Skinner, Isaac C. Woodruff, Hiram S. Byington and Nehemiah Bushnell (president). In 1867 the first section of the proposed section was built. It was about a mile and a third in length, extending from Sixth and Maine, out North Fifth Street. In May, 1869, a company was formed consisting of Lorenzo Bull, president; E. K. Stone, superintendent; Charles H. Bull, O. H. Browning and the heirs of Nehemiah Bushnell, as parties in interest. Soon afterward the lines were constructed leading out Maine Street from Sixth to the Fair Grounds, about two miles and a quarter, and north from Maine on Twentieth, one mile (the Highland line). Substantial buildings for the car house and stables were erected on Twentieth and Maine. These lines, with their extensions, were creditably operated for a period of twenty-four years, before their motive power (mules) was replaced by electricity. They are always described, however, as "horse"-power lines.

Electricity came in on New Year's day of 1891, and in 1898 the McKinley Syndicate secured control of the entire system. For a number of years the extensions made by the new owners were continuous and quite extensive. They included the construction of lines on South Fourth and on Broadway and the extension to the Soldiers' Home grounds. The McKinley people also added materially to the extent and quality of the rolling stock, built a car barn at Twentieth and Hampshire, with steam heating plant to supply the office and waiting

room at Twentieth and Maine streets, and increased the operating power of the system by installing a Corliss engine and other machinery. The electric lines as operated in Quincy are well managed both mechanically and financially, and are invaluable public utilities and comfortable conveniences.

CHAPTER XIII

LITERARY, REFORMATORY AND CHARITABLE

THE QUINCY HERALD—THE QUINCY WHIG—QUINCY GERMANIA—THE QUINCY JOURNAL—LABOR PUBLICATIONS—OTHER PUBLICATIONS—QUINCY PRESS CLUB—THE FRIENDS IN COUNCIL—THE ROUND TABLE—THE ATLANTIS CLUB—THE STUDY AND TUESDAY STUDY CLUBS—QUINCY WOMEN'S FORUM—THREE ARTS CLUB—QUINCY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS—WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES—THE CHEERFUL HOME SETTLEMENT—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY AND HENRY P. WALTON—YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—ADAMS COUNTY RED CROSS CHAPTER—HOMES AND HOSPITALS—FIRST ORPHANAGE OF QUINCY—THE WOODLAND HOME—ST. VINCENT HOME FOR THE AGED—ST. MARY'S, THE FIRST HOSPITAL—LINDSAY CHURCH HOME—THE BLESSING HOSPITAL—THE ANNA BROWN HOME—OLD PEOPLE'S HOME (DAS ALTENHEIM)—DETENTION HOME.

Probably no city of its size in Illinois has been the center of a more active and productive intellectual and philanthropic life than Quincy. This has been so shot with the elements of both radicalism and conservatism as to have a wide and strong influence on state and national thought. The Quincy newspapers and the local leaders in the higher activities gave the city an early standing as a forum for debate and agitation of the Mormon and Slavery questions, in which both sides to the controversies might be assured "fair play," if they violated no law themselves. During the period of the Civil war Quincy was a most important strategic point both in the military operations against the Confederacy, as well as in the vigorous fight waged by the press of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Its newspapers were among the pioneers of the West and they have never lost their youthful vitality and persistency either in attack or defense.

The same may be said of Quincy's literary and reformatory clubs, its charitable movements and institutions, chiefly founded, maintained and developed by its high-minded and cultured women. The Friends in Council is the oldest literary and social club of women in the West and the famous Sorosis, of New York, is the only organization of the kind which antedates it in the United States.

THE QUINCY HERALD

The Herald represents the direct successor of the first newspaper to be established in Adams County and one of the pioneer ventures of the kind in the Mississippi Valley. Its original progenitor, the founder of the tribe of newspapers in this section of the state, was the Bounty Land Register, first issued April 17, 1835, to advertise the merits (only) of the 3,500,000 acres of public lands in the state between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers allotted to the soldiers of the War of 1812. This comprehended about three-fifths of the entire tract, and it was decreed by Congress that no land should be sold by the Government lying in the section named until all bounties to the soldiers should be paid. The Bounty Land Register therefore had a large task before it. Its columns were devoted to descriptions of the beauties and practical values of the bounty lands, and it carried all kinds of advertisements, including those noting delinquent land sales in Knox, Fulton and Hancock counties. Later, of course, with more general settlements and the establishment of newspapers in the adjacent counties, the character of the Register became changed and, while its business sphere was contracted, its news and editorial scope was broadened. As the early files of the Register were destroyed by fire, the authority for the date of its first issue rests upon the testimony of Capt. Henry Asbury in his "Reminiscences."

The original publishers of the Bounty Land Register were C. M. Woods and Dunbar Aldrich, who were both practical printers, assisted in the editorial department by Judge Richard Young. At the time it was issued, there were two other newspapers published in Illinois—the Springfield Journal, the first number of which appeared November 10, 1831, and the Galena Gazette, established in 1834.

On November 15, 1836, one week after the election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States, the paper was transferred to John H. Pettit, of Cincinnati, and became the Quincy Argus and Illinois Bounty Land Register. Editor Pettit immediately got busy and declared that in ten years Quincy would be the largest city in the Mississippi Valley with the exception of St. Louis; but, although it did double within the decade, Galena and Dubuque had forged ahead of it, and St. Paul and Minneapolis were just getting into view as straggling villages with rather ridiculous ambitions.

In 1841, after laboring along for nearly five years under the burden of its name, the Quincy Argus and Bounty Land Register was changed in title to simply, The Herald. It was first issued as a daily paper in 1850.

Since The Herald became a daily paper in the middle of the last century, the paper has taken the leadership in the forming of the opinion of the community on the many momentous questions which have come before the country and particularly before the people of Quincy and Adams County. During this time also the ownership has changed many times and with almost every transfer of owner-

ship there came also a change in editorial control. One of the most famous of the editors of The Herald during the early years of its existence as a daily paper was Austin Brooks whose editorial expressions made him and his paper widely quoted throughout the country.

The Quincy Herald Company was incorporated on June 25, 1890, by the three men who previously had been partners in its ownership, George E. Doying of Jacksonville, William H. Hinrichsen of Quincy, and Warren Case of Quincy. Shortly after the forming of the corporation, the stock was sold to Mrs. Ida R. Morris, whose sons, Isaac N. and Joseph R. Morris, were placed in charge of the paper's business and editorial management. The Morris brothers held the stock of the company about a year and on September 23, 1891, the ownership of the company was taken over by Charles L. Miller, Edmund M. Botsford and Hedley J. Eaton, all of Rockford, Illinois. Ever since the purchase of the paper by these three men The Herald has grown steadily in influence, journalistic standards and material equipment. Mr. Miller remained in Quincy but a short time and on his return to Rockford the editorial direction of the paper was taken over by Edmund M. Botsford. Mr. Eaton was the business manager. These two men remained as the active managers of The Herald almost a quarter of a century. Mr. Eaton and Mr. Botsford retired from active participation in the management of the paper several years ago, but Mr. Eaton personally and Mr. Botsford's estate still retain important financial holdings in the corporation. Mr. Botsford died January 8, 1918, after many years of unusual usefulness as a leader in the forming of the opinion of the community.

In 1909 Ray M. Oakley, who had learned the Herald thoroughly by many years of experience in the business office of the company, was admitted as a member of the corporation. In 1914 Charles F. Eichenauer, who likewise had served a thorough apprenticeship in the editorial rooms, also became a stockholder and officer of the company. The present officers of The Quincy Herald Company are: Charles F. Eichenauer, president; Hedley J. Eaton, vice president; Ray M. Oakley, secretary and treasurer. John D. Eaton, who was treasurer of the company for several years and still retains an interest in it, is serving in the army of the United States at the present time. The men active in the management of the paper are Ray M. Oakley, who is the business manager, and Charles F. Eichenauer, who is the managing editor. The present stockholders are Hedley J. Eaton, the E. M. Botsford estate, Mrs. Carolina Botsford, Ray M. Oakley, Charles F. Eichenauer, John D. Eaton, and Mrs. Katherine Botsford Gay.

Two important events in the history of The Herald are the change from a morning to an evening newspaper on June 19, 1893, and moving in 1907 from an old and inadequately equipped office to the present complete home of its own on "Herald Square" on Fifth and Jersey streets, a building unique in architecture which, with its

beautiful lawn, is one of the down town attractions of the city. The equipment includes six of the latest improved typesetting machines and a Goss perfecting press having a capacity for thirty-two pages.

THE QUINCY WHIG

The first number of the Quincy Whig was issued May 5, 1838, with Maj. H. V. Sullivan as proprietor and publisher and N. Bushnell and A. Johnson, two young lawyers, as editors. In the following August, S. M. Bartlett, who had previously edited a paper at Galena, associated himself with Major Sullivan as a partner and sole editor, and thus continued until his death on September 6, 1851, at the age of thirty-eight years. John T. Morton purchased the interest of the deceased partner and editor, and the firm of Morton & Sullivan conducted the paper until 1854, when Henry Young associated himself with Major Sullivan. The first Daily Whig was issued March 22, 1852, as a six-column sheet. On the death of Mr. Young in 1855, V. Y. Ralston assumed the interest of the former, and Morton & Ralston conducted the business until August, 1856, when F. S. Giddings became a copartner, but both he and Mr. Ralston retired in the following year.

In March, 1858, the Quincy Republican, which had been in existence about a year, was absorbed by the Whig, and Morton & Dallam (P. A.), Mr. Dallam formerly proprietor of the Republican, conducted the consolidated newspaper, as the Whig and Republican until the following year. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Dallam withdrew. James J. Langdon was part, or sole proprietor from 1860 to 1868, the evening paper being first issued April 9, 1860. Charles Holt obtained a half interest in June, 1864, and in the spring of 1868 Messrs. Bailhache & Phillips purchased the business and plant, engaging Paul Selby as editor. It came out as a morning paper in October of that year. In May, 1869, the property was transferred to the Quincy Whig Company, Mr. Bailhache continuing as business manager and Mr. Selby as editor, until October of that year. From October, 1869, to June, 1871, Gen. John Tillson was editor-in-chief of the Whig, and from that time until February, 1873, Mr. Selby acted as editor and manager. Porter Smith came into possession during February, 1873, and in the following month the Whig dropped its morning edition and resumed its evening issue. On January 1, 1874, Daniel Wilcox, one of the former publishers of the Milwaukee Sentinel, purchased the Whig and subsequently his two sons, C. A. and David F. Wilcox, were received into partnership. At the death of the senior proprietor May 19, 1878, the latter became owners and publishers. N. O. Perkins had been managing editor since January, 1874.

In July, 1898, Messrs. Wilcox sold to a stock company, Louis F. Schaefer becoming business manager and H. M. McMein, managing editor. In October of that year Robert Ransom and John B. Ellis bought the stock of the company, and in February, 1899, the latter

became sole proprietor. He continued as such until his death in March, 1903. From that time until the sale of the publication to the present owners, the Whig Company, Mrs. Anna M. Ellis, widow of John B., was continuously its president and the publisher of the paper. The editorship of the Whig during most of the time from its purchase in 1899 until the transfer to the present owners in December, 1915, was held by Perry C. Ellis. Mr. Ellis resigned in 1911 to establish the Mississippi Valley Magazine, now the Mississippi Valley Farm News. He was succeeded by William C. Pringle as editor, who held the chair for about two years, when he was succeeded by Arthur M. Brown, who retired about the time the present management assumed ownership. The Whig Company, as now constituted, consists of the following: A. O. Lindsay, president and manager; R. C. Parrish, secretary; E. B. Kuesink, treasurer; Robert Switzer, managing editor.

THE QUINCY GERMANIA

The Quincy Germania, which publishes both a daily and a weekly edition, was established in 1874 as the successor of the Westliche Press and Tribune. Its editor was Dr. G. C. Hoffman and he continued as such until his death January 4, 1888, when he was succeeded by Henry Bornmann who had been his assistant editor. Mr. Bornmann continued as such for many years. In 1895 Fred C. Klene succeeded Henry Ording, Jr., as business manager, and still holds that position.

THE QUINCY JOURNAL

The Quincy Journal was founded September 11, 1883, by Hiram N. Wheeler. In 1889 the owners of the Journal purchased the Quincy News, which was consolidated with the Journal. Mr. Wheeler continued as publisher, editor and owner of the Journal until his death, September 3, 1916. According to his will the Journal was placed in the hands of trustees to manage for their heirs. Mr. Wheeler, the founder of the publication, began his newspaper career in 1871, as correspondent of the Elgin (Ill.) Advocate; in 1871 and 1872 was correspondent of the Chicago Tribune; in 1873, with two others, he purchased the St. Charles (Ill.) Transcript and changed its name to the Northern Grainger and in 1875 to the St. Charles Leader; in 1878 he moved the Leader to Elgin and made it a daily. In 1881 Mr. Wheeler edited the Pekin Times and later in the same year came to Quincy and, with Frank McMaster, bought the Quincy Herald. Later he sold the Herald, and established the Journal in 1883. He was recognized as a fearless newspaper writer, always leaving his impress on the papers he edited.

LABOR PUBLICATIONS

The Journal of Industry, published and edited by Fred P. Taylor since 1885, when he established it, is the veteran in this field.

The Quincy Labor News was founded in 1893. W. H. Hoffman purchased it in November, 1897, and in the following January was incorporated the Hoffman Printing Company.

The Labor Advocate was established a number of years ago by H. C. Distelhorst, and is still owned and managed by the family. Clarence Obrock is its editor.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

A. Otis Arnold issues a number of publications from his printing plant, of which he is sole proprietor. These include the Poultry Keeper, the Record (established in 1897), the Home Instructor and the Illinois Farmer.

Perry C. Ellis publishes and edits the Mississippi Valley Magazine, which he founded in 1911, and the Farm News, now the official medium of the Adams County Farm Improvement Association, which he established in 1915.

The Reliable Poultry Journal was established in March, 1894, and has been continuously published by an incorporated company under that name (the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Company). The officers of the corporation are as follows: Dr. O. H. Crandall, president; F. L. Bradford, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

QUINCY PRESS CLUB

In connection with the local newspapers, note should be made of the formation of the Quincy Press Club in February, 1918. About a score of newspaper men attended and letters of regret were read from several unable to be present, who applied for membership. The organization effected was as follows: J. J. Linton, of the Herald, president; Truman T. Pierson, of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, secretary.

THE FRIENDS IN COUNCIL

Because the founding and the development of the Friends in Council were so natural, the organization took firm root and its name and influence has spread abroad in a remarkable manner. At different periods of its more than fifty years of life and work, fourteen literary and social associations of women in other sections of the United States have become Friends in Council; and the name seems to have become a talisman for congeniality, efficiency and permanency. The Quincy body has a special claim to historical distinction, as in 1878 it occupied a pretty little building in the garden of a resident

of the city (Mrs. Sarah A. Denman), which represented the first club house owned by a women's organization in the United States.

The origin of the Quincy Friends in Council dates from November 16, 1866, when twelve ladies met at the residence of Mrs. Denman on Broadway for the purpose of reading "The History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe," by Lecky. This course of sixteen weeks was followed by the reading and discussion of Lydia M. Child's "Progress of Religious Ideas," and subsequently Plato, Epictetus and other world-famed authors had their weeks of study and absorption. It became evident that the society had vitality, and on February 16, 1869, eighteen of the members met in the Quincy Female Seminary to formally organize under the name, Friends in Council. In the spring, meetings were held in Mr. Denman's office and later in the library of the seminary. Even before the organization had been formally effected, the spirit of tolerance and a liberality of attitude toward diverse opinions, had been naturally developed among the members, and no society ever adopted a name which better expressed this Christian viewpoint. The courses of study, as faithfully followed from year to year, were so broad in their scope that it would be impossible to review them in this sketch. The active membership is limited to thirty-five, and it is always full.

The doors of Friends in Council were three times opened to admit the Angel of Death, during the first decade of its existence. Mrs. Susan Strong Dow passed from earth on New Year's day of 1872. Mrs. Eliza A. Paulin died on March 3, 1876, and Mrs. Louise N. Robbins on the 16th of the same month. The latter had held the office of treasurer of the society for a number of years.

For thirty-seven years the Friends in Council met in their club house in Mrs. Denman's garden. In 1882, four years after taking possession of their pretty home, its donor and the founder of the club passed from the earthly sight of her friends. In May, 1915, the club house, which had to be moved, was placed on the grounds of the Historical Society as a suitable building to be thus honored. The Friends in Council became a regularly incorporated body under the laws of the state on August 26, 1875.

An important event which occurred in 1895 should be recorded. At that time, in accord with the recommendation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Friends in Council adopted as the date of its founding November 16, 1866, instead of 1869, when the society was formally organized. This was held by the Federation in harmony with the methods of reckoning followed by other clubs.

On October 5, 1915, a reunion was held in the dear old club house which had been safely moved to the grounds of the Historical Society, comprising the historic Wood estate. Upon that occasion gifts were made in memory of early members, congratulations from absent ones were read, and in an hour of happy social communion the building was re-dedicated. In the following year, which marked the golden anniversary of the birth of the society, a beautiful bronze tablet, the



SARAH ATWATER DENMAN

gift of absent friends, commemorating the year when the club house was presented to Friends in Council by Sarah Atwater Denman, as well as that in which it was founded, was placed upon the building.

Commencing with 1866, Mrs. Sarah Denman served as president of the Friends in Council for a period of five years; Mrs. C. H. Bull, two years; Mrs. Mary J. Selby, Mrs. Almira Morton, Mrs. Helen Parker, Mrs. Agnes Baldwin and Mrs. Cornelia Marsh, one year each; Mrs. Anna B. McMalean, six years; Miss Mary Burgess, two years; Mrs. J. R. Wallace, one year; Mrs. S. H. Dana, six years; Mrs. Edward J. Parker, three years; Miss Mary Ball, two years; Mrs. J. S. Bacon, two years; Mrs. William McFadow, Miss Julia Deane, Mrs. C. A. Babcock, Mrs. J. W. Emery, Miss Jane Fisk, Mrs. George Janes and Mrs. Rosalind B. Hammitt, one year each; Mrs. Frank Crane, two



FIRST WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE IN AMERICA

years; Mrs. George Cottrell and Mrs. Robert White, one year each; and Mrs. Edward Fawcett, three years.

THE ROUND TABLE

Balzac said that when man had civilized all else, woman would be the last to be civilized by him. On the fifth day of May, 1880, a coterie of women, who were looking forward to high things, as well as the betterment of themselves, and realizing, according to the famous French author, what a heavy responsibility rested upon man, felt that it was time to divide the burden with him. They therefore met in the club room of the Friends in Council, under the direction of Miss Chapin, for many years a faithful teacher in Quincy, and organized the Round Table. The club idea was then in its infancy and to most of the women the work they were called upon to do was quite new.

The original plan was for study and mental culture, rather than

for the development of woman as a practical power behind the great movements which are agitating and directing the world. The earlier years were devoted to the study of history, art and literature; sometimes with a text book as guide. The constitution of the United States and American inventions were taken up; Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" and its sequel, the "Virginians," including the English history of that period and the colonial days of America. The expansion of America, of Greece and the Greeks, was discussed and elaborated; years of delightful travel were taken through the courses offered, and modern literature was proffered in all its phases. While the Round Table is still a literary club, as the years have passed it has assumed to do its share in handling affairs which concern the practical matters of the day, and its committees on music, education, philanthropy and household economies work along their respective lines in connection with the policies of the State Federation. Travelling libraries have been sent to some of the outlying schools that were far distant from the public library.

The membership of the Round Table is limited to thirty-five (actual membership, thirty-three). Of that number Mrs. W. H. Govert is a charter member. The presidents of the club, in succession, have been Mrs. David Wilcox, Mrs. George Wells, Miss Carrie Burgess, Mrs. Seymour Castle, Mrs. W. L. Willis, Mrs. W. H. Govert, Mrs. W. S. Flack, Mrs. Henry Hatch, Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Mrs. James Parkins, Miss Cora Brinton, Miss Jennie McClelland, Mrs. Charles Dimick, Mrs. Marcellus Kirtley, Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Miss Louisa Robbins, Mrs. J. M. Welch, Mrs. J. H. Clark, Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Mrs. W. H. Govert and Mrs. C. A. Cox. The secretaries: Miss Helen Williamson, Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. W. L. Willis, Mrs. W. B. Bowen, Miss Cora Brinton, Miss Jennie Gatchell, Mrs. Helen Turner, Miss Mary Jarrett, Miss Jennie McClelland, Mrs. Charles Dimick, Mrs. James Parkins, Miss Ollie Newland, Mrs. Elmer Champ, Mrs. Carl Knittel, Mrs. C. H. Allard, Mrs. F. M. Pendleton and Mrs. J. L. Thomas. The present meeting place of the Round Table is the third story tower room of the public library.

THE ATLANTIS CLUB

The organization of the Atlantis was the result of a happy thought of the late Mrs. Sarah Denman, of Quincy, who called a meeting at the rooms of the Friends in Council on January 16, 1880. Thirty-three ladies were present to form the Atlantis Club for "mutual improvement." The motto "Do thy work and reinforce thyself" has appeared upon its programme books year after year, and has ever been an unfailling inspiration. The Atlantis presidents have been as follows: Mrs. Charles W. Keyes, Miss Alice Dayton, Mrs. Anna S. Woods, Mrs. Anna L. Parker, Mrs. Susan Tibbetts, Mrs. Carrie S. Castle, Mrs. Aimie E. Guinan, Mrs. E. F. Bradford, Mrs. Leila K. White, Miss Ida C. Stewart, Mrs. L. B. Boswell, Mrs. Anne J. Wood,

Miss Mary E. Stone, Mrs. G. P. Behrensmeyer, Mrs. E. M. Botsford, Mrs. G. A. Wall, Mrs. Myra Wilcox Shawgo. The membership of the club is limited to thirty-five, there generally being a waiting list.

The subjects of study have had a wide range, embracing a course in modern science and especially the discoveries and developments since the early '80s. Then followed physical geography and poetry, topical history, mental physiology, Shakespeare's tragedies, the classic drama, and a year each of George Eliot, Victor Hugo and Robert Browning; a study of government, followed by French art, two years; the Nineteenth Century American Literature; France, two years; Russia, the Orient, English History and Chronicle, Plays of Shakespeare, three years. These courses were followed by six years of English literature, modern European drama and a study of the Old Testament as literature, and the present year's study of Latin America.

THE STUDY CLUB

The Study Club of Quincy was formed about 1891, at the home of Mrs. F. T. Hill on Broadway. That has continuously been the meeting place. The organization has always been a parlor club, with never more than a dozen members, and it has confined its work to the study of history, art and literature. The founder and first president of the club was Mrs. Henry Root, the wife of Mrs. Hill's father. Its second president was Mrs. John M. Glover; its third, Mrs. W. L. Vandeventer; its fourth, Mrs. Aleck Sholl, and its fifth and last, Mrs. F. T. Hill, who is now serving her twenty-first year. The first vice president is Mrs. D. F. (Emma H.) Wilcox; the second vice president, Mrs. A. W. (Helen E.) Turner; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. T. D. (Frances E.) Woodruff. Besides the meetings for study, the club always has two picnics—one indoors, during January or February, and one out-of-doors in June.

THE TUESDAY STUDY CLUB

This organization was effected in 1910, and for six years was known as the Study Club Junior. During that period Mrs. Murphy served as president, Mrs. Sophia T. Sullivan as vice president and Miss Mary L. Shultheis as secretary. In 1916 the name was changed to the Tuesday Study Club. Mrs. Sullivan served as president from 1916 to 1917, with Mrs. A. H. Sohm as vice president and Miss Helen Shultheis as secretary. From 1917 to 1918 Mrs. A. H. Sohm served as president, with Mrs. Frank Alexander as vice president and Mrs. Sullivan as secretary. The membership is limited to twelve. The object of the club is study, as well as general improvement along the practical lines which net the lives of modern women. During the period of its existence the members have devoted their time to

the study of history, art and literature of various countries, including Egypt, Japan, India, France and the United States.

QUINCY WOMEN'S FORUM

A few enthusiastic women met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on April 7, 1916, and appointed Mrs. Anna Jarrett Wood temporary chairman of the organization, after which was discussed the question "Shall we have a women's organization?" A motion to that effect was finally carried unanimously, subsequently the constitution and by-laws of the "Quincy Women's Forum" was adopted and (May 11th) the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Anna Wood; vice president, Miss Julia Sibley; recording secretary, Mrs. Ray Oakley; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Osborn; treasurer, Mrs. Dan Hoover. As stated in its constitution, the primary object of the Forum "shall be the study of public issues." The courses are divided into the departments of civics, legislation, education, social and industrial, and parliamentary law, each department under the direction of a chairman. It was resolved to hold the meetings in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. No changes in the original officers have occurred except in the secretaryships, Mrs. Leffingwell succeeding Miss Osborn as corresponding secretary in 1917, and Mrs. John F. Garner, following Mrs. Oakley as recording secretary in 1918.

THREE ART CLUBS

The youngest organization effected by the women of Quincy is the Three Arts Club, formed in September, 1916. Music, Art and Literature are the subjects embraced in its courses, which are outlined by Dr. W. W. Lauder. The membership of the club is limited to eighteen, and its meetings are held in St. Mary's Academy. Miss Helen Heintz is president of the club; Mrs. Rudolph, vice president; Miss Coletta Jochem, secretary-treasurer.

QUINCY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This society was organized by Rev. S. H. Emery and Thomas Pope, in the rooms of the Young Men's Business Association, on Tuesday evening, October 6, 1896, with sixty members. The officers were as follows: President, Lorenzo Bull; first vice president, James Woodruff; second vice president, E. B. Hamilton; recording secretary, T. M. Rogers; corresponding secretary, S. H. Emery, Jr.; treasurer, Edward C. Wells; auditor, Chauncey H. Castle; librarian, J. G. Moulton; historiographer, W. H. Collins. At the first meeting W. A. Richardson and Joseph W. Emery were appointed a committee to secure a room for the use of the society in the public library building. It was decided to hold the meetings quarterly and fix the dues at \$1 a year and \$10 for a life membership. Later the constitution and by-laws were revised making the life membership \$25.



HOME OF THE QUINCY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

In 1906 the society purchased the old home of Governor Wood on State Street, erected in 1835; afterward adding surrounding ground until now it is an ideal place for such an organization. Handsome memorial tablets have been put in for pioneer citizens to the number of nearly 300, with more to follow. The house is filled with old colonial furniture, among the pieces a spinning wheel made in London by Astor in the eighteenth century; and the desk used by John Quincy Adams when President of the United States.

The visitors' book has names of persons from all over the world, so popular has this historical old mansion become. There are many fine paintings in the building, portraits of prominent citizens long gone to their reward. The membership varies from two to three hundred, made up largely of representative people of the city and county. The house contains many relics of by-gone grandeur and splendor.

The present officers are as follows: President, J. W. Emery; first vice president, Henry Bornmann; second vice president, Miss Louise Maertz; recording secretary, Miss Julia Sibley; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Bull; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Parker; auditor, E. F. Bradford; librarian, Capt. W. H. Gay; historiographer, W. A. Richardson.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

In connection with things historical, even as they relate to Adams County, is the committee appointed by the Illinois Centennial Commission to take charge of the celebration in Quincy and Adams County. In February, 1918, eight sub-committees were appointed, with Judge S. B. Montgomery as general chairman and the following heading the sub-committees: Finance, Maj. James E. Adams; history, William A. Richardson; fraternal organizations and clubs, Truman T. Pierson; churches, Mrs. T. D. Woodruff; schools, John A. Steiner; county organization, Judge Lyman McCarl; fall celebration, William A. Pfeiffer; publicity, William A. Jackson.

The celebration in Adams County commenced on February 12th, Lincoln's birthday. Superintendents Steiner and Gill took the matters of that feature in hand, and every school in the city and county had speakers and exercises appropriate to the occasion. Thus early in the year did every family in Adams County realize that 1918 was the centennial year of Illinois statehood. To the working force represented by the committees named was added a vice president from each of the townships, for the purpose of collecting data and marking places and buildings, identified with the history of Adams County. A general and impressive celebration of the state centennial is planned for the fall of 1918—the constitution dating from August, 1818, and the admission of Illinois into the Union from December.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

This was one of the first local organizations of women to commence a practical work of charity, philanthropy, reform and general helpfulness for the uplift of their own sex. The title of the Union by no means expresses the variety and scope of its activities, as will be evident in the progress of this sketch.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Quincy dates its organization from the year 1877. Meetings for that purpose were held in the homes of Miss Martha Lambert and Mrs. William Govert, but it was at a gathering held at the First Baptist Church June 15, 1877, that the organization was perfected. Officers as follows were elected: President, Mrs. Baumgartner; recording secretary, Mrs. William Govert; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Holton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. H. Tilson. Others prominent in the organization at that time were Mesdames Thompson, Minnie Schultheis, E. Follansbee, Van Dorn, Littlefield and Hamlin, Miss Tillson and many others. On March 3, 1891, the organization purchased from Mrs. Almira Morton property on North Sixth Street for \$5,500. Besides those mentioned are recorded the names of Mrs. Fidelia Lyford and Miss Sarah Thrush among those who were prominent in the canvass for funds with which to purchase the property. During the years that followed the following were leaders in the work: Miss Irene Smith, Mesdames Mary McDavitt, Caroline McDavitt, Anna Woods, James Orr, M. L. Dines, J. H. Brown, Mathew Orr, A. M. Stilley, Fischer, Mary Edwards, Rebecca Vickers, Josie Lummis, Agnes Cormeny and Mattie Duncan.

On the 14th of July, 1914, the old property was sold and the Ella Lewis property, one door north of the postoffice, was purchased for \$8,200. At that time the following trustees were elected: Mesdames J. H. Brown, Rebecca Vickers, M. L. Dines, Mary Edwards and Josie Lummis, Miss Sarah Thrush and F. W. Lyford. At this time Mrs. Josie Lummis is both president of the board of trustees and head of the organization as a whole. Miss Agnes Cormeny is the recording secretary and Mrs. Rebecca Vickers, treasurer. The society has 120 enrolled members.

During the more than forty years of its activity, the Union has accomplishment much varied and practical good. In the earlier period it established the first public reading room in Quincy, which was later merged into the public library. The society also assisted in furnishing the rooms for the first Young Men's Christian Association organized in the city. Hundreds of women and girls have been sheltered in the rooms of the Home, and untold numbers of fallen women have sought comfort and help from the Christian women who compose the membership. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Quincy is the only organization of women in the city who own the building in which they meet and which is the center of their activities. Recorded on the pages of the history of this organization are found many

deeds of kindness, acts of charity, and works for the protection and safe-guarding of the home, of which the world will never know.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

The Associated Charities of Quincy was organized in 1885. William McFadon, an able lawyer of that city and later of Chicago, was its first president. It is a sort of a clearing house of all the charities and philanthropies of Quincy. It seeks, by a thorough system of registration and visitation, to learn of the true condition of all applicants, helping, or causing to be assisted, all worthy ones, discouraging the unworthy and exposing imposters. It has preserved its organization all these years, and has done more to alleviate poverty than any other outdoor charity in Quincy. Its present officers are: Judge Lyman McCarl, president; Rev. George A. Butrick, vice president; Mrs. O. F. Schullian, secretary; Mrs. Frances Lubbe, treasurer; Mrs. Eugenia H. Dudley, friendly visitor. The officers named and the following constitute the board of directors: D. F. Wilcox, George A. Binkert, Ira Calkins, Dean W. Cone, Mayor J. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. A. Stillwell, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Charles M. Gill, Mrs. C. Lawrence Wells, Rev. L. M. Greenman and Charles M. Rosenheim.

THE CHEERFUL HOME SETTLEMENT

The main purpose of the Cheerful Home on Jersey Street, formerly the Wells residence, has always been to afford a pleasant gathering place for boys and girls where they might be instructed and entertained. The general effort, which has extended over more than thirty years of consistent work, has been in the line of prevention—endeavoring, by education and recreation, through the provision of cheerful and comfortable quarters, to keep the minds and bodies of the young fully and healthfully occupied, thus shielding them from temptation and helping them to form good habits. In other words, as stated in the by-laws of the Cheerful Home Association: "To promote right living, thrift and happiness by means of instruction in useful knowledge, industrial training, wholesome recreation and friendly visits."

The management of the Home is composed of a board of directors of nine men, who hold the property, and an executive board of managers (women), who are responsible for all the activities which are carrying out the objects of the association. Miss Mary Bull served as president of the latter for ten years; was followed by Mrs. Lewis Boswell, for two years and by Mrs. John Stillwell (present incumbent) for the five years just past. The head-resident of the Home is Miss Gay Braxton; visiting nurse, Miss Lyla Biddinger; kindergartner, Miss Nellie Graves. They all reside in the building. The physical director, Miss Mary Alexander, lives in Quincy as one of the active workers, but does not reside at the Home. The settlement has no



- 1 ST. ALOYSIUS ORPHANS HOME
- 2 WOODLAND HOME FOR ORPHANS
- 3 CHEERFUL HOME SETTLEMENT AND DAY NURSERY

endowment and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Its departments may be said to include a day nursery, a kindergarten, gymnastics and general athletics, an employment bureau, legal advice, juvenile protective work, visiting nursing and summer work, including the supervision of playgrounds, outings and a vacation school.

The founder of the Cheerful Home was Miss Cornelia A. Collins, who, in 1886, engaged Miss Mary McDowell, of Chicago, to teach normal classes on the kitchen-garden system in the parlors of the Presbyterian Church. Two of these classes were afterward started for young girls, taught by members of the normal classes. In the following year a room on the second floor of a building on North Fourth Street was rented and other branches of work undertaken for boys and girls. Evening work for boys was begun in January, 1888, and other activities were added. The headquarters of the settlement were transferred to South Fifth Street in 1892, where larger gymnasium facilities were available, and in 1901 Lorenzo Bull bought the Wells residence on Jersey Street. He presented the property to the Cheerful Home Association, which was reorganized and incorporated in June of 1901. The other leading events in the development of the enterprise were: The establishment of the kindergarten under Miss Annette Kimball in 1902; the advent of Miss Clara L. Adams, first resident worker and the opening of the gymnasium, built on the rear of the lot by Lorenzo Bull, in 1903; the organization of the Woman's League, in 1906; establishment of the day nursery in 1907, and the title to the Cheerful Home property and the commencement of the visiting nurse's work in 1914.

The presidents of the Woman's Executive Board of the Cheerful Home since its organization have been as follows: Miss Cornelia Collins, 1886-1901; Miss Mary Bull, 1901-10; Mrs. Lewis Baswell, 1911-13; Mrs. John Stillwell, 1913—

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The original body was organized about 1867, with about thirty-five members. The association first occupied handsome quarters in the Wells & McFaddon (Library) block on Sixth Street between Maine and Jersey. Both an audience hall and a reading room were opened, and for years daily prayer meetings and Sunday services were maintained. The members, who at one time numbered 100, also established the Levee Mission Sunday School. Such enterprises for the public good crippled the association financially and within a decade it was so heavily in debt that its work was suspended. In 1876 an unsuccessful effort was made to permanently reorganize, but for many years it had only a nominal existence. About 1892 a more substantial organization was perfected. Soon afterward Jacob Kessler of the North Side Branch of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association visited Quincy and organized a branch in that city, long known as the German Young Men's Christian Association. It would

seem that the branch outgrew the parent trunk, and not long after the organization of the German society the original association disbanded. Henry Fischer was elected president of the German Young Men's Christian Association. H. C. Sprick was the first secretary and held the position for many years. He writes: "We did not incorporate, but simply organized as a German Y. M. C. A. Under the state ruling, however, we could only act and operate as a branch, since the Y. M. C. A. had a real organization at that time, which, to our sorrow, was compelled to disband soon after our organization. We operated as such branch for many years.

"The erection of the building on Ninth and State streets was undertaken during the panic of 1893, and a great deal of anxiety was expressed by those carrying the burden at that time in trying to finance the building. Had the panic not come at that time, no doubt the building might have been erected free from debt; but, as it was, there was an indebtedness of some \$10,000 which had to be carried for many years; in fact, up to the time the new organization was effected and the new building was planned. Then the parties who were carrying the debt for the branch took over the building in lieu of the debt, at quite a sacrifice on their part."

In 1911 the massive and handsome four story and basement brick building at the corner of Fourth and Jersey was completed and no establishment of its kind is better adapted to the uses to which it is dedicated. With site and equipment, the total cost was more than \$103,000. Of late years J. R. Pearce and T. Chester Poling have been presidents of the association. J. A. Hanna, who was general secretary for some time, was replaced by the present incumbent, George B. Cawthorne, in October, 1917. V. G. Musselman is vice president and secretary and F. W. Crane, treasurer. S. N. Gabel is serving as physical director. Approximately 700 young men are taking advantage of the various accommodations, comforts, training and recreations provided by the association. There are fifty-two sleeping rooms in the building, or accommodations for about seventy dormitory members. A large and light reading room, billiard tables, a fine gymnasium with all the modern apparatus, a large swimming pool and practical courses in mechanical drawing, salesmanship, and bookkeeping are all provided, with opportunities for out-of-door recreations, as well as religious instruction—thus meeting the requirements of all temperaments and constitutions.

QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY AND HENRY P. WALTON

The Quincy Humane Society has been doing a good, if quiet and modest work, for many years past. Organized as the Quincy Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in July, 1880, its first officers were: T. M. Rogers, president; J. R. Stewart, secretary; Henry Root, treasurer, and Dr. H. W. Hale, superintendent. On June 20, 1882, the name was changed to the Quincy Humane Society. Anna

E. Brown died on October 28, 1893, and bequeathed about \$15,000 to the society, although the fund did not become available until two years afterward. It was the means by which the work of the organization was greatly enlarged.

The late Henry P. Walton, who was president of the society for over twenty years, was the most notable local force in the movement for the alleviation of the hardships and sufferings of the helpless, whether brute or human. He came of an old, fine New England family, born in Massachusetts himself, first locating at Kentland, Indiana, and becoming a resident of Quincy in 1873. There he lived for more than forty years, a successful merchant, a friend to the suffering; long president both of the Humane Society and the Woodland Cemetery Association; a promoter of the City Beautiful; superintendent of streets for fifteen years, serving the city in that capacity without pay, and all-in-all one of the largest, most tender and disinterested souls interwoven with the higher progress of the community. Mr. Walton's death, on December 27, 1915, brought widespread regret to a broad circle of friends and admirers and a quiet sadness, shot through with bright strands of cheerfulness and thankfulness, that the world had been so long blessed by the ministrations of such a man.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The movement for the organization of the Young Women's Christian Association of Quincy commenced in January, 1905, but it did not take definite shape until the following month. On February 9th a meeting of those interested was held in the Vermont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at which a committee previously appointed to canvass the situation reported that over 400 had pledged themselves to become members of the association and about \$1,000 had been actually contributed. The officers finally elected were: Mrs. Nelson Funk, president; Miss Ida Stewart, vice president; Mrs. C. A. Osborn, secretary; Mrs. J. Y. Lewis, treasurer. Mrs. Funk served as president from 1905 to 1907; Miss Stewart, 1907-1910; Mrs. Russel Barr, 1910-11; Mrs. Seymour Castle, 1911-13; Mrs. George Wilson, 1913-16; Miss Ida Stewart, 1916-18. The secretaries who have served the association are as follows: Miss Mary Parker, 1905-06; Miss Frances Mills, 1906-08; Miss Grace Channon, acting, 1908-09; Miss Ruth Wheeler, 1909-12; Miss Grace Channon, 1912-15; Miss Mary B. Hyde, 1915-18.

The association has always rented quarters either in the Newcomb Building, the Williamson Building, or at the present location, all of which have been near the corner of Fourth and Maine streets. The present membership is 893, the largest in the history of the association.

When times are more propitious than the present, it is anticipated that the Young Women's Christian Association of Quincy will commence the erection of a suitable home of its own. As it is, its religious, educational, social and physical departments are busy. A

cafeteria is also maintained which serves a noon meal to both men and women.

Present officers of the Young Women's Christian Association of Quincy: Miss Ida C. Stewart, president; Mrs. J. W. Wall, first vice president; Mrs. Al Ellis, second vice president; Mrs. Susan Hill, secretary; Mrs. J. M. Wiuter, treasurer; Miss Helen Osborn, corresponding secretary.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Quincy body, known as the Polly Sumner Chapter, was organized January 14, 1910, with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. A. N. Turner; vice president, Mrs. E. F. Bradford; secretary, Mrs. S. L. Justice; treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Eldred; registrar, Miss Julia Sibley. As is generally known, the Daughters of the American Revolution is strictly a patriotic society and its work is to instil into the minds of the young, bravery, loyalty and the love of liberty. Its members are therefore educated to accomplish that great work in molding the sentiment of the future. Some line of study is taken up each year, covering such subjects as Revolutionary Times, Colonial Days, History of Illinois, Quincy and Vicinity. Last year (1917) the History of Adams County was under consideration; also the life of John Quincy Adams and other subjects leading to the State Centennial of 1918. In that connection the chapter presented to the county courthouse a large portrait of the President who has been so signally and completely honored in this section of the state. Flag cards and slips containing flag lore were also distributed among the schools and other public buildings of the city, and this feature of patriotic propaganda was later extended through the county. The Daughters have been in the thick of all special war work, such as the raising of funds for the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association and Liberty Loans.

ADAMS COUNTY RED CROSS CHAPTER

In April, 1917, through the efforts of Dr. C. A. Wells, of Quincy, steps were taken to form a Red Cross chapter in Quincy, application to obtain a charter for the same being made to the Red Cross Headquarters at Washington. The charter was received on the 30th of the month, a board of directors was chosen, who, in turn elected the following officers: D. L. Musselman, chairman; Joseph J. Freiburg, first vice president; Dr. C. A. Wells, second vice president; H. C. Sprick, treasurer; Mrs. Edward Fawcett, secretary. The executive committee appointed by the chairman consisted of the following: Mrs. E. J. Parker, chairman of the surgical dressings committee; John Korn, chairman of the civilian relief committee; Doctor Wells, chairman of the first aid committee, together with the secretary, treasurer and chairman of the chapter. Mrs. Fawcett was chairman

of the membership committee as well as secretary, Mrs. O. G. Mull, later being appointed to the chairmanship of the committee, as Mrs. Fawcett found her combined duties too heavy. By the first of March, 1918, the membership of the Adams County Red Cross Chapter, through splendid "drives," had reached 12,809, over 20 per cent of the entire population of the county. The Chamber of Commerce kindly granted the use of the entire third floor of their building, free of rent, to the Red Cross, besides giving them an office on the ground floor.

The workshop has been open three days each week with an average daily attendance of fifty people. The committees having in charge surgical dressings, hospital supplies, knitting, general supplies, canteen and publicity work, and the canvass for junior membership, have made marked progress. In February, 1918, a meeting of the chapter was held and its activities, by change of name, were made legally to include the county instead of Quincy alone. The main chapter is located at Quincy and its twenty-six branches spread over the different townships. In addition, Quincy has a colored auxiliary which is doing efficient work.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS

Quincy's good heart and the practical helpful bent of her charities are forcibly seen in the numerous homes and hospitals which have been established. Some have been founded to provide a haven for men and women in their old age; others for the protection of young men and women, coming as strangers to the city, without domestic anchorages; and still others shelter those who have sinned against society and themselves. The generosity of private individuals gave birth to some; religious organizations established many, and all are the outcome of the Christianity which acts as well as preaches the Word.

FIRST ORPHANAGE OF QUINCY

First in the list, chronologically considered, is St. Aloysius Orphan Home, at Twentieth and Vine streets, established by the German Catholics in 1852, as a direct result of the ravages of the cholera which had bereft so many children of the community of either father or mother, or both parents. Although the Sisters of Notre Dame had active charge of the orphanage, as it was the only institution of the kind at the time of its establishment, no sectarian lines were drawn during the earlier years of its existence. The building now occupied was constructed in 1865, additions and interior improvements having been since made.

THE WOODLAND HOME

In the meantime the ladies of the First Congregational Church of Quincy had started a movement looking toward the founding of a

home for orphans, destitute widows, and friendless children which should be more specifically supported by the Protestants of the city. In January, 1853, they organized a society under the name of the Ladies Union Benevolent Society. That organization gave the impetus to the establishment of the Woodland Home for Orphans and Friendless. The original board of managers consisted of one member chosen from each church in the city which contributed to the cause. Two years later, the following citizens contributed \$100 each, and five acres south of the city was purchased as a site for the Shelter: Frederick Collins, Joel Rice, Samuel Holmes, O. H. Browning, Newton Flagg, Charles A. Savage, William Caldwell, John Wheeler, Hiram Rodgers, Nathaniel Pease, John Blatchford, Elijah Gove, John W. McFadon, John Wood and Willard Keyes.

On February 14, 1855, the Woodland Home for Orphans and Friendless was incorporated by special act of the State Legislature, and the fifteen gentlemen named were appointed trustees for life, with the power of filling vacancies. This self-perpetuating board of trustees has for many years appointed an executive committee of women, who have managed the domestic affairs of the institution. The first body of that nature comprised Mrs. J. T. Holmes, first directress; Mrs. F. Collins, second directress; Mrs. C. H. Church, secretary.

For a few years the children cared for by this charity were boarded in families. Then a house was rented on Tenth Street between Maine and Jersey. In 1867 the property on the northwest corner of Fifth and Washington was purchased and occupied until May, 1893. In the month and year named the Woodland Home was installed at Twenty-seventh and Maine streets, the land and buildings which represented it costing about \$17,000. The institution has received gifts and bequests from time to time, the income from which go far toward meeting the operating expenses of the Home. Homeless children are received and cared for until they may be placed in worthy families. Children of worthy working mothers are also received as boarders, and often widowers place their motherless ones at Woodland Home, knowing that they will there receive faithful and affectionate care.

The present board of trustees of the Home is as follows: O. B. Gordon, president; W. A. Richardson, vice president; George Wells, treasurer; E. K. Stone, secretary.

Woman's Executive Committee: Mrs. J. W. Gardner, president; Mrs. Harry Bray, first president; Mrs. Thomas A. Brown, second vice president; Mrs. E. K. Stone, treasurer; Mrs. W. Emery Lancaster, recording secretary; Mrs. Dean Richardson, corresponding secretary.

ST. VINCENT HOME FOR THE AGED

On the 4th of April, 1885, the Catholic order of Sisters known as Poor Handmaids of Our Lord sent a little band from the mother house in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to establish a home for the aged at Quincy. At first they took up their residence in the old Cox home-

stead at Tenth and Sycamore streets. A year before, at the suggestion of Rev. Joseph Still, then pastor of St. John's Church, the Sisters had purchased a plot of ground north of the city and built as an addition to the old Cox homestead a three-story structure 42 by 60 feet. Into that unpretentious home came the first of the Poor Handmaids of Our Lord to care for their charges, three aged persons. Four years later they were caring for forty-three, and more Sisters were sent to continue the good work. A third story was added to the home building, and in 1897 another building and a chapel were erected. The latter is on the second floor of the east wing. For the past twenty years the improvements, both without and within, have been almost continuous, an important addition being made to the north side of the main building in 1911. Nearly 160 inmates are now (spring of 1918) being accommodated.

Perhaps the most elaborate celebration which ever occurred within the walls of St. Vincent Home was that which marked the silver jubilee of its founding. It extended over two days, April 4-5, 1910. At 10 o'clock A. M. of the first day a solemn mass was celebrated by Rev. Joseph Postner, rector of St. John's Church, with a German sermon by Rev. A. Zurbonsen, rector of St. Mary's, and one in English by Rev. Edward Lamey, of St. Francis College. Eleven priests were present at these ceremonies. During the afternoon, hundreds of callers were received, who were desirous of extending their greetings to the Sisters. On the next day (April 5th), at 10 o'clock, a solemn requiem mass was said for the repose of the souls of deceased Sisters, members and benefactors of the Home, and during the evening the house was again thrown open to callers. In the evening a jubilee entertainment was rendered at St. Francis College Hall by the St. John's Dramatic Club, with presentation of the jubilee gifts; the latter included over \$2,000 which represented collections made by the St. Vincent Home Jubilee Committee.

Another noteworthy occasion was the dedication, or blessing, of the beautiful statue of St. Vincent de Paul at Calvary Cemetery, on July 19, 1916, that being the feast day of the Home's patron saint. Services were first held in the chapel, after which the Sisters and inmates were conveyed to the cemetery in autos, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. J. Driscoll, of St. Peter's Church, and the statue blessed by the Very Rev. Dean H. Degenhardt, pastor of St. Boniface Church, also of Quincy.

The first chaplain of St. Vincent Home was Rev. Henry Frohboese, who, having retired from the active ministry, lived in the neighborhood. After his death Rev. Joseph Still, pastor of St. John's Church, ministered to the Home until a successor could be appointed. From 1890 to 1895 Rev. Joseph Lochner exercised these duties. After his appointment to St. Mary's, the Franciscans had charge of the institution until January, 1906. At that time Father F. X. Sturm was appointed assistant at St. John's and, as such, assisted Father Still in the work at the Home. In November, 1896, Rev. August Gorris

became his assistant and in 1899 the latter was succeeded by Father F. J. Stengel. Rev. Joseph Still died in 1907, when Rev. Joseph Postner succeeded him, with Rev. August Hohl as his assistant. Father Hohl assumed charge in 1915; was soon succeeded by Rev. Joseph A. Reis and by the present incumbent, Rev. Bernard Zehnle, O. F. M., in December, 1917.

The Home was opened in charge of Sister M. Eulogia, who was succeeded by Sisters Eudoxia, Ansberta and Faconda, Sister M. Romana and Sister M. Elizabeth. Sister M. Romana served from September, 1898, to September, 1912, when she was called away to another mission, her responsibilities being then assumed by Sister M. Elizabeth, who is still in charge.

ST. MARY'S, THE FIRST HOSPITAL

The first hospital to be erected in Quincy was St. Mary's, on Broadway between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Through the efforts of the



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

late Rev. Father Ferdinand, O. S. F., and the Rev. Father Schaefermeyer, a few Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, under the direction of Sister Eusebia, came to Quincy in May, 1866, for the purpose of establishing a hospital. They worked to such advantage that the corner-stone of St. Mary's was laid March 23, 1867, in the presence of the mayor, aldermen, county officials and an imposing gathering of unofficial spectators. When the hospital was ready for occupancy in October, it had cost \$16,000 and would accommodate fifty patients. The first inmates were seven patients whom the Sisters had been caring for in a room of St. Boniface school building. Ten years from that time demands had so increased that it was necessary to erect an addition to the original hospital which cost \$20,000 and doubled its capacity. In 1900 a second large addition was built at a cost of

\$40,000, so that the completed structure covers an area represented by a frontage of 212 feet and a depth of 68 feet. St. Mary's Hospital is open to all, irrespective of creed, color or race.

LINDSAY CHURCH HOME

The Lindsay Church Home, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Vermont streets, was specifically founded in 1863 for the benefit of poor persons belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church of Quincy. By the provisions of her will, dated November 14th of that year, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay bequeathed her real estate at the locality named, with personal property, to Dr. Edward G. Castle, Seth C. Sherman and Peter Grant, for the purpose of founding the institution under that name. The Lindsay Church Home was incorporated in November, 1874, by Doctor Castle, Messrs. Grant and Sherman, Henry Asbury, Henry A. Williamson and Edward J. Parker. While its means have been somewhat limited, the Home has accomplished good results.

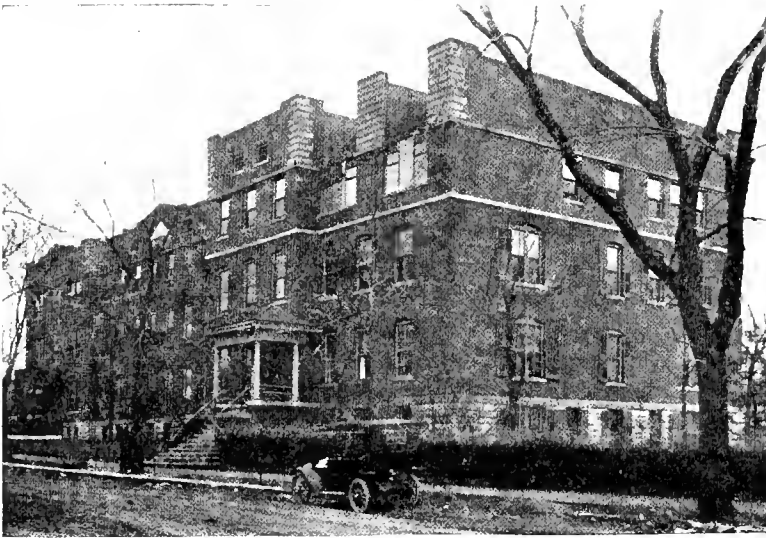
THE BLESSING HOSPITAL

The Blessing Hospital, located at Tenth and Spring streets, developed from the work of the Charitable Aid and Hospital Association, and it has retained the prime idea of its foundation, which is to first consider the needs of those who cannot afford to pay for hospital accommodation. The result is that it has always cared for an unusually large number of free, or charity patients.

The history of the hospital commences, with a public meeting held in the courthouse on December 1, 1869, on which occasion a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions and other relief for the poor, especially during the approaching winter. The gentlemen named were E. K. Stone, Henry Allen, C. M. Pomeroy, H. S. Osborn, William Morris, M. B. Finlay, F. S. Giddings, Daniel Stahl and William B. Bull. This committee was known as the Relief Association, and succeeded in raising over \$5,000 in money and supplies from nearly 400 donors. During the winter, relief was extended to some 350 families of Quincy; the second winter's work was equally commendable, and in the winter of 1871-72 the benevolent ladies of the city formed themselves into an association for the purpose of assuming the responsibilities of the former Relief Association. Finally, in the fall of 1873, the two bodies combined and were incorporated, under the state laws, as the Charitable Aid and Hospital Association, which had for its objects both the relief of the poor and the founding of a hospital for those of the humbler and poorer classes.

The years 1874 and 1875 found the newly incorporated association supporting the paupers of the Township of Quincy, the number averaging more than 300 monthly. While it thus met the physical necessities of the poor, it also endeavored to tone the moral fiber of those who received its charities, and turned its special attention to bettering the opportunities of the children.

After the expiration of the association's contract to relieve the city's poor had expired, its attention was given more particularly to the hospital feature. St. Mary's was then the only institution of the kind in Quincy. But the association pushed this enterprise so vigorously that in May, 1875, the original Blessing Hospital was ready for occupancy. The building and furnishings cost \$12,000, which was all covered by paid-in subscriptions. In April, 1878, the hospital was turned over to a board of ten women managers, who were selected from an executive committee of thirty-five ladies. The first officers, under that arrangement, were as follows: Mrs. Sarah Denman, president; Mrs. William Marsh, vice president; Mrs. Anna McMahan, recording secretary; Miss Luey Bagby, corresponding secretary; Miss



THE BLESSING HOSPITAL

E. B. Bull, treasurer. As authoritatively announced when placed on that enduring basis: "The association receives all alike to its open arms of charity, regardless of race, creed or color, if there is any hope of their being benefited and provided they have no contagious disease which will endanger the other patients, and is free to all who are unable to pay and need its services; but is a hospital for the sick, and not an asylum for the aged and infirm."

In 1895 was made the large three-story addition to the west of the old hospital, about doubling the original capacity. In 1903 the institution has so expanded that it was found necessary not only to further increase the accommodations for patients but to erect a home for nurses. In furtherance of these ends additional land was purchased to the east, the original two-story building was raised, and a massive three story structure, with detached steam heating plant and laundry, was erected on the enlarged site. The new building was complete in every modern requirement—electric lighting, elevators,

telephone system, etc. The total cost of these improvements was more than \$30,000. Blessing Hospital has a small endowment, of about \$20,000, which originated in Mrs. Denman's bequest of \$1,000 made in March, 1883.

The Training School for Nurses, the graduates of which are drawn upon for the nursing staff of the hospital, was established in 1891.

The names of many of the most prominent men and women of Quincy are identified with the founding and growth of Blessing Hospital. Among them none stand forth with greater luster than those of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Denman and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Parker.

THE ANNA BROWN HOME

The Anna Brown Home for the Aged, northwest corner of Fifth and Maple, is quite non-sectarian, and stands for the generosity and philanthropy of Mrs. Anna E. Brown, widow of Charles Brown. They both came to Quincy in 1834, Mr. Brown starting the first bakery in the city. He died in 1868 and his widow survived him twenty-five years. In her will she devised the old family residence, with an endowment of interest-bearing securities worth \$55,000, for the founding and maintenance of a Home for the Aged. It was opened in January, 1898, under the name by which it has continuously been known. Great care is exercised in passing upon the applications for admission to the Anna Brown Home, an entrance fee of \$300 being required. The result is that the institution has always stood high in character and financial stability. Among the number of its inmates are the venerable Daniel C. Wood, eldest son of Governor John Wood, and himself in his ninetieth year.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME (DAS ALTENHEIM)

The Old People's Home (Das Altenheim) of the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, located on Washington Street, was founded by that denomination in May, 1890. The original building was donated by Charles Pfeiffer, of Quincy, three extensions having been made to it. Mr. Pfeiffer was its first superintendent and was succeeded by his wife. Rev. William Schultz is at present in charge.

DETENTION HOME

At the December meeting, 1909, of the board of supervisors of Adams County a special committee consisting of John Schauf, J. R. Albright and H. F. Scarborough was appointed to meet with the Woman's League in regard to detention rooms for wayward boys and girls and at the following March meeting, 1910, the committee reported favorably, and thereupon Supervisor Scarborough offered the following resolution:

“Whereas, the report of the special committee heretofore appointed

by this Board to secure suitable detention rooms for wayward boys and girls, recommended the establishing of such rooms; and

“Whereas, a proposition has been submitted by George F. Miller to lease to this County the house known as 428 Vermont Street, for a term of three years at an annual rental of Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars (\$420.00), per year, payable quarterly; and in which proposition he further agrees to put said premises in firstclass condition, putting in the latest equipped steam plant, electric light in all rooms, bath, toilet, on both floors, and cover the windows of the second floor which would be required as detention rooms with heavy screen, to the satisfaction of the Board; and

“Whereas, Miss Mabel Featheringill, Overseer of the Poor, proposes that, with her mother, she would remove the office of the Overseer of the Poor to the above location, and serve as matron of the proposed detention rooms without additional cost to the county; the only compensation she would ask, being for the board of delinquents at the rate of Forty Cents (40c) per day, and for the washing that may be required, at the same rate paid for the washing of County prisoners. Steam heat, water and electric light to be furnished by the County; and

“Whereas, the above proposition meets with the approval of the committee of the Woman’s League, Probation Officer Smith and the County Judge, therefore be it

“Resolved, that a committee of two be appointed by the Chairman of this Board to enter into contract with George F. Miller and Miss Mabel Featheringill in such behalf and to proceed with the establishing of such detention rooms and that said committee be empowered to secure furnishings for three rooms, at a cost not to exceed fifty dollars.”

Said resolution was adopted. And thereupon a committee appointed entered into a lease beginning April 1, 1911, with George F. Miller, owner of the residence located at 428 Vermont Street, which building was used as detention home until April 1, 1918, when the Detention Home moved to the present location at 527 Broadway. The latter is the commodious former home of H. F. J. Ricker, cashier of the Ricker National Bank, having been purchased by the county for \$12,500 and fitted up as a Detention Home. It will accommodate from fifteen to twenty children.

The Detention Home is conducted in no way as a jail but more as a residence where children are placed until the day of trial and thereafter until a permanent home can be secured for them. At the present time Mrs. Carl Hofmeister is the matron of the home and she is paid 50 cents a day for taking care of the children. The children are sent to the public schools, that is, such of the children as are of school age. It is the intention of the management to make it as home-like as possible. Since the home was established over 850 children have been accommodated in it, which is over an average of 120 a year. Juvenile offenders in Adams County are no longer incarcerated in the

city prison or the county jail, but all are placed in the Detention Home. The children learn to like it and when they return to Quincy on a visit many of them go back to the home to see "Mother Hofmeister" as she is familiarly called. Much of the credit of the success of the home is due to Judge McCarl, Mrs. Hofmeister, the matron, and Thomas Nolan, the probation officer, who has investigated over 7,000 cases since his appointment to that position.

CHAPTER XIV

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

FIRST UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—VERMONT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL—CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH—ST. BONIFACE AND ST. PETER'S CHURCHES—ST. JOHN'S PARISH AND CATHEDRAL—EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SECOND CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH—KENTUCKY STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH—THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES—ST. JACOBI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—CONGREGATION K. K. BNAI SHOLEM—ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS PARISH—ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE — FATHER ANSELM — THE COLORED CHURCHES — ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—BETHEL GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH—ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST—LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH—ST. ROSE OF LIMA CHURCH—GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CHURCH FEDERATION—SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES —THE MASONS OF QUINCY—SCOTTISH RITE MASONRY IN QUINCY —BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE—OTHER HIGH MASONIC BODIES—THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS —THE ROYAL ARCANUM COUNCIL—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—THE EAGLES AND OTHER SOCIETIES—THE WESTERN CATHOLIC UNION—QUINCY TURN VEREIN—QUINCY COUNTRY CLUB.

The religious sentiment and work so evident in Quincy, as centered in a score of churches, are incalculable forces in the uplift of the community and the maintenance of its character as a moral place, safe in which to live, whether considered from the standpoint of democracy or a stable family life. Well supported churches and societies, of a benevolent, social and industrial character, not only satisfy a deep and natural longing for cooperation in the movements which build for the higher things of life, but have a vital influence on the material development of a city. They expand the natures of those who have cast their lot in the community and make it a desirable place in which to live and rear the young into helpful men and women, each with a definite mission in life, however humble. Quincy has been remarkably fortunate in these matters.

FIRST UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Congregationalists were the first of the denominations to be represented by a minister of the gospel at Quincy. The efforts of Rev. Jabez Porter in 1828-29, who conducted the first religious services and organized the first Sunday (as well as day) school in the log courthouse, have already been described. Coming to Quincy as an invalid, his local career of usefulness was short indeed, as he died in 1829 and his remains were buried in Jefferson Square.

In November, 1830, Rev. Asa Turner, of Templeton, Massachusetts, came to Quincy as a representative of the American Home Missionary Society, and on Saturday afternoon, of the following December 4th, the fifteen men and women mentioned below met in the log house of Peter Felt and organized a Presbyterian Church: Amos and Adelia Bancroft, Rufus and Nancy Brown, Peter and Mary Felt, Henry H. and Lucy K. Snow, Levi and Anna Wells, Maria Robbins, Margaret Rose, Martha Turner, Daniel Henderson and Hans Patten. Speaking of the name then adopted, Mr. Turner said years afterward: "We knew no better." On the 10th of October, 1833, the members unanimously voted to be known as the First Congregational Church.

During the first year, the society worshipped in Rufus Brown's log home, in the little courthouse and a rented room over Levi Wells' residence, southwest corner of Maine and Fifth streets. Soon afterward they built a small chapel on Fourth Street between Maine and Jersey, with something like a cow-bell suspended on two poles at its rear and operated by a rope which entered the house through a hole in the wall. This crude meeting house, known as the Lord's Barn, was occupied by the First Congregational Church until 1838, or a period of over seven years. The society also came to own a camp ground of ten acres, on which were held frequent protracted meetings, which, with Mr. Turner's indoor ministrations, resulted in a church membership of over 170. In April, 1840, he was succeeded in the Congregational charge by Rev. Horatio Foote, there being an evident hiatus of more than a year between the two ministries.

The continued increase of membership and the expansion of church requirements made a larger house of worship necessary, and in March, 1842, one was dedicated at the corner of Fifth and Jersey.

On the 8th of June, 1847, the congregation was divided, a portion of it, with Mr. Foote, withdrawing, organizing the Center Congregational Church and erecting a house of worship at the corner of Jersey and Fourth streets. The First Congregational continued its organization under Rev. Rollin Mears, at the meeting house on Fifth and Jersey, until 1852; Rev. J. D. Potter served in 1852-53 and Rev. S. Hopkins Emery in 1855-69. Mr. Foote continued to occupy the pulpit of the Center Congregational Church until 1861; Rev. Norman A. Millard from 1862 to 1864; Rev. Levi F. Waldo in 1866-68 and Rev. Samuel R. Dimmock in 1868-69. In fact, the score of years

covering the period of the activities of the two organizations proved that a reunion was greatly to be desired.

This desideratum was realized on March 6, 1869, under the name of the First Union Congregational Church. It was then decided to sell both the old buildings, and erect a commodious house of worship at Maine and Twelfth streets, in a convenient residence district. This was accomplished in 1873-74 at a cost, including site, of \$93,000. The chapel was first occupied in January, 1873, and the main edifice in October of the following year. Since the reunion the pastors of the church have been: Rev. Samuel R. Dimmock, 1869-71; Rev. Lysander Dickerman, 1872-74; Rev. Edward Anderson, 1874-81; Rev. Frederick A. Thayer, 1882-83; Rev. Samuel H. Dana, 1883-1903; Rev. James R. Smith, 1903-15; Rev. George A. Buttrick since 1915. The present membership of the First Union Congregational Church is about 400 and its Sunday school is in proportion. Of the latter, George B. Cawthorne, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association is superintendent.

THE VERMONT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

As early as 1831 the Methodists organized a class in Quincy and came under the ministry of Rev. Speneer W. Hunter, who had been appointed to the Atlas circuit during the preceding fall. Quincy was made a circuit in the fall of 1832, and Rev. David B. Carter sent to take charge of it. In 1834 Rev. James Hadley came to the town and preached once in two or three weeks, the old log courthouse being usually occupied by his class. The town was made a mission station in 1835 and Rev. Peter R. Borin placed in charge.

The courthouse was burned December 9, 1835, and services were then held in a log cabin on Jersey Street near Fifth. The society then began the erection of the church building afterward known as the Old Fort, located on Vermont Street opposite the present courthouse. It was a solid brick structure 50 feet square, and was dedicated on Christmas day of 1836. That meeting house was sold in the summer of 1865, and the old Kendall Hall, corner of Maine and Sixth, was used by the Methodists until destroyed by fire in June, 1867. Services were then held at the old college, now Jefferson School. The society first appeared in the minutes as Vermont Street in 1855, under the pastorate of Rev. William S. Prentice. During the succeeding decade Revs. Reuben Andrus, Vincent Ridgely, Timothy B. Taylor, James Leaton, Alexander Semple and William Stevenson were in charge.

It does not appear that the society bought the lot on Vermont Street until 1865. In that year the old Methodist Protestant Church, which stood on Broadway near Sixth, was moved to the new site, was enlarged and remodeled, and dedicated in November, 1867. That structure was sold in 1875 and while the new building was in course of erection the society worshipped in the old Westminster Presby-

terian Church on Hampshire Street. The lower room was dedicated on the first Sunday in 1877, and the entire building rededicated in November, 1888. The edifice then occupied, which was imposing and convenient, cost over \$65,000.

Since the pastorate of Rev. Reuben Andrus in 1865 (second term) the Vermont Street Methodist Episcopal Church has had about thirty ministers, and (now in charge of Rev. F. A. McCarty) has grown steadily and substantially into one of the largest and most influential religious bodies of Quincy.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH

Since January, 1917, the old First Baptist and the Vermont Street Baptist societies have been consolidated into one church under the name given above. The pastor of the united body, known as the Central Baptist Church, is Rev. W. O. Shank, and he ministers to a membership of about 800. The parent organization was formed July 4, 1835, at a gathering of which Ebenezer Turner was chairman and J. T. Osgood, secretary; the First Baptist Church thus formed comprised eight members. For a time meetings were held in the old Safford Schoolhouse at Fifth and Jersey streets; in 1836 the society entered the Salem Association and in the following year bought a lot on Fourth Street, between Hampshire and Vermont. Thereon a small frame building was erected, and in March, 1838, Rev. Ezra Fisher became a settled pastor. In April, 1856, thirty-eight members of the First withdrew and formed the Vermont Street Baptist Church. In the spring of 1869 the original society bought the Congregational Church, corner of Fourth and Jersey, as the two societies of Congregationalists, which had long been separated, had reunited.

In May, 1856, the new Vermont Street Baptist Church elected its first board of permanent officers, with Rev. Horace Worden as moderator. Rev. Joseph R. Manton was the first pastor of the church, under whom the house of worship at Seventh and Vermont was dedicated in October, 1857. It cost about \$35,000. The parsonage was built in 1868. The society expanded so rapidly that it established two missions—Spruce Street Chapel, at Fifth and Spruce streets, in 1869, and Immanuel, at Twenty-second and Cedar streets, in 1896.

Following Mr. Manton, the successive pastors of Vermont Street Baptist Church were Rev. A. M. Hopper, H. M. Galleher, Frank Remington, Thomas Goodspeed, F. D. Rickerson, J. D. English, Leo M. Woodruff, W. A. Stanton, R. M. Harrison, W. S. Pearce, E. A. Ince, Ransom Harvey, J. W. Cramer, Edward Simpson, Abraham LeGrand and W. O. Shank. The present incumbent, pastor of the Central Baptist Church since its formation in 1917, administered to the Vermont Street society during the last decade of its existence as a separate organization.

ST. BONIFACE CHURCH

The present Roman Cath. Church by that name was the first organization of that denomination to have a resident priest in Quincy. Arriving in the town in August, 1837, Father A. F. Brookwette first conducted services in the second story of a frame building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street, but in the following year he erected a frame building on Seventh Street between York and Kentucky, adjoining the site for a church donated by John Ward. This structure served as a church, school and priest's residence. As the location was found not to be very desirable, the congregation bought the lot on the northwest corner of Seventh and Maine streets on which the present church building stands. In 1839-40 a new brick house of worship was erected, and a few years afterward, on account of the large influx of German settlers it became evident that even larger religious accommodations were necessary. As a consequence the present St. Boniface, 100 by 64 feet in dimensions, was built in 1846-47.

The donations made for the construction of that pioneer church edifice consisted for the greater part of labor and material; cash was very scarce in those days and it is said that only \$1,240 covered that item of the contributions. When the building was completed, there remained on it a debt of only \$1,500. As the structure still stands without apparent diminution as to its stability, it is safe to say that both labor and material were first-class.

Rev. Joseph Kuenster came to Quincy in 1850, and during the seven years of his busy and productive administration the steeple of the church was built, the chime of bells hung, the church organ installed and the parochial schoolhouse erected west of the church. Father Kuenster died in Quincy September 15, 1857, and was buried in St. Boniface cemetery. Rev. Herman Schaefermeyer, who assumed the pastorate in 1858, accomplished much in the way of beautifying the interior of the church. He became vicar general of the diocese in 1860, discontinued the pastorate of St. Boniface in 1872 for the purpose of entering the order of Franciscan Fathers and died in the Quincy convent of that order in May, 1887. Under his successor, Rev. A. Ostry, the half block fronting on Hampshire, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was purchased, and the large school buildings erected therein. They were completed in 1876. Rev. John Janssen, also vicar general of the diocese, served from September, 1877, to December, 1879, and Rev. Theodore Bruener, previously president of a Catholic Normal School at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, administered the affairs of the congregation from the latter date until November, 1887. He then resigned to join the Franciscan order, and died thus identified at San Francisco, California, about 1900. Father Bruener was succeeded by Rev. Michael Weis.

Very Rev. Henry B. Decenhardt, pastor of St. Boniface, is also

Dean of the diocese, and has been the administrator of their affairs since the death of Father Weis. He succeeded him in July 1931.

The church is prosperous and has a peculiarly tender spot in the hearts of the Catholics of the city, as it is the mother of all the churches. As the German Catholic population increased, St. Francis congregation in the eastern part of the city, St. Mary's in the southern section, and St. John's German in the northwestern district, all branched out from the trunk of St. Boniface. The present parish of St. Boniface includes the entire families of the German people in its parochial school.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (English Speaking)

Although the famous Rev. J. B. Steyer, a well known pastor of the English speaking Catholics of the Quincy diocese in 1857 and preacher in the place occasionally, Rev. Hilarius Tucker was their first settled or resident priest. Many of the first congregations were Irish laborers connected with the building of the Northern Cross Railroad. In 1856 he commenced to build a little Irish church, but the railroad fastened out and as the laborers left the locality the strength of the congregation was also dissipated. The English speaking Catholics dwindled to such a weak band that the parsonage church was sold. Father Tucker remained at Quincy until November, 1846, and also supplied such outside points as Versailles, St. Sterling, Peoria field and Glead. Within the following fifteen or sixteen years Rev. F. Derwin, Rev. Patrick T. McElhearn, Rev. James Dempsey and Rev. M. McLoughlin served St. Peter's. The administration of its affairs by Rev. Peter McGirr was very successful both for the long period it covered and its fruitfulness. He came to Quincy in the fall of 1862 and labored there with marked success until his death March 10, 1893. First he commenced a parish school in a rented house at North and Maine streets, but in 1864 built the brick school house back of the church which is still used for that purpose. In 1869 he completed the present house of worship at a cost of \$75,000. Its dimensions are 165 by 65 feet, with a steeple over 200 feet high, and at the time it was formally opened on New Year's day, 1871, was a modern and impressive religious structure. St. Peter's Cemetery in East Broadway was also purchased during the year. Father McGirr also built the parsonage west of the church, which replaced a small house purchased by him in 1866. At his death in 1893 he was succeeded by Rev. John P. Kerr. Rev. J. J. Dinkell is the present priest in charge.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH (Irish Speaking)

According to the first parish register, St. John's Parish was organized on Easter Day, March 28, 1837. On that day the Right Rev. Phileas Chase, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, (1837-1847)

iated in the first Episcopalian services held in Quincy. Among the announcements given at that time was one to the effect that a meeting of the friends of the church would be held immediately after service at the home of Jesse Avise, for the purpose of forming a parochial association. This was done in regular form, the articles of association for "the parish of St. John's church in Quincy and vicinity" being signed by Jesse Avise, Isaac Davis, Francis C. Moore, John L. Avise, Erastus A. Strong, S. C. Sherman, Ebenezer Moore, Abraham DeHaven and S. Touzalin. The following names were later added to the foregoing list: D. G. Whiting and James R. M. Sellwood, November 20, 1837; George Bowers, February 10, 1838; Isaac O. Woodruff and William H. Taylor, April 16, 1838.

At this time, also, Abraham DeHaven was elected senior warden, and Francis C. Moore, junior warden. The following were elected vestrymen: Ebenezer Moore, Jr., Seth C. Sherman and Jesse Avise.

As no clergyman could be obtained to officiate, Ebenezer Moore, under appointment by Bishop Chase as lay reader, conducted the services during the ensuing summer of the year 1837, in various dwellings of the parishioners.

On October 13, 1837, Rev. John Sellwood, B. D., a graduate of the Theological Seminary, at Gambier, Ohio, sent out by the Missionary Society, conducted worship in the Congregational Church, which was kindly offered for the occasion. He also officiated in the same place three times on the following Sunday, on which day he gave notice that the friends and members of the newly organized parish would meet on the following evening, at the store of Daniel G. Whitney, for the transaction of important business.

At the meeting held on that evening, it was decided to proceed immediately with the erection of a church edifice. The contract was awarded to John Gwen. The building was to be of frame, weather-boarded, and was to be 24 feet wide by 35 feet long. A lot on North Sixth Street, between Hampshire and Vermont streets, near the Women's Christian Temperance Union Building, was purchased for \$225, and the building itself was to cost \$1,200.

Immediately after this parish meeting, the wardens and vestry met and extended a call to Rev. John Sellwood to assume charge of the parish. He accepted and entered at once upon his duties, holding services and preaching regularly every Sunday in his own dwelling house, with steadily increasing congregations until the completion of the church building. In less than three months the new church was completed and it was used for the purposes of worship for the first time on Sunday, December 31, 1837.

The parish at this time numbered twelve communicants; by the following Easter the number had been increased to seventeen. At a meeting of the parish held on April 16, 1838, the vestry was constituted as follows: Senior warden, Francis C. Moore; junior warden, Seth C. Sherman; vestrymen, Daniel G. Whitney, Isaac O. Woodruff and G. Bowers.

The new church building was formally consecrated by Bishop Chase on June 24, 1838. It is noteworthy that this was the fourth parish church erected in the diocese of Illinois, the others being located at Chicago, Jacksonville and Rushville.

On October 1, 1838, after a year of service, the Rev. John Sellwood severed his pastoral relation with St. John's Church and removed to Fairfield, Illinois (now known as Mendon), where he took charge of a mission. At the time of his removal from the parish, the number of communicants was twenty-four.

The next rector of the parish was the Rev. James Young, who entered upon the duties of his office on October 14, 1838, and continued in charge for about one year and a half. The Rev. George P. Giddings took charge of the parish in April, 1841, and continued as rector until October 5, 1856. During his incumbency of fifteen years the parish grew into a strong and flourishing body. A new site for the church was selected on the corner of Seventh and Hampshire streets. After much patient waiting and effort, an edifice of stone was erected and occupied in 1853. The Rev. Mr. Giddings died in 1861 and his remains were brought back to Quincy and interred in the parish lot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

On June 1, 1857, the Rev. William Rudder succeeded to the rectorship and was in charge nearly a year.

The Rev. Alexander Capron entered upon his duties as rector November 24, 1858. He was succeeded soon after by the Rev. John Egar, who began his ministry in St. John's during the first part of the Civil war. During the bitterness and excitement of these stirring times, the Rev. Mr. Egar was wrongly suspected of cherishing disloyal sentiments toward the Union, and his position became so uncomfortable that after a few weeks of labor in his new field he deemed it expedient to resign. Doctor Egar had at this time just completed a theological work which he expected shortly to have published in England and America simultaneously. Being an Englishman he refrained from becoming naturalized until after the publication of his book, lest the fact of his naturalization should prove prejudicial to his influence as an author in the transatlantic country.

The Rev. Henry Noble Strong, D. D., LL. D., became rector of the parish on March 9, 1863. At the diocesan convention in 1863 the communicants reported numbered 160. On April 28, 1864, the rector suffered the loss by death of his wife, Margaret Sweyer Strong.

On Easter Monday, 1865, the Rev. Sidney Corbett, D. D., accepted the rectorship of the parish. During the first year of his work the church was considerably enlarged by adding the transepts and a new chancel. In May, 1872, a \$6,000 organ was installed at St. John's, and in April, 1875, after ten years of a successful pastorate, the Rev. Dr. Corbett resigned his rectorship of St. John's Parish to accept that of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Rev. William Fiske, of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio,

was the next incumbent, becoming rector on July 1, 1876. He was followed by the Rev. Edward A. Larrabee, now dean of Nashotah, who officiated until shortly after Easter, 1879. At this time the chapel and chapter house were built.

On October 11, 1877, the general convention authorized and gave consent to the erection of two new dioceses within the limits of the Diocese of Illinois. One of the new dioceses, of which Quincy was to be made the See City, was to be formed out of that portion of Illinois west of the Illinois River and south of the counties of Whiteside and Lee. The vestry of St. John's Parish accordingly conveyed the church property to the new diocese of Quincy as its cathedral. The primary convention met in St. John's Church, Quincy, on December 11, 1877. Thirteen clergymen and lay delegates, representing eleven parishes, were present. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith Harris, Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, Illinois, was unanimously elected bishop. Upon his declination, a special convention was held in the Cathedral Church of St. John, Quincy, on February 26, 1878, when the Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., LL. D., rector of Christ Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, was elected bishop.

During the period of Bishop Burgess' episcopate the following clergy were on the Cathedral staff: The Very Rev. Robert Ritchie (1879-1881), the Rev. J. M. Dempster Davidson, D. D. (1881-1883), the Very Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine (1883-1885), the Rev. Henry C. Dyer (1886), the Rev. Michael Hicks (1886), the Very Rev. C. C. Lemon (1888-1891), the Rev. Edward H. Rudd, D. D. (1891-1892), and the Very Rev. Walter H. Moore, M. A., who was dean for fourteen years (1892-1906). In 1883 the sanctuary had been beautified by the gift, from Mrs. Richard Newcomb, of a fine new altar of Caen stone, in memory of her mother, Elizabeth Ritchie, and during Dean Moore's incumbency the cathedral was thoroughly repaired and re-decorated, and the lots east of the building were acquired, or rather bought back, they having been sold in past years under financial stress. Thus a cathedral close, ample and beautiful, was made possible.

Bishop Burgess died on October 8, 1901, having occupied the See for nearly twenty-three years. Shortly before his death, the Rev. Frederick William Taylor, D. D., had been elected coadjutor, and upon the death of the Senior Bishop, succeeded him. He had been consecrated on August 6, 1901. The period of his service in the episcopal office was destined to be short, however. In declining health for a number of years, he died April 26, 1903.

The Rt. Rev. Edward Fawcett, D. D., Ph. D., the present occupant of the Episcopal See, was consecrated in St. Bartholomew's Church, Englewood, Chicago (of which he had been rector), on January 20, 1904. His enthronement as the third bishop of Quincy took place in the cathedral on February 2, 1904.

The Very Rev. Wyllys Rede, D. D., held the deanship from September, 1906, to January 1, 1909. In 1907 the Newcomb Memorial Reredos was erected. It was the gift of Mrs. Anna M. Newcomb,

in memory of her husband, Richard Foote Newcomb. The wood work was designed by Ralph W. Cram, of Boston, the foremost exponent of Gothic architecture in America, and the architect of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The central paintings of the reredos—a representation of "The Final Harvest"—and the panels on either side—the Blessed Mother and the Beloved Disciple—are the work of the Bavarian painter and priest, Johannes Oertel, well-known all over the land as the painter of "The Rock of Ages," a picture of a young maiden reaching up out of the raging waters and clinging to the Cross up-reared on the impregnable rock, a copy of which was once to be found in almost every home. It is noteworthy that in the elaborate art work published a number of years ago by Macmillan & Co., entitled, "Notable Altars of England and America," among the six American altars there described and illustrated, the altar of St. John's Cathedral, Quincy, with its exquisite wood carving and magnificent paintings, was accorded an honorable place.

The Rev. William A. Gustin, M. A., as canon in residence, officiated at the cathedral from January, 1909, to August, 1910. During that period the interior of the cathedral and chapter house was greatly improved. The Very Rev. Chapman S. Lewis, M. A., entered upon his duties as priest in charge on November 1, 1910, and a few weeks later was made canon residentiary and vicar of the cathedral, thus serving until his advancement to the deanship November 14, 1912. He resigned Ash Wednesday, 1914. On November 14, 1912, the Rev. William O. Cone, by virtue of his office as priest in charge of the church of the Good Shepherd, Quincy, was elected to a canonry, and became dean, May 15, 1914. He is the present incumbent. The St. John's Parish has now within its bounds about 275 communicants.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN

The pioneer of the German Protestant churches in Quincy originated in the gathering of a small flock of the faithful, under Rev. Mr. Hinholz, who held religious services Sunday afternoons at a hall on Fifth Street between Maine and Jersey. These assemblies occurred about the middle of the '30s, although a regular congregation, or class, was not organized until 1837, with Rev. John Gumpel in charge. At that time a constitution was drafted and a prodigious name adopted for the launching of the little society, viz.:—"The German Evangelical Protestant Congregation and the United Lutheran Reformed Confessions." Archibald Williams and John Wood presented the congregation and confessions with three lots on South Seventh Street, and in 1838 they erected their Hill Church, a small frame structure built on a high terrace far above the level of the street. The contributing members numbered over 100, with good German names. Of the earlier pastors who did most to build up St.

John's, prominent mention must be made of Rev. Jacob Seidel, whose pastorate of ten years, from 1863 to 1873, was fruitful of good works. The old Hill Church proved inadequate for the needs of the growing congregation, and in December, 1868, the present house of worship and parsonage displaced the outgrown buildings, being erected on a less abrupt elevation. Mr. Seidel's predecessor, Rev. Christian Popp, had established a parochial school, which grew so rapidly that the duties of teaching it were taken from the pastor and placed with G. A. Weisel. Rev. L. Hoelter, Mr. Seidel's successor who served for five years, founded the Young People's Society, and in 1878 Rev. A. Willner assumed the pastorate and continued in charge until 1892. During his incumbency the Ladies Aid Society was organized and other extensions of church activities made. Rev. Louis Zahn was in charge for nine years and the present large and handsome school was commenced during the last of his pastorate, but he did not live to see it completed, his sudden death from apoplexy occurring in November, 1901. He was stricken while delivering an address at the laying of the corner-stone of St. Jacobi's parochial school. The St. John's School was completed under his successor, Rev. W. Schaller, under whom not a few improvements were made in the house of worship. In 1908 he was succeeded by Rev. Theodore Walz and in June, 1915, Rev. W. C. A. Martens took charge of the congregation.

Originally organized as a German speaking congregation, St. John's in the course of time became bilingual, until during the past decade the English language has almost wholly supplanted the German, only an average of eight services monthly being conducted in the latter language. The congregation has now about 85 voting and 465 communicant members, with a Sunday school enrolment of 218 and 700 souls. A sinking fund for building purposes is now in process of formation, it being the intention to erect church and school buildings in some more favorable locality, with the coming of more auspicious times.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church of Quincy was formally organized in the old courthouse, with twenty-two members and Levi Wells, A. M. Hoffman and Phillip Skinner as elders, on Sunday January 19, 1840. Samuel P. Church, William A. Wood and J. D. Robinson were elected trustees in the following month, and a Sunday school organized. The first pastor of the church was called March 4, 1840, in the person of Rev. James J. Marks. He served until 1855 and his successors have been as follows: Rev. George I. King, 1855-67; Rev. J. A. Priest, 1868-75; Rev. Newman Smythe, 1875-82; Rev. John S. Hayes, 1883-85; Rev. R. V. Atkinson, 1885-90; Rev. John K. Black, 1891-94; Rev. John M. Linn, 1894-95; Rev. Henry T. Miller, 1895-97; Rev. Rollin R. Marquis, 1897-99; Rev. William Wylie, 1899-1900; Rev. Edwin M. Clingan, 1900-10; Rev. R. H. Hartley, since January, 1911.

The First Presbyterian Church building was located on the south side of Maine, between Sixth and Seventh. In 1877 a new house of worship was completed and was about to be dedicated in January, 1878, when it was partially destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and rededicated in November, 1879, at a cost, for both buildings, of \$100,000. The membership of the society is about 500 and of the Sunday schools, about half that number.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH

The first Unitarian minister who ever visited Quincy was Rev. William G. Elliot, of St. Louis, who came early in April, 1839. He preached on Friday evening and on the following Sunday morning and evening at the courthouse. There were at that time several Unitarians in the place, but they were not known to each other as such. Through the efforts of Mr. Huntington, of Hillsborough, on the 31st of May following Doctor Elliot's preaching, an organization was formed known as the Second Congregational Society of Quincy, and the former soon afterward went East to solicit aid from the Unitarians in that part of the country. Mr. Huntington met with such success that in March, 1840, upon his return, ground was leased on Maine Street between Third and Fourth as a site for a meeting house. It was completed in August, under a hundred-day contract with Robert S. Benneson. John Wood and Samuel Holmes had donated a building lot, but it was never used for that purpose and was subsequently sold.

The first meeting house was dedicated in October, 1840, and Rev. George Moore began his labors with the society in the following December. Under his lead a meeting of its members was held December 29, 1840, and a church was organized by adopting the constitution of the Unitarian Society of Louisville, Kentucky.

Rev. Mordecai D'Lange, who succeeded Mr. Moore, began his services as pastor in November, 1847, and resigned in January, 1850. As the lease of the ground occupied as a church site was about to expire, land was purchased of James C. Odiorne, of Boston, for a building lot, the deed for it being dated in May, 1850. The meeting house on the south side of Jersey Street above Sixth was begun in August of that year and dedicated in November, by Rev. William G. Elliot, the pioneer Unitarian preacher to visit Quincy, and Rev. William A. Fuller, who had assumed charge of the church on the first of that month. Mr. Fuller resigned in April, 1854, and during his pastorate the Universalists, who had been affiliating with the society, withdrew and built a small church on Eighth. The latter maintained an organization until 1858, when Rev. D. P. Livermore, their last minister, moved to Chicago.

Rev. Liberty Billings came to Quincy during the later part of July, 1854, and after preaching temporarily and delivering some temperance lectures, formed a permanent connection with the Unitarian

Church in January, 1855. The membership and general activities of the church so expanded that in 1857 building operations were commenced on the R. S. Bemmeson lot (donated) on Maine Street between Sixth and Seventh, and in December of that year the third meeting house was dedicated at that locality. Mr. Billings remained with the society until May, 1861, subsequently entered the army as lieutenant colonel of a colored regiment, and after the war moved to Florida, where he died. Regular preaching was not resumed until July, 1862, when Rev. Martin W. Willis assumed the pastorate. In October, 1865, he was followed by Rev. Sylvan S. Huntington, who became western secretary of the American Unitarian Association. Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer served from 1872 to 1877, and Rev. J. Vila Blake for the six years ending May, 1883, when he resigned to accept a call from the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago. The successive pastors since have been: Rev. James D. Callihan, Rev. Francis S. Thatcher, Rev. John Tunis, Rev. Charles F. Bradley (died May 7, 1896), Rev. Thomas J. Horner, Rev. Samuel L. Elberfeld, Rev. Charles W. Pearson, Rev. Charles F. Elliott (1906-12), Rev. Richard F. Tischer and Rev. Lyman M. Greenman, the present incumbent, who commenced his ministry in December, 1913. Under Mr. Greenman's pastorate the church has held its own and, in deference to the manifest wishes of the society for a change of location to a present residence district of the city, a beautiful new church was erected in 1913-14, on Hampshire and Sixteenth streets, at a cost of about \$20,000. It was dedicated in February, 1914.

KENTUCKY STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The organization above named was known for more than seventy years as the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, and dates its foundation from October, 1844, when Rev. Phillip Barth came to Quincy from St. Louis as the representative of Reverend Jacobi, the presiding elder. Although a number of German Methodists were interested in the enterprise, the society was not organized until March, 1845, when twenty-eight members came together for that purpose. In July, 1846, the first house of worship was erected on Jersey Street near Fifth, and six years later a new building was erected on that site. That structure is now the natatorium. In 1873 the Bethel German Methodist Episcopal Church split off from the parent trunk and occupied a building at Twelfth and Jefferson. In 1901 the parent church erected the present meeting house at Eighth and Kentucky streets, at a cost of \$20,000. Following is a list of the pastors up to the time that the society adopted the name by which it is now known. Rev. Philip Barth, William Schreek, William Herminghauf, Sebastian Barth, Philip Barth (second term), Casper Yost, H. F. Hoenecke, Charles Holtmann, George Boeshenz, John Walter, David Huene, Dr. John Schmitt, George L. Mulfinger, Henry Ellerbeck, E. C. Margaret, George Benhner, John Schlagenhauf, M. Roeder,

William Wilkenning, C. A. C. Archard, Henry Schutz, J. F. Froeschle, Franz Pichler, George Heidel, H. C. Jacobi, John Lenkau, A. H. F. Hertzler and D. S. Wahl. The name was changed from the First German Methodist Episcopal Church to the Kentucky Street Methodist Episcopal Church in December, 1916. The approximate value of the church property as it stands today is \$23,000; present membership, 225.

THE SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH

This is one of the old and flourishing Protestant churches which have given Quincy such a high standing in the religious community. The commencement of the organization was found in the holding of services by Rev. Christoph Jung, on Main Street near Seventh, in the month of April, 1848. Soon afterward his hearers and followers, under his pastorate, formed the Salem German Evangelical Congregation of Quincy, being in affiliation with the German Evangelical Synod of North America. At first they met in the old Congregational Church building, at Fifth and Jersey streets, but in the summer of 1848 erected their own house of worship, a small brick church, on a lot donated to them for that purpose by Governor Wood, on the northeast corner of Ninth and State. It was dedicated on Thanksgiving day of 1848. The first officers of the church were: Charles Michel, president; George Gutaphels, secretary; and John Schoenemann, treasurer. A school building was erected in 1852 and in June of that year Mr. Jung resigned the pastorate, on account of sickness contracted during the cholera epidemic. His successor, Rev. S. Liese, served for about eight years, and in 1860 took with him all but forty-seven of the voting members of the congregation to form St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Liese's successor was Rev. Simon Kuhlenhoelter and in May, 1861, the second year of his pastorate was ushered in by a formal affiliation of the Salem congregation with the Evangelical Synod of North America. Mr. Kuhlenhoelter faithfully served his church for nearly twenty-two years, or until his death on New Year's day, 1882. During that period a new parsonage was built (1862), an addition to the old church (1863) was made, Greenmount Cemetery (1875) opened and the elegant and substantial house of worship still occupied (1876-77) was completed. Its cost was about \$50,000. Four months after Mr. Kuhlenhoelter's death Rev. L. Von Rague became pastor. The latter resigned in 1893 and Rev. Julius C. Kramer was called to the pulpit. Among other noticeable improvements made during his incumbency were the placing of the beautiful tower clock, the frescoing of the church interior and the installation of a fine organ. Mr. Kramer terminated his pastorate in 1911, and the congregation elected as his successor the Rev. H. J. Leenhuis of O'Fallon, Illinois. The church was then in a critical period, the most important problems arising out of the fact that the younger generation was

not familiar with the German language which had always been the official language of the congregation. The new pastor succeeded in solving this problem by introducing and gradually increasing the use of the English language. The church will ultimately be an English-American Church, but the process of transformation is being worked out slowly and systematically, so that on the one hand the younger people are satisfied, while on the other hand the rights of the older people are not endangered by any revolutionary measures.

In 1912 a very large hall was erected for the use of the flourishing societies of the church. This hall is equipped with complete paraphernalia for dramatic performances. There are club-rooms, pool tables, a gymnasium, a large dining room and a kitchen with all modern conveniences. The cost of this improvement amounted to \$25,000. The rest of the church property was also repaired and improved. Especial attention was paid to Greenmount Cemetery, which is the property of Salem Church, and which has grown to be one of the most beautiful memorial parks in Southern Illinois. At present the value of the entire church property is about \$200,000.

There are 600 families affiliated with Salem Church. The Ladies' Aid Society has 400 members, the Men's League 200, the Young People's Society 200. The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

The Disciples of Christ at Quincy were organized under the name given above in October, 1850, there being twenty-eight charter members. For thirteen years the society had no resident pastor. In 1863 Rev. A. H. Sims assumed charge and thus continued for three years. Among those who have served the church may also be mentioned Revs. Belshea, D. R. Howe, J. H. McCullough, H. D. Clarke, J. T. Toof (nine years), J. B. Mayfield, F. N. Calvin, C. B. Edgar, J. M. Goodwin, J. H. Rudy, L. H. Stine, W. W. Burks, W. Jordan and W. D. Endres, the present incumbent.

There is also what is known as the East End Christian Church, of which Rev. L. C. Mauek is pastor.

ST. JACOBI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

In August, 1851, the religious body known as St. Jacobi Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed in the old school building on Fifth Street between York and Kentucky, and a parochial school was soon afterward organized. The first house of worship was erected at Seventh and Jersey, and in 1866 the building of today was occupied at Eighth and Washington streets.

St. Jacobi Church is noted for the long pastorates of those who have ministered to its wants. Rev. August Schmieding, the first pastor served from 1851 to 1875. He then resigned and was suc-

ceeded by Rev. William Hallerberg. In 1904 the latter, owing to age and infirmity, was succeeded in the active duties of his charge by his son, Rev. William Hallerberg, Jr. The church is prosperous and strong, being now in charge of Rev. G. D. Hamm.

CONGREGATION K. K. BNAI SHOLEM

The first organization among the Jews of Quincy was effected in December, 1856, twenty-three members constituting it. Meetings were held for a time on Hampshire Street between Fifth and Sixth, and in 1866 a frame synagogue was built on Sixth Street between Vermont and Broadway.

The Congregation Bnai Sholem was organized in October, 1864, with about twenty-one members, among whom were Isaac Lesem, Maukerine Jackson, Moses Jacobs, Wolf Joseph, Moses Kingsbaeker, S. Kingsbaeker and M. Berger. In July, 1872, the two Jewish societies united under the foregoing name.

The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. Mr. Rauh, and for about three years services were held in Fisher's Hall near the corner of Fourth and Hampshire. In 1869 the meeting place was for a time at the old First Baptist Church, but in July of that year the cornerstone of a synagogue was laid on Ninth Street between Broadway and Spring Street, the Masons conducting the exercises and Dr. I. M. Wise, the noted Cincinnati rabbi, delivering the address. The temple was dedicated in September, 1870, by Rev. Dr. M. Fluegel, who at that time was in charge of the congregation. As completed, the synagogue is a Moorish temple of brick and stone, 70 by 40 feet and 84 feet in height. Rev. Isaac Moses succeeded the first rabbi. Rev. M. Fluegel, and his successors have been Rabbi V. Caro, Rabbi Elias Eppstein, 1890-1906; Rabbi Stultz, 1906-08; Rabbi Louis Kuppin, 1908-14; Rabbi J. H. Halprin, 1915—. The congregation has been without a rabbi for some time. The presidents of the congregation have been as follows: Wolf Joseph, 1900-08; M. Kingsbaker, 1908-11; D. Stern, 1911-13; B. G. Vasen, 1913-16; G. M. Jackson, 1916—. There are about 150 Jews living in Quincy, including men, women and children, and practically all of the adults are members of the congregation.

ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS PARISH

In the northwestern section of Quincy is a massive and imposing collection of buildings, comprising church, convent and college, which are outward representatives of the great religious and educational work being accomplished within the St. Francis Solanus Parish. The story of the coming of the Franciscans commences with the dispatch of a little colony of that order to the United States by the superior of the Holy Cross, in Northern Germany. They landed in New York in September, 1858, gradually extending their missions west-

ward. In the meantime Rev. Herman Schaefermeyer, who had crossed the Atlantic with the first Franciscan Fathers and been placed in charge of St. Boniface Parish, Quincy, had requested assistance from his superior at Teutopolis, Effingham County. Rev. P. Capistran was sent to his aid and for about two months lightened him of his heavy labors and extended the work and influence of the church.

The beneficial stay of Father Capistran aroused a desire among resident Catholics to make Quincy a great center of Franciscan activities. Passing over the preliminaries and the necessary steps taken to secure the authority from the Provincial in Germany for the establishment of parish work and a college for the training of the priesthood, it is only necessary to state that in November, 1859, there arrived at Teutopolis from the constituted ecclesiastical authorities across the seas, two Fathers, three clerics and one tertiary, to lay the foundation of the establishment at Quincy.

The Rev. P. Servatius Altmicks, who had been appointed superior and pastor, with Brother Honorius Dopp, arrived upon the ground December 2, 1859, and were heartily welcomed by the pastor of St. Boniface. At Father Schaefermeyer's request, Rev. P. Servatius delivered a sermon at St. Boniface Church, two days afterward, explaining his mission and asking their support in its furtherance. Through the trustees and a building committee of that organization, Joseph Mast's three-story brick house, corner of Maine and Eighth streets, was rented for a priest's residence and as temporary quarters for the projected college, and the movement was placed under headway looking to the erection of a church, monastery and school building. In February, 1860, Rev. P. Lector Heribert Hoffmans, with three clerics, arrived, the latter to complete their theological studies for the priesthood. Finally the building site for the monastery and church offered by Christian Borstadt, on Vine Street between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, was accepted and, with the assistance of St. Boniface Society, purchased outright. William B. Hauworth designed the plans for the new buildings and superintended their erection, much of the material and labor involved in their construction being contributed. In June, 1860, Brother Honorius Dopp passed away in the twenty-second year of his age, his being the first death to occur in the Sacred Heart Province.

In September, 1860, the "monastery on the prairie" was ready for occupancy. It was a two-story brick building and temporarily served both as chapel and high school. In February of the following year it was thought advisable to separate the college from the monastery and two rooms were engaged in the neighboring orphanage of St. Aloysius, where the school remained until the completion of the college building in January, 1865.

Rev. P. Servatius was sent to St. Louis to found another monastery in the fall of 1862, and Rev. P. Ferdinand Bergmeyer succeeded him as superior and pastor of St. Francis. In December, 1869, Rev. P. Nazarius Kommerscheidt succeeded Rev. P. Ferdinand

as local superior of the mission, and in March, 1870, Quincy was raised from the rank of a residence to that of a monastery. Rev. P. Anselm Mueller was appointed its first vicar.

Until about 1878 the following missions had for a longer or shorter period been attended by the Franciscans: St. Anthony's, Melrose Township; St. Joseph's, Columbus Road; St. Joseph's (now Sacred Heart) Church, Warsaw, Illinois; Mount Sterling, Bloomfield, Westwoods, Roodhouse and West Point, Illinois; and Hager's Grove, St. Mary's, Palmyra, Bowling Green and Clarksville, Missouri. The Fathers, in particular the college professors, lent a helping hand to the pastors of Camp Point, Illinois, and Keokuk, West Point and Fort Madison, Iowa. Since 1876 the Franciscans have attended St. Mary's Hospital and since 1877, St. Mary's Academy.

In April, 1879, the new province of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was established, with the Very Rev. P. Vincent Halbfas as first provincial, and Rev. P. Anselm Mueller as one of the definitors. Soon afterward Father Michael resigned charge of St. Joseph's Church for the colored people. In 1881 the friars of the college and monastery formed themselves into separate communities.

Although a story had been added to the old monastery, a new and larger building had become necessary and in April, 1885, the cornerstone for the structure was laid. It was completed in October, 1886. It is a plain, but commodious building of brick, 145 by 71 feet in dimensions.

The new church, authorized at the same time, was also completed within substantially the same period. It is an imposing structure, Gothic in style of architecture, and stands on the northeast corner of Vine and Eighteenth streets. The building is 182 feet long and the transept is 120 feet wide. The plans for the magnificent edifice were made by Brother Adrianus Wewer, who also acted as superintendent of its construction, which facts may account for the small cost of its erection \$62,000. The church was formally dedicated October 24, 1886.

Since the founding of St. Francis Church, the following have served as its pastors: Rev. P. Servatius Altmieks, O. F. M., 1860-62; Rev. P. Ferdinand Bergmeyer, 1862-69; Rev. P. Nazarius Kommerscheid, O. F. M., 1869-83; Rev. P. Andrew Butzkueben, 1883-1909; Rev. P. Florentius Kurzer and Rev. Didacus Gruenholz, since the latter year. The interior of the church edifice has been repeatedly improved, as well as its surroundings; so that the St. Francis house of worship is doubly attractive.

The successors of P. Anselm Mueller as vicars of the monastery have been P. Alardus Andrescheck, P. Ambrose Janssen, P. Michael Richardt, P. Paul Teroerde, P. Nazarius, P. Cyprian Banehied, P. Maximilian Neumann, P. Ambrose Janssen (second term), P. Boniface Depmann, P. Andrew Butzkueben, P. Benignus Schuetz, P. Arsenius Fable, P. Seraphin Lampe, P. Symphorian Forstmann, P. Seraphin Lampe and Father G. Aurelius.

ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE

The college for the education of the Franciscan priesthood has steadily grown into a great institution within the Catholic Church. After the professors and students of the growing school had been temporarily accommodated in the Mast House, the old monastery and the St. Aloysius orphanage, it found its fourth shelter, more a permanent home, in a two-story building (the parochial school) which was dedicated in February, 1865. It was located near what would now be the rear of the refectory.

FATHER ANSELM

Anslem Mueller, or Father Anselm, as he was generally and affectionately called, is honored as the founder of St. Francis Solanus College. When he came to Quincy he was in his twenty-fifth year, and when the cornerstone of the first permanent college building was laid in September, 1871, which event he had done so much to bring to pass, he was in his thirty-third. The completed structure was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Peter J. Baltes, second bishop of Alton, and both ceremonies were witnessed by thousands of sympathetic citizens of Quincy and vicinity. The building, 70 by 90, four stories high, was erected southeast of the monastery and directly adjoining it. The original college now forms the southeastern wing of the present group of buildings. St. Francis Solanus College was incorporated in May, 1873. In 1881 the faculty became an independent community, and in 1886, on the completion of the present monastery and parochial church, the college obtained possession of the old monastery, thus increasing the domestic capacity of the institution and doubling the area of the campus—especially after the removal of the old church, which stood between the present central building and the western wing. The building thus acquired had been enlarged by the addition of a third floor and a two-story wing running north parallel to the eastern side of the present chapel site. This wing is still remembered by the present generation of students as the building in which were located the chapel and junior gymnasium until the autumn of 1910, when it was demolished.

In 1885 Father Anselm thankfully participated in the celebration marking the silver jubilee of the college's foundation, in 1887 was honored with his own silver sacerdotal jubilee, and in 1892, after guiding the progress of the institution for thirty years, regretfully left the scene of his labors of duty and love for other fields.

Rev. Nicholas Leonard, called the "builder," succeeded Father Anselm, and was a worthy follower. First, under his administration, the old parochial school was moved, the southwest corner of the block was added to college property and a strip on the east was purchased from the orphanage.

On September 20, 1893, the cornerstone of the northeastern wing

was laid, the study hall was ready for occupation on Thanksgiving day, 1894, and the dramatic hall was opened April 25, 1895. Simultaneously, work was progressing on the western wing, the cornerstone of which was blessed March 13, 1894. It was finished and occupied during the summer of 1895, whilst the older buildings underwent a thorough overhauling and remodeling. In 1898, during the course of the summer, the main part of the old monastery was removed, and the present central building with the tower was erected.

Only one experienced in such matters can appreciate what all this building and expense meant to Father Nicholas, who, at the same time, was active in the educational work of the institution; in fact, his claim to merit and fame rests chiefly on his labors in the latter field. Everything, however, was prospering, and he was looking forward with confidence in his ability to pay debts incurred and to finish the proposed buildings, when a most unfortunate accident in alighting from a street car in Omaha, Nebraska, August 25, 1900, rendered necessary the amputation of his left leg and brought him to death's door. He returned to the college after a few months, but he was a broken man. Resigning his office in December, 1901, he retired to St. Louis, where after suffering an attack of apoplexy, he died, March 17, 1903. No student who enjoyed the privilege of being educated under his direction, can ever forget his marvelous ability to lead the young mind successfully along the stony road of knowledge, or his wonderful insight into the youthful heart.

Father Anselm, who in the meantime had held one of the highest positions in the order, now returned to his old post, and till 1909 showed that the Psalmist's period of life had diminished none of his youthful vigor and ardor. The Golden Jubilee of his reception into the Franciscan order, celebrated with extraordinary solemnity, April 17-19, 1906, and his seventieth birthday, November 22, 1908, proved only that he was seventy years young.

During this second incumbency, whilst paying the remaining debt which Father Nicholas had so unfortunately been prevented from liquidating, Father Anselm was chiefly employed in maintaining the standard of the institution. A winter course was introduced in 1902. The only building of importance erected at this period was the Guest house in 1904, opposite the southeastern wing.

On May 11, 1895, appeared the first number of "The Solonian," the college students' magazine, which owes its existence to the initiative and persevering efforts of Professor Charles Percy MacHugh, under whose efficient and enthusiastic guidance it has from the first held an enviable place in its class, and is the pride of faculty, students and alumni.

In 1909, Father Anselm was superseded by the Reverend Samuel Macke, who had previously held the same positions as Father Nicholas, both here and at Teutopolis. In Father Samuel, remarkable ability and attainments were coupled with a most unassuming disposition and a distinct aversion for honors and dignities. His career

as rector covered but one short year, when ill-health justified the acceptance of his resignation, to the deep regret of all connected with the institution, who knew and appreciated his sterling qualities.

Short as it was, his term of office will be ever memorable for the reorganization of the commercial course. Up to this time, there had always existed such a course in the college, but in the opinion of the faculty it needed broadening and deepening. It was felt that the college could stand not only for nothing mediocre but only for the very best in every department. New quarters were accordingly opened and an up-to-date equipment installed.

On the resignation of Father Samuel in the summer of 1910, the rectorship was conferred on the Rev. Fortunatus Hausser, who, as professor and sub-rector, had been identified with the college since 1888. It was during 1911, the second year of his administration, that the beautiful new chapel was completed. The designs for it were drawn by the late lamented Brother Anselm Wolff, O. F. M., who superintended the work until shortly after the laying of the cornerstone in March, 1911, when death put an end to his earthly work in the prime of life. The successor of Father Hausser as rector of the college was Rev. G. Luean, the present incumbent.

THE COLORED CHURCHES

The colored people of Quincy are generally divided, in their religious faith, between the Methodists and the Baptists. The mother of all such organizations is the Bethel Methodist society, organized in 1858 under Rev. Henry Brown, and admitted into the Indiana A. M. E. Conference five years afterward. Meetings were first held in a small frame building corner of Fifth and Jersey streets, and afterward a small wooden church was erected on the site of the present structure on Oak Street between Ninth and Tenth streets. In 1863, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Brown, an addition was built, as the society had received quite a number of new members. A day school was carried on in connection with the church work. In 1866 the meeting house was burned, and not long afterward the house of worship now occupied was erected, at a cost of about \$16,000. The present pastor of the church is Rev. George F. Shaw.

The Eighth and Elm Street Baptist Church was formed in 1865 with fifty-five members. Under their first minister, services were first held in a building at Maine and Sixth streets, which was also used during the war by that noted women's relief society, the Needle Pickets. In 1866 the Colored Baptists bought the little church at Jersey and Eighth streets, which not long afterward was improved and in 1881 moved to the corner of Eighth and Elm streets. Rev. S. M. Duke is now pastor in charge.

ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

When Rev. Simon Liese seceded from Salem Evangelical Church in 1860 to form St. Peter's, the new congregation bought a little

frame house of worship at Eleventh and Vermont streets and moved it to the corner of Ninth and York. In 1875 it was displaced by the church which still stands at that locality, the two-story brick schoolhouse having been erected in 1866. The parsonage was built in 1889. Mr. Liese continued as pastor for twenty-five years, and during that period St. Peter's grew to be a strong society, but of late years its condition has been uncertain. The successors of Mr. Liese were Rev. George Eisele, W. W. Schinkman (who terminated his pastorate in 1909), Rev. A. J. Holtz, who resigned in 1912, and Rev. Paul Langhorst. At that time the congregation purchased a lot on Thirteenth Street and Payson Avenue, where they erected a fine parsonage, with the ultimate view of building a new church at the location named, which is more centrally located than the old site. Mr. Langhorst resigned in January, 1918, in order to take charge of a society in St. Louis, Missouri. Although at present without a settled pastor, St. Peter's Church serves about 200 families, and has a large Sunday school, Ladies' Society and Men's League.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The original St. Mary's Church was located at the northeast corner of Seventh and Adams streets. It was completed in December, 1867, when Rev. Theodore Bruener was sent by the bishop of Alton to assume the new charge. At that time the interior of the house of worship was unfinished, but that made no difference with the progress of the enterprise under the energetic and skilful management of Father Bruener. In 1868 he built the two-story brick schoolhouse, which is still in use, and in the following years remodeled and decorated the entire church interior. Several altars were added in the early '70s, and when he left the pastorate in 1875 St. Mary's was considered among the most beautiful of the city churches. Rev. G. Mirbach, his successor, added a steeple to the church, installed a chime of bells, and in 1884 completed the priest's house, which is still in use. On February 3, 1891, the church building was destroyed by fire, but replaced in the following summer by a handsome \$40,000 edifice. Father Mirbach remained as pastor of St. Mary's until his death in Quincy, April 2, 1895. His successor was Rev. Joseph Locher, who also remained faithful to his charge until his death December 10, 1904. Rev. Joseph Maurer and Rev. A. Zurbonsen have since served St. Mary's Church. The parochial school is still flourishing.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

This widely known academy for girls and young ladies is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. It was founded by the Venerable Mother M. Boniface, who came to Quincy in the early '60s and opened a small school in a two-story building at the corner of Vermont and Eighth streets. Under her wise and loving hand of guid-

ance it developed, year by year, until her death on January 1, 1909. Her successor was the Venerable Mother Antonine and she was followed by Mother Cline, who had assisted Mother Boniface from 1880 to 1904, and during the succeeding five years had been in charge of St. Alphonsus Day and High School in St. Louis. In September, 1909, Mother Cline returned to Quincy as superior of St. Mary's Academy. But her stay at the old home was brief, for she departed this life on November 23d of the same year. Mother Magdalene succeeded her and assumed charge of St. Mary's Academy at the beginning of 1910. Within the past three years she has extended the possessions of the academy by purchasing the building at No. 712 Broadway, which has been remodeled into a modern commercial department, and has purchased the building adjoining the academy grounds, which was transformed into a handsome conservatory. Besides the mothers superior, whose good work in the upbuilding of St. Mary's Academy has been mentioned, great credit should be given to Mother Petra and Sister Florentine for their effective early labors. The latter is now superior of Notre Dame College, Baltimore.

BETHEL GERMAN M. E. CHURCH

The Bethel Mission Chapel from which evolved the Bethel German M. E. Church, held its first meeting November 1, 1873. The organization drew its membership from the old First German M. E. Church. Its meeting house stands at Twelfth and Jefferson, and a number of important improvements have been made to the original building of 1874. The parsonage was built in 1877 and remodeled in 1905. In 1901 the church edifice was virtually rebuilt, and is now considered modern and tasteful. Its successive pastors have been J. H. Thomas, Jacob Feisel, Charles Thalenhorst, William Fiegenbaum, John Ritter, Philip Naumann, H. Ross, F. Fisher, George Engeroth, Emil Henske, J. C. Rapp, G. L. Boellner, John Schmidt, F. D. Carwell, L. E. Kittelkamp, George H. Woestemeyer, Herman Kasiski and Emil Goetz. The present membership of the society is about 215.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH

In April, 1874, the St. Paul's Evangelical Congregation was organized in South Quincy, and in the succeeding September a small church, a schoolhouse and a parsonage had all been completed on Monroe Street. The congregation elected Rev. P. Munzel as their first minister, but he soon took a trip to Germany on account of ill health and never returned. The next regular minister was Rev. L. G. Nollan, under whom, in 1881, the congregation joined the Evangelical Synod of North America. Rev. Mr. Nobus served the church from 1885 to 1901 and Rev. F. W. Schnathorst was pastor for a number of years after 1902. An addition to the parochial school was built in 1904. The present pastor of St. Paul's is Rev. W. Fruechte.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

This is one of the outlying Catholic churches, the founding of which has become necessary by the city's expansion. It was established in 1880 by Rev. Joseph Sill, who first erected a brick building which was occupied jointly for church and school purposes. The enlarged structure still stands on Tenth Street between Cedar and Spruce and is in complete use as a schoolhouse. The massive and handsome church, which now is the outward representation of St. John's, was dedicated in February, 1899. The structure is 170 by 76 feet and cost about \$75,000. While it was being erected a three-story addition was made to the original building, in which were combined the church and school; this is now devoted to educational matters alone and also provides a residence for the sisters who constitute its teaching force.

UNITED BRETHERN CHURCH

The First Church of the United Brethren in Christ of Quincy was organized in October, 1888. At first they held their meetings in a little chapel in the east part of town, but in 1895 completed the house of worship, which is still their home, at Sixth and Cedar. Rev. H. W. Trueblood, who is now in his twelfth year of service, has charge of an active society of 185. His predecessors, commencing with Rev. J. W. Winstead, the first pastor, have been Revs. J. B. King, J. Skinner, Miss Nettie Moore, W. E. Rose, H. F. Kline, D. E. Baer, L. I. Morey, F. Merrithew, J. W. Hunter and C. E. Vleander.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

The first society of Christian Scientists of Quincy organized in June, 1889, and for nearly two years held weekly meetings at different residences of the members. In September, 1891, an incorporation was effected under the name of the Quincy Church of Christ Scientist. Martha I. Lambert, Georgia Bugbee and John Wood, Jr., were elected trustees, and eighteen persons signed their names as charter members. By general vote, on January 4, 1896, the name was changed to First Church of Christ Scientist of Quincy. In March, 1900, the church opened to the public a typical reading room, where all are welcomed. From 1891 to 1895 Mrs. Mary B. Hinckley and Mrs. Martha I. Lambert served as pastors of the church, since which time, according to the rules of the society, its services have been conducted by first and second readers. Mrs. Lambert was the first incumbent of the former office. Since October, 1904, the First Church of Christ Scientist has worshipped in the Hebrew Temple on Ninth Street. Cicero Hopkins, who has long been identified with the church, is serving as its first reader.

LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH

The organization above named came into existence in response to a desire expressed by an influential body of Lutherans to establish a church, the services of which were to be conducted in English. Within two years the congregation purchased the lot, at Twelfth and Jersey, and began the erection of the elegant stone church still occupied. It was completed in 1895 at a cost of about \$28,000. During the twenty-seven years of its history, the Luther Memorial Church has had but four pastors, which fact has a weighty bearing on the continuous growth of the society, which now numbers 660 members. Those who have had its affairs in charge are as follows: Rev. D. A. Shettler, 1891-96; Rev. H. A. Ott, 1896-1900; Rev. Edward P. Schueler, 1905-13; Rev. I. W. Bingaman, since July of the latter year. Under Mr. Bingaman much progress has been made. A large Sunday school room was completed in March, 1917, and during the same year the society purchased a parsonage.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA CHURCH

In 1892 a Roman Catholic organization was formed, under the foregoing name, to meet the desires of the members of the faith in the northern part of the city. It was a split from old St. Peter's Church, and Rev. John P. Brennan, for several years previous to that year, assistant pastor at the mother church, was placed in charge of the new society. During the year of its formation a substantial building was completed at Eighth and Cherry streets, which has since served the united purpose of a church and school. In 1897 Father Brennan also erected a priest's house north of the church, which much added to the attractiveness of the property. He is still at the head of all of the St. Rose activities, which have done so much for North Quincy.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH

This is a branch of the Vermont Street M. E. Church and meets on the northwest corner of Fourth and Lind streets in the building formerly known as Merrick Hall. It was formally opened in 1905. Rev. M. D. Tremaine was the first pastor. The present incumbent is Rev. G. P. Losh.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

The history of the Church of the Good Shepherd begins with the organization by members of St. John's parish (now St. John's Cathedral) of a mission Sunday school at Seventh and York streets, shortly before the year 1870. The purpose of this mission was especially to minister to a number of families in that vicinity who had been impoverished by Civil war conditions. Among the women who had been

engaged during that period of suffering in that work of relief, and who were the organizers of the mission Sunday school were Mrs. Bushnell and daughter, Mrs. Nellie Parker, Mrs. J. R. Gilpin, Mrs. George A. Miller and daughter, with others. In this they had the active assistance of Messrs. Nehemiah Bushnell, Gilpin and Miller, while Dr. P. H. Bailache and Messrs. J. Smith Cruttenden and E. J. Parker officiated as lay readers. This work was fully organized early in 1870 and the response to it suggested very soon the need of a new parish in the city. Under date of December 20, 1871, this need was set forth to the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, bishop of Illinois, and to the Rev. Sidney Corbett, rural dean in the diocese and rector of St. John's. Both the bishop and the dean gave their consent and blessing to the proposed organization. On January 23, 1871, the new parish was organized, the first wardens and vestry being Peter Grant, senior warden; Henry Allen, junior warden; vestrymen, N. Bushnell, J. B. Gilpin, A. S. Coburn, Joseph Lopas, J. S. Cruttenden, George A. Miller, Henry Head and P. H. Bailache, the last named being clerk of the vestry.

The first priest to officiate at any service of the new parish was the Rev. William Bestor Corbyn, February 13, 1871, who shortly afterward became its first rector. In July building plans for a church and rectory were well under way, John A. Moore having donated the site on North Twelfth Street between Maine and Hampshire. The cornerstone was formally laid on August 2, 1871, and until its consecration on April 16th of the following year services were held in the Female Seminary and Westminster Church buildings and in the parish school-house on Twelfth Street. Bishop Whitehouse officiated at the consecration, being assisted by Bishop Robertson of Missouri, and fifteen other priests. This was the occasion of the first appearance of a surpliced boy choir in this section of the country.

Doctor Corbyn served the parish and the community with ability and loving care. He was scholarly, wise and sympathetic and not only served his people as a spiritual adviser and guide for thirty-one years, but was at one time principal of the Quincy schools. He died on Good Friday, March 28, 1902, the day of his passing being the fulfillment of a wish he had often expressed. During his rectorate, on account of his advancing years, Doctor Corbyn was assisted by Rev. George H. Yarnall, 1887-89; Rev. J. M. D. Davidson, D. D., now general missionary of the diocese, officiated 1889-90; Rev. Wm. Francis Mayo, now of the Order of the Holy Cross, 1891-95; Rev. Frederick S. Penfold, now chaplain of a Wisconsin regiment in France, 1902-06.

Next to the influence of the first rector, the deepest priestly influences were left on the life of the parish by Father Mayo and Father Penfold. Other priests who have been in charge of the parish are Rev. William A. Gustin, Very Rev. W. O. Cone, now dean of St. John's Cathedral, and Rev. W. M. Gamble, at present in charge.

CHURCH FEDERATION

Several unions of Protestant churches have been attempted within the past score of years in Quincy, but their permanent value as a conciliatory, a binding and a cooperative force in the movement either of religion or moral reform has been questionable. The Men and Religion Forward Movement was one of them, and out of it came in May, 1912, the so-called Federation of Churches, which is, even now, far from representative. Of the latter organization the following are (May, 1918) serving as officers: Rev. I. W. Bingaman, president; Rev. W. O. Shank, first vice president; Rev. George A. Buttrick, second vice president; F. W. Lyford, treasurer; George B. Cawthorne, secretary.

SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

The number of social, industrial, and secret and benevolent societies which have prospered in Quincy is proof positive of a very general faith in the efficacy of cooperation in the practical affairs of life. Both the old and standard orders, as well as those of more modern origin which have made remarkable progress, have found a solid footing in the various sections of the city. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Woodmen, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Royal Arcanum, two-score unions of workmen with a central Trades and Labor Assembly, and other organizations common to other cities of the size and progressive spirit of Quincy, are in constant action and expansion and cannot be exploited in detail. In the first place it would be impossible to give them space, and, secondly, many of them have not responded to requests for information. So whatever imperfections or incompleteness may be found in this section of the chapter should be attributed to either or both of these causes.

THE MASONS OF QUINCY

As is usually the case, the records of the different Masonic bodies in Quincy are, on the whole, more complete than those of any other order. Their headquarters are in the magnificent temple at Fourth and Jersey streets, which was dedicated in October, 1911. Altogether, the order is represented in Quincy by four lodges, Council, Chapter and Commandery.

The history of Masonry in Quincy commences with the formation of Bodley Lodge No. 1, and as such the earlier years of its record are worthy of being recalled. On the sixth of December, 1834, a meeting was held in the office of Dr. Joseph N. Ralston, on Maine Street, "to consider the propriety of establishing a Masonic lodge in Quincy." At that meeting a petition for a charter to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was drawn up and signed by Daniel Harrison, Daniel Whipple, Henry King, Samuel W. Rogers, J. N. Ralston, Joshua Streeter, John

Wood, Hiram Rogers, H. S. Montandon, A. Miller, Henry Asbury, J. T. Holmes, Nathaniel Pease, Michael Mast, Salmon Coxwell, Richard M. Young and Samuel Alexander.

The petition recommended Daniel Harrison for W. M. and Daniel Whipple and Henry King for wardens. The charter was granted August 31, 1835, and officers were installed October 19, 1835, by H. H. Snow, as follows: Daniel Harrison, W. M.; Daniel Whipple, S. W.; Henry King, J. W.; J. T. Holmes, treasurer; Hiram Rogers, secretary, J. N. Ralston, S. D.; Michael Mast, J. D.; Henry Asbury, tyler.

In October, 1840, the Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized at Jacksonville, and a new charter was given the lodge and the title Bodley Lodge No. 1. This charter was accepted by the lodge November 2, 1840. The first officers under the new charter were: Harrison Dills, W. M.; Hiram Rogers, S. W.; Thaddeus Monroe, J. W.; H. F. Thompson, treasurer; J. H. Luce, secretary; John Crocket, S. D.; J. Hedges, J. D.; Michael Mast, tyler.

Old Bodley Lodge No. 1 is still flourishing with (May, 1918) Frederick W. Brinkoetter as master; Charles W. Johnson, senior warden; J. Hendrickson, junior warden; Frederick M. Pendleton, treasurer; Erde W. Beatty, secretary; and Samuel A. Lee, chaplain.

Herman Lodge No. 39 was chartered October 8, 1846. Charles Steinagle was its first master and served until 1848, and among his successors who have held the chair for unusually long terms of service were Isador Benjamin, 1861, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1869 and 1871; George O. S. Bert, 1874, 1875, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1887, 1889, 1892; and Henry Oehlschlager, 1878, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. The lodge has a present membership of over 170, with the following chief elective officers: Charles Steinagle, worthy master; Damon Hauser, senior warden; Christian F. Ruoff, junior warden; Ferdinand Flachs, treasurer; Daniel Stahl, secretary.

There are two other lodges in Quincy, Lambert Lodge No. 659 and Quincy Lodge No. 296, and two chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, Alpha and Grace Whipple.

QUINCY CHAPTER NO. 5, ROYAL ARCH MASONS

It was organized under dispensation issued by General Grand R. A. Chapter of the United States, April 1, 1846; first charter granted by that body, September 16, 1847. Second charter issued by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois, October 14, 1850. Among the charter members of that date were Stephen A. Douglas, Onias C. Skinner, Abraham Jonas, James M. Pitman, Casper Ruff and A. W. Blakesley.

First high priest, Abraham Jonas; first secretary, Charles Steinagle. Present high priest, Frank F. Brinkoetter; present secretary, Charles H. Gaushell.

There is not one of the dispensation members of April 1, 1846, the charter members of September 16, 1847, or charter members of October 14, 1850, now living.

Quincy Chapter No. 5 has been honored by the election of four of her members to the position of M. E. high priest of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Illinois, viz.: Companion John H. Holton in 1850, Companion Louis Watson in 1854, Companion Asa W. Blakesley in 1872, and Companion A. A. Whipple in 1902.

QUINCY COUNCIL No. 15, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

Organized under dispensation from Oslin H. Miner, grand puissant of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Illinois, December 25, 1863. Chartered by the Grand Council of Illinois, October 7, 1864.

First thrice illustrious master, William E. Oven; first recorder, A. W. Blakesley. Present thrice illustrious master, George H. Hartung; present recorder, Charles H. Gaushell.

QUINCY COMMANDERY No. 77, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

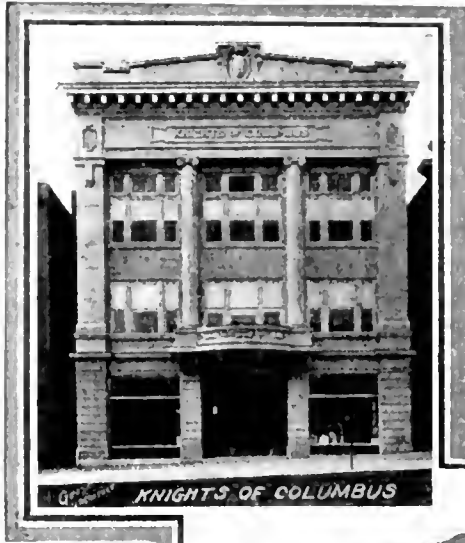
It was chartered October 24, 1911, by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois. This commandery is a consolidation of Beauseant Commandery No. 11 and El Aksa Commandery No. 55, both of Quincy. First Commander, George Milton Reeves; first recorder, Thomas Jefferson Macoy; present commander, John Henry Breitstadt; present recorder, Charles Harper Gaushell.

Quincy Commandery has on its membership roster two past grand commanders of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois: Eminent Sirs Edward Star Mulliner and Alfred Augustus Whipple.

QUINCY LODGE No. 296, ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

Quincy lodge was organized under dispensation September 24, 1858; chartered October 5, 1859; constituted November 4, 1859. First worshipful master, Charles W. Mead; first secretary, David Shields; present worshipful master, Hugh E. King; present secretary, Arthur C. Garrett.

Quincy lodge numbers among its members many men who have become eminent in the fraternity. The late Dr. Joseph Robbins was most worshipful master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and as chairman of the committee on correspondence for a long term of years was known throughout the Masonic world as an authority on Masonry. Edward Starr Mulliner served for thirty years as chairman of important committees in the Illinois Grand Lodge, including the committee on credentials and mileage and per diem. He was right eminent grand commander of the Illinois Grand commandery in 1887. Dr. Alfred Augustus Whipple served as grand commander in 1905 and has also held the office of most excellent high priest of the Illinois Grand Chapter.



SCOTTISH RITE MASONRY IN QUINCY

The development of Scottish Rite Masonry in Quincy, through the establishment and growth of the Quincy Lodge of Perfection, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, the Quincy Chapter of Rose Croix and Quincy Consistory, covers a period of more than fifty years. The bodies named were chartered at Waukegan, Illinois, in 1866, and moved to Quincy in January, 1870.

These bodies, upon their removal to Quincy in 1870, occupied ample and commodious quarters with the other Masonic fraternities on the fourth, or upper, floor of the brick block now called the Newcomb building, northwest corner Fourth and Maine streets, which were creditably fitted up with the exception of stage and scenery. Here considerable work was done in the various bodies of the Rite during a period of nearly nine years.

From the records of the first Consistory meeting held in Quincy, Illinois, we find that the very first initiates received in Waukegan Consistory, Quincy, on January 5, 1870, were Samuel E. Seger, Thaddeus S. Owens, James H. Richardson, Jacob R. Harris, David G. Williams, John W. Brown, Benjamin F. Hoar, Maitland Boon, Louis Miller, Wm. B. Larkworthy, Albert Demaree, Granville M. Evatt, H. N. E. Cottiers, John Viberts, Wendelin Weber and Leonard Grieser—all pioneers of this community. Not a single one of this number is now living, all having passed away many years ago. It would be surprising if more than a half dozen brethren in this audience remember them. Most of them lived out their allotted time of "three score years and ten."

It is recalled that the ceremonies were, in those days, usually read and explained (it would be impossible to say they were illustrated) from the Ritual, which was kept very convenient to the interpreter.

Illustrious Brethren James Lowe, circuit clerk; Jacob M. Smith, mayor; Archibald A. Glenn, lieutenant governor, with Wm. M. Avise, John Washington Brown, Granville Evatt, James H. Richardson, Samuel E. Seger, Asa W. Blakesley and E. S. Mulliner, all of whom may be remembered by the older Masons here, were at the head of affairs and active in conferring degrees. None of these are now living except Mr. Mulliner.

Illustrious Samuel E. Seger was the first from the consistory to be elected by the supreme council to receive the honorary 33d degree, to which he was elected in Boston, Mass., November 14, 1871. He received the degree at a special session of the supreme council, held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 28th day of June, 1872. He was one of the most prominent of Quincy's wholesale merchants and died on March 21, 1882.

These Masonic quarters were destroyed by a disastrous fire on September 6, 1879, originating in the so-called Academy of Music, an immense frame structure a few doors west, used as a theatre, which

caught fire early in the evening. There was apparently no immediate danger of the fire reaching Masonic Hall and therefore efforts were delayed in removing books and lodge property. Getting beyond control, however, it swept through the upper story. Little time was left to remove records and valuable papers. The records of the lodges and York Rite were nearly all destroyed, as also were furniture and carpets, the loss on which was nearly covered by insurance. The records of the Scottish Rite bodies were saved. Their charters were burned.

Finding no other suitable apartments at the time, these bodies practically discontinued work for some three years, holding business meetings only at the private residences of the members and the commander-in-chief.

From 1882 to 1885 they occupied by sufferance the Masonic Hall; rooms which since the fire had been handsomely fitted up by the York Rite at 526-528 Maine Street in the third story. In May of the latter year the Scottish Rite bodies secured their own quarters in the second and third stories of the Seaman building, on the east side of Washington Park. In January, 1900, they leased, for a term of years, the room at 526½ Maine Street, immediately below Masonic Hall, and fitted it up exclusively for Scottish Rite work. These apartments were occupied until November 1, 1911.

BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE

Since the disastrous fire of 1879 repeated attempts had been made to unite all the Masonic bodies in Quincy in a movement to erect a Temple in which all might be accommodated. A charter to form such an association had been obtained, but was returned with the failure to raise sufficient subscriptions to guarantee the erection of a suitable building. But in 1906, with the accession to the fraternity of such business men as Charles Oehlmann, Emmett Howard, George D. Levi, Joel Benton and Henry L. Michaelmann, the project took substantial shape. In September of that year representatives from Bodley, Herman and Quincy lodges and from the Commandery and Consistory, applied for a new charter to form the Quincy Masonic Temple Association. It was granted February 2, 1907, and the first officers of the association were Emmett Howard, president; George D. Levi, secretary; and Charles Oehlmann, treasurer. In March, 1908, Quincy Chapter No. 5 and in May of that year Lambert Lodge No. 659, were admitted into the association. El-Aska Commandery No. 55, which remained outside, was afterward merged into Beauseant and Quincy commanderies.

Finally the cornerstone of the temple was laid, under the auspices of Occasional Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, on July 20, 1910, and was dedicated October 27, 1911. The Scottish Rite apartments on the fourth floor were dedicated on November 11th. The cost of the building and fixtures was \$74,000; of the site, \$7,000; cement walks, furniture, etc., \$3,000. Total \$84,000.

Besides the Consistory and its co-ordinate bodies mentioned, there are in Quincy the following: Quincy Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, Quincy Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Quincy Commandery No. 77, Knights Templar.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

The Odd Fellows of Quincy have been organized for over seventy years, and number five lodges and an encampment, including two societies of Daughters of Rebekah. The oldest of the existing bodies are Quincy Lodge No. 12, formed March 24, 1845; Allen Encampment No. 4, established in October, 1857; Adams No. 365, instituted October 13, 1858, and Golden Rule No. 27 (Rebekahs), chartered in October, 1870.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Red Cross Lodge No. 44, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in February, 1874, with fourteen charter members: J. M. Schaefer, C. C.; Dexter Sampson, V. C.; William A. Schmidt, prelate; H. G. Burman, K. of R. and S.; Henry R. Corley, N. of F.; Fred Wollett, M. of E.; F. G. Arrowsmith, M. at A. The present officers are: August J. Neimeyer, C. C.; George E. Lincoln, V. C.; Carl E. Epler, prelate; Alex. C. Swartwout, K. of R. and S. S.; W. Louis Schrag, M. of F.

Preux Chevalier Lodge No. 18 of the same order was chartered on January 18, 1872, with the following persons as charter members: Asa W. Blakesley, Dr. Joseph Robbins, William M. Avise, Phillip W. Capron, Louis Miller, Milton W. Newton, John Tiberts, Albert Demaree, David G. Williams, H. N. E. Cottinas, Jacob R. Harris, T. S. Owens, W. B. Larworthy, John W. Brown, Samuel E. Seeger, Granville M. Evatt, Joseph Shepherd and Edward S. Mulliner, the last of whom is the only one living at this writing. The lodge was instituted on April 10, 1872, by the grand officers of the State of Illinois. For years the lodge met on the third floor of the old building occupied by the Sterns Clothing Company at Fifth and Hampshire, and later moved to the Rogers Building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Vermont streets, and remained there until 1909 when it moved to its present building at Nos. 514-516 Jersey Street. Its present officers are Dr. H. L. Green, G. C.; Chas. Zimmerman, V. C.; A. R. Bush, P.; William L. Drescher, M. of W.; R. E. Weeks, K. of R. and S.; D. A. Wheeler, M. of F.; Lyman McCarl, M. of E.; Albert Fultz, M. at A.; W. R. McCormick, I. G.; and Joel Smith, O. G.

In September, 1909, Red Cross Lodge and Preux Chevalier Lodge purchased the building which was the old Methodist Church, at 514-516 Jersey Street, and converted it into a beautiful Castle Hall, which has been the home of the Knights of Pythias of Quincy ever since. The building is controlled by a board of control consisting of five members, two appointed by each lodge and one selected by the four that

are appointed. The members of the first board of control were W. R. McCormick, R. E. Weeks, George E. Long, A. J. Neimeyer and J. W. Schulte. The members of the present body are A. J. Neimeyer, Judge Carl Epler, A. R. Bush and Judge Lyman McCarl.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM COUNCIL

Quincy Council No. 195, Royal Arcanum, was organized in November, 1897, with thirty-four charter members. Its first officers comprised: Fry W. Thompson, regent; Edwin A. Clark, vice regent; Daniel D. Merriam, past regent; John A. Allen, orator; William D. Simpson, secretary; Henry C. Miller, collector. Charles C. Gruese is serving as present regent; Sidney T. Malem, vice regent; John F. W. Kipp, orator; Alex. C. Swartwout, secretary; John T. Tofall, collector.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The Knights of Columbus organized Quincy Council No. 583 in June, 1901, and have now a local membership of 500. The charter members numbered thirty-six. Thomas A. Scherer was its first grand knight; James H. O'Neill, deputy grand knight; John Bernbrook, financial secretary; Thomas T. Brady, recording secretary; Harry J. Mulligan, chancellor; and Herman Heintz, treasurer. The successive grand knights of the council have been Thomas A. Scherer, Joseph N. Tibesar, Joseph J. Freiburg, John A. Connery, L. J. Jochem, John W. Kerkering, John B. Carroll, Theodore F. Ehrhart and John Blomer. James A. Schepers is serving as deputy grand knight; John A. Connery, financial secretary; Richard T. Lyons, recording secretary; Rome Wiskirchen, chancellor; Will J. Heintz, treasurer. The Knights of Columbus have their own building at Maine and Eighth streets, which was dedicated by Father A. Zurbousen, chaplain, on September 12, 1912. It was built on the industrial and cooperative plan. The Columbus Home Association was granted a charter by the state to erect and conduct a club house. Martin J. Geise was the architect. The total cost of building and grounds was \$35,000 and the members of the association own all outstanding bonds of indebtedness. Its president is Joseph J. Freiburg and secretary is Lawrence J. Jochem.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

Phil Miller Camp No. 5, Woodmen of the World, was organized December 3, 1903, and a charter issued to the following: Henry Steinmetz, Dell Carr, D. S. Hunsaker, Albert Ryniker, Geo. N. Schmitt, Wm. Scheid, Wm. Hild, Jos. A. Roy, Fred Sanner, A. H. Byers, A. C. Hoffman, Clyde Cobb, F. W. Brinkoetter, J. A. Thompson, W. J. F. Reiffert, H. W. Scott, H. O. Shunk, W. J. Bruening, R. E. Byers, Eugene Browne, Chas. F. Hardyman.

The home office of the W. O. W. is located at Omaha, Nebraska, having been incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska in June, 1890. The local camp was organized with twenty-nine members, which have increased until at the present time there are 244 members in good standing. The first member of the local camp to die was Joseph A. Roy, whose death occurred November 3, 1906, since which time twenty-seven members have passed to the beyond. The twenty-eight members who have died were insured for the total sum of \$31,000. Among the distinctive features of the Woodmen of the World is their erection, at the grave of every deceased member, of a monument at a cost of not to exceed \$100, which cost is paid by the order in addition to the amount of insurance carried by the member. Another distinctive feature is the reserve fund of the order. The assessment rate being based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality, is fully adequate to mature each policy, and provide an expense and reserve fund. The by-laws providing that each month a certain per cent of all monies collected to be set aside as a reserve fund, which is invested only in government and municipal bonds. The present officers of the local camp are as follows: Past consul commanders, Ralph L. George and Chas. F. Hardyman; adviser lieutenant, Frank J. Cate; banker, Geo. J. Hild; clerk, F. W. Munroe; escort, John Houdyshell; watchman, John B. Seobee; sentry, Jos. J. Franke; physicians, Dr. G. W. Bureh and Dr. H. F. Litchfield; managers, W. C. Dingson, John W. Wensing and Wm. J. Smith.

TRIBE OF BEN HUR

Quincy Court No. 20, Tribe of Ben Hur, was organized April 25, 1896, by Supreme Deputy B. H. Siepker, with the following officers: Past chief, Samuel Johnson; chief temple, H. Dunn; judge, India Bonesteel; teacher, E. K. Johnson; scribe, R. W. Daniels; keeper of tribute, J. W. Stainer. The court has been well officered and managed since that time, and regular meetings have been held. The change to basis of fraternal congress rates in 1908 resulted in the loss of a number of members, but there has been some growth in membership upon the better basis for new members. A new feature of the organization is a monthly income and disability certificate which provides funeral benefits and a monthly income to the beneficiary; also an old age disability benefit to the member, as well as other total or partial disability benefits. The present membership of Quincy Court is nearly 100 and its officers are: Past chief, R. B. Siepker; chief, H. D. Condron; judge, H. J. Thies; teacher, Mrs. Clara Welch; scribe, N. J. Hinton; keeper of tribute, Mrs. Lois Hinton; captain, E. A. Welch; guide, B. H. Siepker.

THE EAGLES IN QUINCY

The Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 535, has also been waxing strong for a number of years past, and in the spring of 1918 completed

a massive building both for a home and as a business investment, on North Sixth Street. It was completed at a cost of \$75,000. The aerie was organized November 15, 1903, and its charter issued January 1, 1904. Its first officers were: P. W. president, G. W. Vanden Boom; W. president, Joseph A. Roy; W. vice president, C. W. Harbin; W. chap., Emmet Head; secretary, Fred Terwisehe; treasurer, Wm. F. Bader; physician, Dr. George Rosenthal. The present officers are: P. W. president, P. W. Reardon; W. president, Charles E. Ross; W. vice president, B. J. Knuf; W. chap., R. S. Benedict; W. cond., George Eberle; secretary, Charles W. Zang; treasurer, Wm. F. Bader; physician, Dr. E. F. Stannus.

OTHER SOCIETIES

Among the organizations which also show vitality and growth may be mentioned the Improved Order of Red Men, Minnawanna Tribe No. 159; Knights of Maccabees, Globe Tent No. 97 and Quincy Tent No. 161; Modern Woodmen of America, Gem City Camp No. 219; Royal Neighbors of America, Oak Camp No. 543 and Queen of the West Camp No. 51; and Brotherhood Protective Order of Moose, Gem City Lodge No. 986.

Quincy's prominence as an industrial center is emphasized by the organization of the Trades and Labor Assembly, which is the central body of thirty or forty local unions. Its president is Theodore Bisser and its secretary, Bernhart Deters.

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC UNION

The Western Catholic Union was organized by J. J. Beecher in Quincy, on October 6, 1877. A charter from the State of Illinois was issued on December 21, 1877, and was signed by Anton Henry Heine, Henry Steinkamp, Jacob Julius Beecher, August Bernard Hellhake, Anton Binkert, George Terdenge, Joseph Jacoby, Louis Stern, John Heine and Michael Ullmen. The first supreme president was Anton Henry Heine who served from 1877 to 1880, followed by Alois Gatz, from 1880 to 1882; Anton Henry Heine again in 1883; John J. Metzger, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889; Henry Ordning, 1890; Anton Henry Heine again in 1891, 1892 and 1893; John H. Wavering, 1894; Ben Heckle, 1895; Thos. J. Manning, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901; Herman F. Jochem, 1902, 1903, 1904; F. Wm. Heckenkamp, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

From the date of its organization until 1895 each member was required to pay \$1 at every death as a mortuary assessment and the beneficiary received \$1 for every member in good standing at the time of his death, until July, 1890, when the membership reached 2,000. This was then made the limit that beneficiaries could draw on the death of a member. In 1905 a level rate was adopted and after that there were

two forms of certificates issued—one for \$1,000 and one for \$2,000. The members were grouped as follows: From 18 to 25 years of age, 70 cents per month per thousand; from 25 to 30, 80 cents; 30 to 35, 90 cents; 35 to 40, \$1; from 40 to 45, which was the age limit, \$1.20 per \$1,000 per month. In 1904 a new schedule of rates was adopted, based almost entirely upon the fraternal congress rates of assessment. These rates were collected from all members who joined after January 1, 1905. All the members joining prior to the above date were assessed an additional 10 cents per month per \$1,000. The age limit was extended from 45 years to 50 years and a \$500 certificate was added, making three forms of certificates for the union—namely \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000. In 1906 the rates adopted in 1905 were applied to all members who joined prior to January 1, 1905, as of their age of entry with the exception of those who joined prior to 1890. These were assessed at the age they were in 1890, with the exception of those fifty years or older, who were assessed as of the age fifty. Several years later a \$250 certificate was added. Beginning with January 1, 1913, women were admitted on a schedule of rates based on a table somewhat higher than the fraternal congress rates which were pronounced sufficient from an actuarial standpoint. In 1916 a schedule of rates for men was adopted based upon the fraternal congress rates to be collected at the wish of the member either annually or monthly, and all members were placed thereon. Those, however, who joined prior to January 1, 1905, were given the option to join a division that was created and called the "term division," under which they could continue to pay their old rates they had been paying but with their term of insurance limited. This placed the Western Catholic Union upon an actuarially solvent basis. Thus the Western Catholic Union is one of the first societies in the United States that has placed itself and all its members on what is known as an adequate rate footing.

In 1918 a juvenile section was added to the Western Catholic Union under which children and immediate relatives of members can insure their children on standard rates prepared by the actuary of the Western Catholic Union, Abb Landis of Nashville, Tennessee. On December 21st, the Western Catholic Union celebrated its fortieth anniversary. At this time the 200 subordinate branches in the Union had a total insurance membership of approximately 11,500, of which number approximately 1,600 are women. The amount of money in the mortuary fund at interest is approximately \$445,000. Of the signers of the original charter there are still living Anton Binkert, Jos. Jacoby, A. B. Hellhake and Henry Steinkamp. Of the former supreme presidents three have died, namely, Anton Henry Heine, A. Gatz and Jno. Metzger. The union has paid out to the beneficiaries of 1,900 deceased members the amount of \$3,000,000. Up to 1903 the supreme headquarters was in the home of the supreme secretary, then John Schauf. He held this office for twenty-five years and was succeeded by F. G. Hildenbrand for three years, who was then followed by William K. Ott, formerly of Chicago. The first offices rented were in the Binkert

Building, and, after ten years, the enlarged quarters now occupied were secured in the Illinois State Bank Building, where an up-to-date vault, with all necessary features to successfully conduct the management has been installed.

The matter of rates of assessments in the Western Catholic Union are entirely in the hands of an experienced actuary and everything pertaining to the rates is passed upon by him. The Western Catholic Union is one of the four oldest strictly fraternal societies in the United States and its financial standing is of such a character that its future is perpetuated. The total collections, all of which go through Quincy banks, amount to an average of almost \$700 per day. The Western Catholic Union meets biennially and does business in the states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas and preparations are being made to enter the states of Wisconsin and Indiana. Its present system of rates makes it eligible to practically every state in the Union. It has its own official organ since 1905, namely, the Catholic Record, which is sent to each member in the order every month. Most of its branches conduct a sick benefit fund for the relief of members during sickness. It is estimated that \$300,000 has been distributed to members to aid them in sickness and distress by local branches. The Western Catholic Union differs from most other fraternals, first, that only practical Catholics can be admitted and retained; secondly, that it is on a solvent legal basis, and, thirdly, that it has no secret ritualistic work. The executive offices are entrusted to the supreme officers, namely, the supreme president, the supreme vice president, supreme secretary, supreme treasurer and a board of seven trustees. The officers are elected biennially and the trustees have a term of four years. Its membership in Quincy is approximately 1,300 divided into nine men's branches and three ladies' branches. The first and oldest branch in the union is St. Nicholas No. 1, in St. Boniface Parish; St. Patrick No. 3, in St. Peter's Parish; St. Michael No. 4, in St. Francis Parish; St. Antonius No. 11, St. John's Parish; St. Peter No. 16, in St. Boniface Parish; St. Anthony No. 30, St. Mary's Parish; St. Rose No. 52, St. Rose of Lima Parish; St. Andrew No. 54, St. Francis Parish; St. Agnes No. 192, St. Boniface Parish; St. Barbara No. 203, St. Francis Parish; St. Rita No. 197, St. John's Parish; and St. Antonius No. 51, St. Anthony's Parish, in the country. The present supreme officers are: F. Wm. Heckenkamp, supreme president; J. A. Wilhelmi, supreme vice president; Wm. K. Ott, supreme secretary; Jos. J. Freiburg, supreme treasurer; Dr. M. J. Klein, supreme medical examiner; Walter J. Ruediger, chairman supreme trustees; Frank Darius, secretary; and August Marx, John Koos, Andrew Zittel, Peter Lofy and Herman Ottens, trustees.

QUINCY TURN VEREIN

The Quincy Turn Verein, one of the old and substantial societies of the city, occupies a large building on Hampshire street between

Ninth and Tenth streets, which was completed in 1885. As is well known by residents, the verein combines musical, social and physical advantages, and has always been supported by the German-American element of Quincy.

THE QUINCY COUNTRY CLUB

As early as 1897 there was an interest in golf in Quincy. A rude course was constructed in Lawndale and a solitary player could be seen occasionally hunting his ball in the high grass and clover.

In 1898 Dr. S. H. Dana, interested a large number of prominent Quincy men who met and formed the Quincy Country Club and selected the following men as directors: President, Charles H. Williamson; vice president, Jos. W. Emery; secretary, Fred Wilms; treasurer, Edward J. Parker; C. H. Bull, J. W. Cassidy, J. A. Stillwell, W. P. Upham, and S. B. Montgomery.

The club was properly incorporated and began a successful existence at Twenty-fourth and Harrison streets. The course consisted of nine holes, namely, Devil's Ditch, 322 yards; Fair View, 337 yards; Bridge of Sighs, 135 yards; Westward Ho, 439 yards; Isle of Woe, 453 yards; Just Over, 367 yards; High Ball, 259 yards; Punch Bowl, 581 yards; Out of Sight, 198 yards. Total, 3,091 yards. A professional course man and club maker was secured. Quincy players quickly assumed a prominent place as golfers and have continued until the present time to develop some of the best young golf players in the state.

A comfortable club house with locker rooms, dance hall, kitchen and porches was erected by the Quincy Country Club House Company and the club still resides in this house although it is rapidly becoming too small for the membership. The club has a membership of 150 and a waiting list of twenty. At the present time it is a member of the Western Golf Association and the Central Illinois Country Club Association, which gives the Quincy members the privilege of all other clubs which are likewise members of these same associations. The yearly meeting of the latter association is particularly enjoyable as the tourneys rotate from year to year, thus allowing the members of the different clubs to play on the courses and courts of all the other cities and meet their memberships. Quincy has been unusually fortunate in the large percentage of championships she has won both in team play and individual play covering golf and tennis.

In 1918 the club leased the property at Twenty-fourth and State streets extending along the State Road to Thirtieth. New grounds will be developed here and a fine club house will no doubt be erected after the close of the war. The 1918 officers and directorate include: President, Will A. Pfeiffer; vice president, Dr. Henry Whipple; secretary, T. E. Musselman; treasurer, Thomas Burrows.

CHAPTER XV

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL

OLDEST EXISTING INDUSTRIES—CLASSIFICATION OF TODAY—THE QUINCY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—THE QUINCY FREIGHT BUREAU—THE BANKS OF QUINCY—BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK—FLAGG & SAVAGE OPEN A BANK—SEVERAL FAILURES—OLD BANK OF QUINCY—QUINCY SAVINGS BANK—JOHN WOOD AND H. F. J. RICKER—L. & C. H. BULL ENTER THE BANKING FIELD—E. J. PARKER'S BANK—ORDER OF SENIORITY—CONSOLIDATION OF THE BULL AND PARKER INTERESTS—STATE SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—ROBERT W. GARDNER AND EDWARD J. PARKER—DEATH OF LORENZO BULL—THE RICKER NATIONAL BANK AND ITS FOUNDER—QUINCY NATIONAL BANK—ILLINOIS STATE BANK—OTHER BANKS.

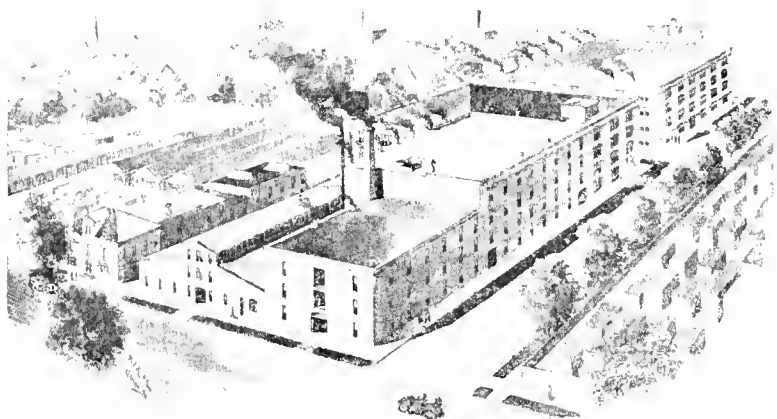
The geographical position of Quincy, as well as the energetic and able character of its early merchants, manufacturers and bankers, was an assurance that the city was destined to earn and to hold a commanding commercial and industrial position in the Mississippi Valley. Its standing at first seemed to be solidly based on the industries and commerce identified with agricultural matters, and at quite an early day it became a leading grain shipping point and a live stock center. In the manufacture of flour, Quincy was at one time a leader and the magnitude of the pork-packing industry and trade was noticeable. In the later '50s local mills were turning out over 100,000 barrels of flour. But as the West extended beyond the Mississippi Valley and the grain fields covered the rich prairies of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa and the further West, such industries and commerce were drawn to Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City. Local ambitions to found successful woolen factories were smothered. New branches, however, shot out from Quincy, and those which at first were hardly considered as of any promise mounted to first place.

OLDEST EXISTING INDUSTRIES

As an illustration of this feature in the industrial history of the place, it is noteworthy that the oldest manufactory of prominence now existing in Quincy is operated under the name of the Gardner Governor Company. In 1852 the late lamented Robert W. Gardner, then a young man of twenty, became an apprentice in the little

machine shop conducted by Edward G. Turner. Two years afterward, with Henry Mitchell, he purchased the plant. In 1860 he secured his first patent improving the governor of the steam engine, and upon that specialty he built a fortune, a fine name and his life work. J. W. Gardner, the son, is president of the great plant at South Front and the city limits now conducted by the Gardner Governor Company.

The Collins Plow Works is another representative of the few older industries which have endured. The factory is located on Hampshire Street and Eleventh. The original business was founded



COLLINS PLOW COMPANY WORKS

by the late William H. Collins in 1866. George W. Govert is now president.

CLASSIFICATION OF TODAY

As Quincy has now more than 140 manufactories, covering the range, in some way, of modern industrial lines, it would be manifestly impossible to make even individual mention of them all. Generally speaking, however, eleven factories are devoted to the manufacture of stoves, furnaces and heaters; there are four flour mills; five manufactories of clothing, overalls, petticoats, etc.; four lime and cement plants; four establishments which turn out live stock foods and remedies; five works for the fabrication of metal specialties; five manufacturers of confectioneries; three plants which manufacture incubators; three shops which make metal wheels; three manufactories of mineral water apparatus; three pattern makers, and three concerns which produce show cases and office fixtures and furniture.

The number of the various classified manufactories, however, conveys no definite idea of their comparative importance. This mat-

ter has been gauged by the best authority on the subject, Lewis B. Boswell, commissioner of the Freight Bureau, substantially as follows: (1) Stoves, in which class are the Channon-Emery, Comstock-Castle, Excelsior and Gem City; (2) show cases and fixtures, including the Quincy and Knittel show case companies and the Warren Manufacturing Company; (3) wheels and tractors and (4) steam pumps and compressors, in both of which the Dayton-Dick Company is represented; (5) the Gardner Governor Company, in a class by itself; (6) elevators, Otis and Hollister-Whitney companies; (7) egg cases and fillers, North Star Egg Case Company; (8) agricultural implements, hay presses, etc., represented by the Collins Plow Company as manufacturers and the International Harvester Company, as distributors; (9) dyes, the field occupied by the Monroe Drug Company, manufacturers of the Putman dyes and cleaners, oils and other chemicals; (10) saddles, harnesses, horse collars, etc., Wolf Manufacturing Company and Schott Saddlery Company; (11) cereals, United Cereal Mills, operating two plants; (12) steel, Michelmann Steel Construction Company and Modern Iron Works; (13) shoes, Gordon, Morris Brothers and Miller-Helbake shoe companies; (14) American Straw Board Company; (15) hog remedies, Moor-mann Manufacturing Company.

THE QUINCY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The first attempt made in Quincy to organize a board of trade or a chamber of commerce was in May, 1857, when a body under the former name was formed, with C. M. Pomeroy as president. Its life was but of a few years duration. Twenty years or more afterward was organized the Young Men's Business Association of Quincy, which was incorporated April 30, 1887, and from that organization developed the Chamber of Commerce of Quincy. The name under which it is known was adopted on August 9, 1897.

Since its organization the Quincy Chamber of Commerce has expanded in vigor and broad usefulness. Its managements have not been content to confine their labors to the improvement of industrial and commercial conditions, but have given hearty support to social, moral and reformatory movements, especially those directly vital to the well being of Quincy. The chamber has been a strong and elevating civic force. Of late it has given specially valuable aid to the Red Cross and all other war activities at home and has been in close cooperation with the useful and practical work accomplished among the farmers and rural communities of Adams County, through the Adams County Farm Improvement Association and its auxiliary, the Home Improvement Association. Since the completion of its fine modern building on South Fifth Street in July, 1915, its facilities for extensions of its work and influence have been greatly increased. The present membership of the chamber is 230 and it is composed of the best citizenship of Quincy.

During the last dozen years, which have been as important as any in the history of the chamber, Frank W. Osborn, H. G. Riggs, J. H. Bastert, W. Emery Lancaster and George D. Levi have served as president. During all that period, until his death in 1917, C. F. Perry was its untiring and efficient secretary. Truman T. Pierson, present incumbent, filled out his unexpired term.

THE QUINCY FREIGHT BUREAU

There is probably no other institution in Quincy of a private character which is so constantly patronized and so generally appreciated as the Quincy Freight Bureau, the commissioner, or executive officer of which has been Lewis B. Boswell for a period of twenty-one years, or virtually since its establishment. It was incorporated by the shippers of the city in May, 1897, with Chauncey H. Castle as its



HOME OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

president. The prime functions of the bureau are to keep its members informed as to classification of freight, changes in tariffs and the regulations and charges enforced by the different transportation companies tending to effect the business of local manufacturers and merchants. Besides this information, which the commissioner is legitimately bound to furnish to the members of the bureau, in his zeal to be of general service Mr. Boswell is continually exceeding his duties and collecting a mass of data calculated to set forth the progress and logical future of Quincy, by which capital is drawn thither and the city's good points generally exploited. He has also proved a practical agent in the improvement of various transportation facilities of the locality.

THE BANKS OF QUINCY

The banks of Quincy, the history of which spans more than four-score years, have endured through much stress and not a little storm,

by reason of the foresight and conservatism of those who founded and developed them and because of their substantial backing in the local community. The Bulls, the Rickers, the Parkers, the Gardners and other strong guiding hands gave them an impetus in the upward and right direction. Their life was trembling in the balance until such men as these came to their assistance some sixty years ago.

BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK

The earliest banking institution of Quincy was a branch of the State Bank of Illinois, established in 1836 with J. T. Holmes as president, E. J. Phillips cashier, and successively (up to 1878), John M. Holmes, C. B. Church and J. K. Webster. This bank was at the southwest corner of Maine and Fourth streets in a large, square two-story frame building, long since removed. It suspended specie payments in May, 1837, but continued to do business until 1842, and with the failure of the parent bank in that year, it went into liquidation in 1843.

FLAGG & SAVAGE OPEN A BANK

From that time for several years no banking facilities existed, nor indeed, so dull were the times, did any appear to be necessary until 1850. N. Flagg and C. A. Savage opened a banking house under the name of Flagg & Savage. Mr. Flagg, who had been a bookkeeper for some years, as also Lorenzo Bull, then engaged in the crockery and hardware business, through arrangements with brokers elsewhere, had for some months previous been selling exchange; but the house of Flagg & Savage was the first private bank of deposit and exchange. It was located about four doors west of Fifth Street on the south side of the public square and subsequently was moved to the corner of Maine and Fifth, later occupied by the Messrs. Bull. About the same time, or shortly after, Flagg & Savage commenced business, Jonathan H. Smith opened a banking house on Maine Street in the third store from Fourth Street, which had but a brief existence.

SEVERAL FAILURES

About 1852 Ebenezer Moore, J. R. Hollowbush and E. F. Hoffman, under the style of Moore, Hollowbush & Co., started a banking institution on the north side of the public square where now stands Ricker's Bank. These two houses (Flagg & Savage and Moore, Hollowbush & Co.) were crippled in 1857 by the failure of S. & W. B. Thayer, to whom they had made large advances, and were compelled to suspend. The former firm resumed about eight months later, but in 1860 was forced to close permanently. The firm of Moore, Hollowbush & Co., after a somewhat longer suspension, was partially revived under the name of Moore & Sherman, but discontinued finally about the same time with Flagg & Savage.

OLD BANK OF QUINCY

The Bank of Quincy, owned by Messrs. Mattison & Boon, commenced operations in 1856 in the northwest corner building under the Quincy House. During the suspension of the two houses named above their business was large, being the only house of the kind in the city. In 1860 or 1861 this bank closed.

QUINCY SAVINGS BANK

In 1857 the Quincy Savings and Insurance Company, afterward the Quincy Savings Bank and now the First National, was opened at the northwest corner of Hampshire and Fifth streets, removing in 1856 to the present location at the corner of Fourth and Hampshire. In 1864 this institution was organized as the First National Bank.

JOHN WOOD AND H. F. J. RICKER

Flacks, Jansen & Co., afterward Flacks & Company, began business as bankers in 1859 at the southeast corner of Maine and Fourth streets, and in the following year (1860) transferred their business to John Wood & Son, who again sold, in 1865, to H. F. J. Ricker. Since 1860 Mr. Ricker had been doing business as a banker on Hampshire Street between Sixth and Seventh, and soon after purchasing of Wood & Son moved to Hampshire between Fifth and Sixth, south side, where he remained until the occupation of his present place in 1876, on the north side of the square, intermediate between Fourth and Fifth.

L. & C. H. BULL ENTER BANKING FIELD

In 1862 L. & C. H. Bull commenced business in the building formerly occupied by Flagg & Savage, corner of Fifth and Maine. Their institution was organized in 1864 as the Merchants & Farmers National Bank. In 1874 the National Bank was discontinued, the parties continuing business under the above name.

Thomas T. Woodruff operated a banking house from 1860 to 1870 on the west side of the square about the middle of the block.

The Union Bank, later at the corner of Hampshire and Fifth, opened in 1869, in Geise's Building, north, adjoining the old courthouse, and in 1875 removed to the former site.

E. J. PARKER'S BANK

E. J. Parker's Bank, operating on Fifth Street, west side, adjoining that of the Messrs. Bull, was opened in 1874.

The German-American Bank of Gustav Levi & Co., opened in



QUINCY LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM THE COURTHOUSE



MAINE STREET EAST FROM FOURTH, QUINCY

1875 on Fourth Street, a few doors north of Hampshire, and discontinued in 1877.

H. A. Geise & Son commenced in 1876 in the building formerly used by the Union Bank.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE BULL AND PARKER INTERESTS

Under date of April 30, 1879, announcement was made of the consolidation of L. & C. H. Bull's Savings Bank and E. J. Parker & Co.'s Commercial Bank under the name of L. & C. H. Bull, with Joseph W. Emery as cashier. E. J. Parker & Co. moved their office to that of L. & C. H. Bull. The business of the two banks under the new name was continued under the personal management of the active members of both firms.

STATE SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

In November, 1890, the old firm was authorized to reorganize under the state law as the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company, with a paid-up capital of \$300,000 and a term of ninety-nine years. Lorenzo Bull was president; Charles H. Bull, vice president, and Edward J. Parker cashier. Business was formally commenced January 1, 1891.

In January, 1893, the bank occupied a massive new building on the south side of Maine Street between Fourth and Fifth streets. Its main front was of rich Missouri granite, and the interior was elegant and modern for twenty-five years ago. Its trust department was opened in August, 1898, and the institution was one of the pioneers of the state in that regard. In the following December the First National Bank went into voluntary liquidation and was absorbed by the State Savings Loan and Trust Company. Lorenzo Bull had resigned as president of the old organization in the previous July. W. S. Warfield became president of the consolidated bank, with E. J. Parker as cashier and C. H. Bull and Judge S. B. Montgomery as vice presidents.

ROBERT W. GARDNER AND EDWARD J. PARKER

Mr. Warfield served as president until the end of 1905, when he was succeeded by Robert W. Gardner, head of the great Governor plant, and the foremost industrial leader in Quincy; a leader also in brotherhood and philanthropy, perhaps the best and most generally beloved of all its citizens. He headed the affairs of the bank with characteristic zeal and ability until a few months before his death, December 28, 1907. He had suffered a stroke of paralysis in the preceding September, so that his death was not unexpected. Mr. Gardner was in his seventy-sixth year, and left generous bequests to several churches, Blessing Hospital, Woodland Home and the Free

Public Library. As to his family, he left a widow, a daughter and two sons.

Edward J. Parker, who had been cashier of the bank since 1863, succeeded to the presidency, and continued thus until his decease March 1, 1912. At that time he had enjoyed the longest identification with one bank of anybody in his profession in the State of Illinois. Mr. Parker's first wife was a niece of Lorenzo Bull and his second wife, a daughter. After Lorenzo Bull's death in November, 1905, Mr. Parker moved to the old Bull homestead on Maine Street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and there he passed his last years. The strong characteristics of Mr. Parker's character were patience, persistency and absolute devotion to any cause or institution to which he had pledged his faith and work. The strength of his active life was chiefly devoted to the beautification of Quincy, the building up of the State Savings Loan and Trust Company and the conservation of an ideal home. He left his fortune to his wife, without reserve; which was quite characteristic of him and the absolute faith which he had in his life companion and co-worker. Mr. Parker was identified with numerous charities, and his widow has assumed the labors in these connections which dropped from him with his passing.

DEATH OF LORENZO BULL.

The death of Lorenzo Bull occurred November 2, 1905, his wife having preceded him from their earthly home two years before. The deceased was in his eighty-seventh year, and left the following son and daughters: William B., then of New York City; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Parker, wife of E. J. Parker; Mrs. Margaret B. Prudden, wife of Doctor Prudden, of West Newton, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Anna L. Benedict, of Boston. The original Bull homestead was in North Quincy near Fifth; later, the site of General Morgan's home and now a part of the Cheerful Home. During the last fifty years of his life he resided in the large house at Maine and Sixteenth streets. Besides the work which he accomplished as a pioneer banker, he served as secretary of the old public library for many years, was one of the founders of the Cheerful Home and, with his son, operated the Water Works until they were fairly established.

Mr. Parker was succeeded in the presidency of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company, by Judge S. B. Montgomery, who had served as vice president since 1896, and is still in office. Charles H. Bull, the brother of Lorenzo, died November 27, 1908, while still holding the vice presidency, when he was succeeded by Mr. Parker. In January, 1908, when Mr. Parker graduated from the cashiership of the institution to the presidency, F. W. Crane succeeded to the former office, which he still holds.

In 1906, the west half of the large and fine building occupied by the State Savings Loan and Trust Company was completed, making

its accommodations as commodious and elegant as could be desired and placing them on a par with the best in the state. The growth of the business made it necessary to double the capital stock, in 1912, increasing the amount from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

THE RICKER NATIONAL BANK AND ITS FOUNDER

Mention has been made of the purchase of the John Wood Bank in 1864 by Henry F. J. Ricker. He was a native of Germany and in his youth came with his parents to Quincy. As a young man he was employed by John Wood, Charles Holmes, Albert Dancke and other early merchants of the city, finally formed a mercantile partnership with Leopold Arntzen, and gathered some capital and much solid reputation. About 1859-60, when immigration to the western country was at its height Mr. Ricker began selling steamship passage tickets, involving domestic and foreign exchange. The funds entrusted to him were carried in a market basket to and from his office and residence, the former being near Seventh and Hampshire streets. The business so prospered that he moved to a better building at No. 508 Hampshire Street, the lower story of which he remodeled for business purposes. In 1864, when he bought the bank of his old employer, Mr. Wood, he established at that number the combined enterprises, which was the foundation of the Ricker National Bank.

In 1875 the business had so increased that Mr. Ricker bought the site of the present bank building on Hampshire Street between Fourth and Fifth, and erected thereon, in the following year, the modern structure still in use. In 1908-09, however, it was not only completely remodeled, but what is the east half of the building was added to the original structure; the addition had a frontage of fifty feet.

The institution was a private bank until 1881, but on the fourth of April, that year, it was chartered as the Ricker National Bank of Quincy. The founder of the bank died March 4, 1904, and there has been no change in the official management, viz.: Edward Sohm, president; George Fischer and J. R. Pearce, vice presidents; H. F. J. Ricker, cashier. The capital stock of the bank has been increased from time to time until it has reached \$700,000. It has total assets of nearly \$6,500,000; surplus and undivided profits, about \$360,000, and deposits nearly \$5,000,000.

QUINCY NATIONAL BANK

In 1887 J. H. Duker (the furniture dealer), Julius Kespohl, Louis Wolf and G. G. Arends, founded the Quincy National Bank, at the corner of Fourth and Hampshire streets. The bank was incorporated the same year. The institution is managed by the following: W. T. Duker, president; G. G. Arends, vice president; J. M. Winters, cashier. Its capital is \$100,000; surplus and profits earned, \$85,000; average deposits, \$1,130,000; resources, \$1,415,000.

MERCANTILE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

This institution was organized as a chartered bank April 10, 1906, with the following officers: Fred Wilms, president; C. H. Castle, vice president; Harvey G. Riggs, cashier. Mr. Wilms served as president until 1912, when he sold his interest in the bank and retired, being succeeded by John L. Soebbing. Mr. Castle died in May, 1909, and the vice presidency was assumed by J. J. Michael. Mr. Riggs has been the cashier and active manager from the first. The bank has a capital of \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits of \$90,000, and average deposits of \$1,750,000.

ILLINOIS STATE BANK

The Illinois State Bank of Quincy was organized July 1, 1909, and its large and finely appointed building at Hampshire and Sixth streets was occupied in August, 1916. There has been no change in the management, as follows: John H. Best, president; W. J. Singleton, vice president; William Rupp, Jr., cashier. The capital of the bank has been increased from \$125,000, the first year, to \$300,000 in 1911. The surplus and undivided profits amount to about \$40,000 and the average deposits more than \$2,000,000.

OTHER BANKS

The financial institutions mentioned are all located in the central business District of Quincy. With the expansion of the city several minor banks have been established in outlying territory. Of these are the Broadway Bank, with a branch, of which W. H. Middendorf is president; the State Street Bank, a private institution at the corner of that thoroughfare and Eighth Street, in which W. H. Govert, H. C. Sprick and Walter A. and Harry J. Heidbreder have long been interested; and the South Side Branch Bank, on South Eighth Street, of which John A. Berlin is manager.

CHAPTER XVI

CAMP POINT

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN TOWNSHIP—PETER B. GARRETT AND THOMAS BAILEY—PIONEER CHURCHES—RISE OF GARRETT'S MILL—CAMP POINT PLATTED—INFLUENCE OF THOMAS BAILEY—BAILEY PARK AND THE OPERA HOUSE—THE MAPLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL—OTHER RESIDENCE ESSENTIALS—THE CAMP POINT JOURNAL—THE TWO BANKS—THE CHURCHES—FRATERNITY TEMPLE AND SOCIETIES—THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS LODGES—WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

The pleasant, progressive village of 1,200 people, known as Camp Point, northeast of the central part of the county on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is at the headwaters of the south branch of Bear Creek, and its site and vicinity still bear proofs of the natural charms of the early times which made the neighborhood such a favorite camping ground for Indian and white alike. The point of timber which originally extended into the prairie has been virtually obliterated by cultivated farms and the expanded village, but, even from the landscape of today, it is not difficult to reconstruct the Indian Camp Point of the '20s and '30s. When a petition was circulated to secure a postoffice at Garrett's Mills, it was thought that the name mentioned was too long and the "Indian" was omitted.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN TOWNSHIP

The earliest settlements in the township were made at and near the village of today. Daniel Smith and James Lasley, brothers-in-law, came to the locality in 1828 and established homesteads on sections 28 and 29, two or three miles west of the present site. In the fall of 1829 Mr. Lasley sold his improvements to Jezreel Shoemaker, who continued to reside there for several years. Messrs. Calley and Rand, the latter Calley's son-in-law, located on the northeast quarter of section 27, in what was to be the edge of Garrett's Mills, or Camp Point. Jonathan Brown, who established his homestead in section 3, was the first resident in the northern part of the township. In 1831 a Mr. Lock, who had settled the year before on the northeast quarter of section 22, transferred his land and improvements to William Wilkes, whose descendants still own the place. Samuel McAnulty,

William McAnulty and Lewis McFarland settled in the extreme northern portion of the township (section 3) in 1832.

PETER B. GARRETT AND THOMAS BAILEY

Peter B. Garrett located in section 26, during the fall of 1835, and immediately commenced to form the nucleus of the little settlement, which, for some years afterward, retained his name. The first schoolhouse in the township or on the site of the village was built on his land in 1836, and a man named Brewster was the first teacher. The second was built on section 29, about three miles west, in the spring of 1840, and Thomas Bailey, afterward one of the founders of the village taught the first class in it. As several families had now settled in the northeastern portion of the township, a third school-



RESIDENCES AT CAMP POINT

house was erected on the southwest quarter of section 12, and P. W. Leet was employed as its teacher.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS

Among the citizens of Camp Point who have attained some distinction James E. Downing, Thomas J. Bates, Jacob Groves and Dr. Samuel Mileham served in the State Legislature. Richard Seaton, John W. Roth and Edward P. Smith served as sheriff. Thomas Bailey, a pioneer who grew wealthy with the progress of the community gave the Bailey Opera House to trustees for the benefit of the worthy poor and he purchased the former Adams County Fair Grounds and gave them to the village for a park which is officially known as "Bailey Park." George W. Cyrus and Hezekiah G. Henry served on the state board of equalization. William L. Homnold, a mining engineer who spent many years in the gold mines of South

Africa, became the assistant of Herbert Hoover in administering relief to the sufferers in Belgium and later came to New York where he became head of the American Board of Relief. Silas Lasley became a district judge in Kansas. Richard Kimber became a superintendent on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Albert Crawford became assistant general passenger agent on the same railroad. Robert A. Beckett and Thornton L. Welsh served in the Kansas Legislature.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND FORMER PUPILS

The first schoolhouse in the village was built in 1855 on the lot where Charles S. Huber's residence now stands. The first teacher was a Mr. Clifton. Another schoolhouse was built in 1861 on lot numbered seven in block twenty-two in Benjamin Booth's addition. The two districts were consolidated in 1866, forming the present district No. 104 and the result was the erection of the building which became famous as "Maplewood." The third schoolhouse was destroyed by fire in 1855 and a new building was erected on the corner of the southeast quarter of section 15 and is now known as district No. 103.

The first school in district No. 101 was held in a log building on the northeast corner of section 2. A frame building was erected on the same corner in 1856 but some years later was moved to its present location near the southwest corner of section 2.

A schoolhouse was erected in 1844 on the northwest corner of section 4 which was burned during the winter of 1854. The territory was then divided and the building known as "Primrose" was erected in 1855 and is now known as district No. 102. Another building was erected near the northeast corner of section 5 and is now district No. 106 and known as the "Coffield." District No. 105 is the successor of the second schoolhouse built in the township. The schoolhouse is located near the center of section 29. District No. 107 is the successor of the first schoolhouse and the building now stands on the center of the west line of section 25. The schoolhouse in district No. 108 is situated on the southeast corner of section 17 and is locally known as "Highland" school.

Among the number of prominent citizens who attended Camp Point schools may be named Judges Albert Akers and Lyman McCarl; Attorney Samuel Woods; William L. Honnold, mining engineer in South Africa; James E. Craver, superintendent of the western division of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Robert A. Beckett and Thornton L. Welsh, members of the Kansas Legislature; Isaac Cutter, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons; J. Baxter Bates, for many years editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph; Supreme Justice Fletcher Sharp, of Oklahoma; and Mrs. Kate Sumney, of Omaha, noted as a suffrage orator.

PIONEER CHURCHES

The first church building in the township was also erected in its northeastern section (12). The Methodists were the builders and called the church Hebron, the society by that name still being maintained by the denomination mentioned. The second house of worship was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians, a short distance west of Camp Point, but the building has been razed and the society dispersed.

WHISKEY RAID

It is said that the first mercantile enterprise put on foot by Thomas G. Stevens, in 1850, came to a sudden end—pronounced by some untimely, by others, most timely. At first, when he sold only groceries, his project met with general favor, but when he added whiskey to his stock a strong contingent of "drys" objected. They held a meeting, raised a fund to buy out his stock of liquor, and, although the owner protested that he desired to sell at retail as a more profitable plan, his business views were ignored, the purchase money was tendered, the barrel of whiskey rolled outside the store and its contents poured on the ground.

FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

The population of the township increased slowly for several years and the township was politically organized in 1849. The first officers elected were Thomas Bailey, supervisor; John Adams, clerk; John Downing, assessor; Vixen P. Gay, collector; Peter B. Garrett, Ebon C. Downing and Samuel McAnulty, highway commissioners; Lewis McFarland and James Robertson, justices of the peace. The office of supervisor has been filled by the election of the following citizens: Thomas Bailey, James E. Downing, Vixen P. Gay, Silas Bailey, Thomas J. Bates, Richard A. Wallace, George W. Cyrus, Charles V. Gay, Fred A. Morley, Matthew W. Callahan, James R. Guthrie, Levi Cate, and Alexander Thompson. The present officers are Alexander Thompson, supervisor; John O. Ward, clerk; George W. Omer, assessor; Henry C. Welsh, highway commissioner; George W. Cyrus and George W. Francis, justices of the peace; George Grunz, constable.

RISE OF GARRETT'S MILL

Industrial life first sprouted in the northern portion of the township in 1838, when John Newland erected a horse mill for the grinding of corn on the north half of section 5. But nothing like a manufacturing center appeared until 1844, when Peter B. Garrett erected a carding machine on the present site of Camp Point and during the

following year added a grist mill. The power for both was furnished by a tread wheel worked by oxen. Later steam power was added and the plant developed into the modern mill owned and operated by W. A. Berrian & Company. Casco Mill was built in 1866 by Thomas Bailey, Silas Bailey, William L. Oliver and Ormond Noble. It has been long since dismantled.

Lewis McFarland established the first tannery in the '30s and he served as the first justice of the peace in the township. Benjamin Booth opened the first blacksmith shop at an early day, and in 1846 James H. Langdon opened a second, at Garrett's Mill. Grandson M. Hess opened the first general store at that place in 1854.

CAMP POINT PLATTED

Camp Point, as a village, dated from 1855, when it was platted and made a station of the Northern Cross Railroad. Cars commenced running in February. At that time the owners of the town site were Thomas Bailey, Peter B. Garrett, Benjamin Booth and William Farlow.

The township had been created in 1850 and Thomas Bailey was elected as its first supervisor. Among his early successors were James E. Downing, Vixen P. Gay, Silas Bailey, Thomas J. Bates, Richard A. Wallace and George W. Cyrus. The last named, one of the advisory editors of this history, is still alert physically and mentally and is one of the best informed men in the county.

INFLUENCE OF THOMAS BAILEY

The influence of Thomas Bailey was felt longer and stronger than that of anyone who has been identified with the growth of Camp Point. He was of an old Maine family and the year following his departure, as a young man, reached Adams County and first engaged in teaching near Garrett's Mill. But he soon was investing his savings in farm lands, early improved a quarter section and erected a residence thereon. A portion of Camp Point was laid out on it, when it was platted in 1855, and he made several additions to the original tract. Finally he became one of the large and prosperous land owners of that section of the county, and for a number of years also engaged in merchandizing and milling at Camp Point. In 1867 he founded the Bailey Bank, a private institution, which he conducted successfully for thirteen years. In 1873, with George W. Cyrus, he established the Camp Point Journal, and the association continued for three years, when Mr. Cyrus became the sole proprietor.

Mr. Bailey served as township supervisor during two terms in the '50s, and in 1875 was chairman of the board. He was a justice of the peace of Camp Point Township for more than forty years, and after the birth of the republican party served repeatedly as a

delegate to its county, state and national conventions. He was also one of the old and prominent Masons and Odd Fellows of the county.

BAILEY PARK AND THE OPERA HOUSE

Perhaps more permanent and noteworthy monuments to his memory are the gifts of the 20-acre tract of land known as Bailey Park and the Opera House Block, in 1903. The former, which adjoins the corporation limits on the north, at the time of his death, had been occupied for more than twenty years by the Adams County Agricultural Society as a fair ground. The grove of fine trees embraced in the tract formed the basis for the park improvement, which has developed into an excusable village pride. It is famous as a resort and is utilized by the Chautauqua Association as a place of meeting.

Railroad Park is a strip of land through the center of the village owned by the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company and turned over to the village for park purposes. It is shaded by large trees which, with grass, forms a pleasant feature of the town.

The Opera House Block, on the main business street of the village, was deeded by Mr. Bailey to George W. Cyrus, E. E. B. Sawyer, William T. Kay, Frank W. Blood and James R. Guthrie, as trustees, the income from the property to be used for the relief of the worthy poor. After the death of Mrs. Bailey, his late residence and spacious grounds will pass into the hands of the trustees named to be used for the same purpose. Three of the original trustees have passed away, and their successors were chosen by the annual town meetings.

OTHER RESIDENCE ESSENTIALS

Camp Point has also a Free Public Library, which is rightly classed as an educational agency, working, as it does, in close co-operation with the village school. With electric light supplied by the Illinois Public Service Company, protection from fire afforded by a good gas engine and an alert volunteer department, and an abundance of pure water drawn from numerous deep cisterns, the village is provided with the essentials for cheerful, safe and sanitary residence. When to these advantages are added churches, societies, a well conducted newspaper, two substantial banks, an elevator, feed mill and a sufficient number of business houses to fully supply the wants of citizens and their families—what more could be asked for comfort and happiness?

THE MAPLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

Camp Point has been noted for more than half a century for the excellence of its schools. In the summer of 1866, a site was purchased for the erection of a graded school building, which was completed in the following year. It was built in a large block of ground which

was planted to maple trees, and the school was therefore christened Maplewood. As such, it became prominent as an educational center throughout the county. The building was three stories in height and completed at a cost of \$25,000. Its first principal, Prof. Samuel F. Hall, came from Princeton, Illinois, and during the eighteen years of his superintendency brought Maplewood School into much prominence. Pupils came to the high school not only from the neighborhood of Camp Point, but from far distant parts of the county, and during the earlier period of its work it is said that fully one-half of the teaching force in Adams County comprised graduates of Maplewood High School. Improvements in the building and pedagogical methods have been continuous, so that as an educational institution it is still up-to-date and a source of village pride. It has long been one of the leading accredited high schools of the county. The Maple-



THE MAPLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

wood School of today is in charge of Prof. J. D. Knight, who has some 350 pupils under his superintendence.

THE CAMP POINT JOURNAL

The newspaper history of Camp Point covers more than fifty years. W. R. Carr established the first local paper in April, 1866, under the name of the Camp Point Enterprise. It was printed in Augusta, where the proprietor also issued the Banner. In 1867 the Enterprise was sold to E. E. B. Sawyer, who moved the plant to Camp Point and in 1870 sold it to J. M. & J. E. Kirkpatrick. The Kirkpatrick's conducted it for two years when the Enterprise was suspended.

In January, 1873, the material of the defunct newspaper was purchased by George W. Cyrus and Thomas Bailey, who began the publication of the Camp Point Journal. In 1877 Mr. Bailey disposed of his interest to his partner, and Mr. Cyrus conducted the

paper until 1910. In the year named Elmer T. Selby purchased the Journal of Mr. Cyrus and in March, 1918, Mr. Selby sold it to Frank Groves, the present proprietor.

THE BANKS AND HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

There are two prosperous banks in the village. The Camp Point Bank was established by Thomas Bailey in 1868. It was subsequently owned by Bailey and Seaton (Richard Seaton) then the firm became Seaton & Wallace (Richard A. Wallace), then R. A. Wallace & Brother (John S. Wallace). The bank was sold in 1892 to Charles V. and Albert P. Gay and the title became the Camp Point Bank. The People's Bank was organized in 1893 by M. W. Callahan, Hez. G. Henry, Samuel Farlow and Christopher S. Booth. Mr. Booth later disposed of his interest and Mr. Farlow gave his interest to his daughter, now Mrs. H. G. Henry.

The Camp Point Homestead Association, a building and loan association, was organized in 1889, with Frederick Boger as president and George W. Cyrus as secretary. It has assisted a great many people in securing homes. Mr. Cyrus remains secretary at the present time.

The live stock and grain trade have always been important factors in the prosperity of the business men of the village and the farmers of the adjacent territory. In the poultry and egg trade an extensive business has been developed.

THE CHURCHES

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Camp Point was organized in 1855 by Rev. Curtis Powell. A brick building was erected a few years later. During 1892 under the pastorate of Rev. James R. Ivins the present handsome structure was erected. The following have served as pastors of the church: Reverends Atkinson, Montgomery, B. F. Newman, Lester Janes, M. Miller, Avery, Henry Wilson, C. Y. Hecox, A. M. Pilcher, John C. Sargent, Thomas J. Bryant, William A. Crawford, Reuben Gregg, Lewis F. Walden, J. H. Dobbs, A. L. Morse, Thomas W. Greer, W. Malay Reed, James R. Ivins, A. N. Simmons, Thomas M. Dillon, R. S. McNabb, C. N. Cain, A. S. Chapman, E. A. Hedges, E. H. Fuller, Leo Howard, R. W. Emis, J. S. Smith, Charles E. Taylor, and A. R. Grummon. The present membership of the church is 330.

The Presbyterian Church was organized September 1, 1855, with nine members. Rev. H. C. Abernathy was the active spirit of the little group served as acting pastor while regularly employed at Columbus. Rev. W. T. Bartle was the first stated pastor. The first meetings were held in a school house, then in a hall above E. B. Curtis' store, now owned by Edward C. Farlow. Thomas Bailey donated a lot and a small church building was erected in 1867. Afterward the building was reconstructed and increased in size.

The society of the Christian Church was organized at the school house east of the town July 20, 1865, with thirty-four members, none of whom now survive. Robert H. Routh, John W. Miller and Dr. Smith G. Moore were selected as the first elders. A church building was erected the next year on a lot where the Fraternal Temple now stands. This building served the needs of the society until 1893 when the building was reconstructed and an addition erected. This building was destroyed by fire in 1912. The present beautiful edifice was dedicated in February, 1913. The pastors were as follows: Joseph Lowe, Jerome H. Smart, J. H. Garrison, A. J. Johnson, Winters, W. T. West, W. T. Maupin, James R. Ross, Eugene J. Lampton, D. W. Wilson, Robert A. Omer, Orren Dille, Charles Laycock, J. T. Webb, W. H. Applegate, H. J. Reynolds, Geo. W. Wise and C. C. Wisher. The church has (June, 1918) about 300 active members.

THE ODD FELLOWS

Camp Point Lodge, No. 215, was instituted October 17, 1856, with John Williamson, John Watson, John F. Alberti, John T. Hagerly and John Nowland as charter members. The lodge has grown and prospered having now about 150 members. It owns the stately three-story building which was erected in 1897. The building was dedicated by George C. Rankin, grand master of the state in the presence of a large audience, November 9, 1897. The Odd Fellows also have a substantial encampment.

THE MASONS

Benjamin Lodge, No. 297, was instituted August 11, 1858, by Harrison Dills, grand master of the state, with John R. Warren, John A. Roth, Isaac Covert, William L. Oliver, Ormond Noble, Ansel Warren, Jesse L. Reed and Joseph Keenan as charter members. The lodge did not receive a charter in 1858 and the dispensation under which it acted was continued until October, 1859, when a charter was issued. The lodge met in various halls until 1892, when the second story of a brick building on Jefferson Street was purchased and fitted for lodge purposes. This hall was occupied until October, 1915, when the building was destroyed by fire. In conjunction with the order of Knights of Pythias the present Fraternity Temple was erected and dedicated June 6, 1917, by Ralph H. Wheeler, grand master. This striking edifice was erected at a cost, including furniture, of \$18,000. The lodge membership is 125 and includes Isaac Cutter, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of the state.

Fraternity Temple is handsomely finished and furnished. It is approached by broad stairways from the ground surface, while the first story contains kitchen, dining room, club rooms, billiard hall and other modern accessories to complete lodge pleasures and comforts.

The following persons have served the lodge as worshipful masters: John R. Warren, W. T. Bartle, P. M. Herndon, John A. Roth, M. P. Stewart, Samuel Mileham, Solomon Alspaugh, George W. Cyrus, Thomas Bailey, John H. Francis, Richard Seaton, Joseph P. Lasley, Ormond Noble, James K. P. Little, John W. Creekmur, Rankin W. Castle, Isaac Cutter, Fred A. Morley, George Gruny, Benjamin T. Earl, Charles W. Blood, Robert F. Humble, Daniel W. Crippen, William W. McHatton, Hezekiah G. Henry, Jonathan Eusminger, Hugh S. Nations, J. Harry Pittman, Edson B. O. Dean, Harry S. Blood,



FRATERNITY TEMPLE

Aubrey D. Spence, Charles N. Fletcher, James H. Downing, Harry C. Gannon and Orves Hudson.

CAMP POINT CHAPTER

Camp Point Chapter, No. 170, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted April 29, 1875, with George W. Cyrus, Martin L. Stewart, Richard Seaton, John H. Francis, Andrew Hughes, Thomas A. Lyon, James W. Caldwell, Thomas Bailey and Samuel Curless as charter members. The several high priests of the chapter have been George W. Cyrus, Richard Seaton, John W. Creekmur, James K. P. Little, George W. Francis, Isaac Cutter, William E. Gilliland, Louis Olberg, Benjamin T. Earl, Robert F. Humble, Joshua D. Rainier, George Gruny, Henry J. Lewis, James E. McCarty, William H. Callahan, Edson B. O. Dean, J. Harry Pittman, Edgar W. Greenhalgh, Harry S. Blood and Aubrey D. Spence.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Excalibur Lodge No. 297, Knights of Pythias, was organized in July, 1891. It is in a flourishing condition.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The women of Camp Point have been active in literary and reformatory matters. They have taken an especially prominent lead in temperance matters, through the Adams County Woman's Christian Temperance Union. That body was organized at Camp Point on March 28, 1888, and the following officers were elected: President, Miss Irene Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. S. Woods. Unions were organized at Camp Point and Clayton and these, with Quincy, constituted the first county union. A young people's society was also organized at each place. In a few years organizations were formed at Loraine, Liberty, Coatsburg, Fowler, Payson, Plainville, Burton and Adams.

Mrs. Vincent Francis, Miss Nellie Scott, Mrs. Agnes Wagner, Mrs. Neff Wells, Mrs. A. E. Sigsbee, Mrs. Margaret Grubb, Mrs. M. L. Dines, Mrs. Rebecca Vickers, Mrs. Mary Edwards, and Mrs. Josie Lummis have served as presidents. Mrs. Mary Edwards is at present the county president. Others prominent in the work in Adams County have been Mrs. Ella Honnold Collier, Miss Ida McClure, Mrs. Geo. W. Cyrus and Mrs. Anna Smith of Camp Point; Mrs. Benson, Miss Mary Bray and Miss Mary Poling of Mendon; Mrs. Emma Randles (deceased) of Loraine; Mrs. F. Fred and Mrs. S. Lawless of Liberty; Mrs. R. Stahl (deceased) of Fowler and many others. The work of the county organization is largely, as Frances Willard said, "to educate, agitate and legislate."

Specifically, local organizations are also the Civic Improvement Society and the Woman's Literary Club, of Camp Point. The latter was organized in February, 1907, with Miss Bessie Allen as its president. The membership of the club is limited. Miss Harriet Hunsaker is now its president.

CHAPTER XVII

CLAYTON AND GOLDEN

EARLY SETTLERS OF CLAYTON TOWNSHIP—THE McCOYS FOUND THE VILLAGE—MOVING THE OLD TOWN TO THE COUNTRY—THE VILLAGE OF TODAY—BANKS—CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES—NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP—FOUNDING OF KEOKUK JUNCTION—THE JUNCTION PLATTED—THE GOLDEN OF TODAY—SCHOOL AND NEWSPAPER—THE CHURCHES OF GOLDEN.

Clayton Township, in the northeastern part of the county, is intersected almost diagonally from southwest to northeast by Little Missouri Creek, which drains and waters its area and makes of it one of the best agricultural regions of this section of the state. The soil is usually of a dark vegetable loam and there are few tracts which are not readily tillable, those being virtually confined to a narrow bluff along the Little Missouri. The first settlers of the township located in the valley of that stream.

EARLY SETTLERS OF CLAYTON TOWNSHIP

Obediah Hicks is credited with being the pioneer of the township, and he settled with his family, in 1829, on the northwest corner of section 23. In April of the following year came David M. Campbell, who located on the southeast quarter of section 21, and there his son and other descendants continued to reside for many years. Mr. Campbell was the first teacher in the township, but it is said that he had but "one session a week, and that on Sunday at the houses of the pioneers."

In the fall of 1830 Rev. John E. Curl settled on section 31, where William Curry afterward lived, and there gave one of his daughters in marriage to Josiah Gantz. This was the first marriage to be celebrated in Clayton Township and Rev. David Wolf performed the ceremony. About this time Jacob Pile located on section 23, and soon afterward Daniel Pile settled on section 21. The latter was elected the first justice of the peace. The first death recorded in the township was Sarah J., the infant daughter of David M. Campbell and wife, in August, 1832.

THE McCOYS FOUND THE VILLAGE

All of these events were happenings previous to the founding of the Village of Clayton, in the summer of 1834, by the three McCoy

brothers, Charles, Rev. Reuben K. and John. The original town was located on the northeast quarter of section 34, and Charles McCoy, being an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, named it in honor of the great statesman. Rev. R. K. McCoy, a Presbyterian minister, erected the first residence in the new town. Two years afterward a church of his denomination was organized at Clayton, and he presided over it there until his death in 1874.

MOVING THE OLD TOWN TO THE COUNTRY

Charles McCoy built and opened the first store, but sold to Sidney Parker, of Quincy, a few months afterward. Jason Wallace opened a general store in 1836, and also served as postmaster, while David M. Campbell erected the first hotel of the place in the summer of 1835. After keeping the inn for about five years he disposed of it to C. McMurry. In the meantime Mr. Campbell had built a larger two-story structure on the same lot, which he moved to his farm, a mile and a half northwest of town. At the time, a deep snow covered the country, and Mr. Campbell, fastening long timbers under the house to serve as runners, collected a battery of nineteen yoke of oxen and gave the word to start the building on its journey. It was an occasion of great excitement and the whole neighborhood turned out to witness the remarkable feat of engineering. It was accomplished without accident, to the accompaniment of the shouts of the chief and amid the excited acclaims of the spectators. The building stood for many years and was long the residence of Samuel Newhouse.

The transportation of the Campbell Building fell in that early period of Clayton's history when its future was not at all bright, and it was not the only structure which was moved from the village to near-by farms, although it was probably the most "sizable." For several years the town site was almost abandoned, and there was really no revival of substantial life until the railroad came in 1856. Since then a number of additions have been made to the original town, so that the village covers portions of sections 27, 34 and 35.

THE VILLAGE OF TODAY

The present Village of Clayton is situated on the Keokuk branch of the Wabash system, and is the center of a large district rich in the products of the farm. It has well paved or graded streets and pleasant residence thoroughfares and, aside from its retail business houses, a number of establishments of a more extensive nature. Its flour mill, of which H. J. Laurie is proprietor; the feed mill and coal yard of Smith Brothers; the stock yards and elevator, owned and operated by F. W. Burgesser; the fine nursery of the Missing Link Apple Company, of which the veteran Daniel Shank is proprietor; the green house of Charles E. Shank; the cigar factory and two large egg and poultry houses, are among the local and neighborhood illus-

trations of this high-grade class of activities. The southeast corner of Clayton is also the site of the Experiment Station of the Illinois University. It covers twenty acres and is in charge of J. H. Smith.

Clayton is an incorporated village and its attractive town hall was erected in 1887. The village has no regular system of water works, but has a public well for fire emergencies. Its electric lighting is furnished by the Central Illinois Public Service Company. The local public school is well conducted and patronized and is under the management of Professor Brewster. The first building was erected as early as 1836, but many years passed before any structure was built which was worthy of the purposes to which it was dedicated. The first brick public school, two stories in height, was erected in 1877.

The Clayton Enterprise was founded in 1879 by Rev. P. L. Turner



BUSINESS STREET IN CLAYTON

& Son. Within the following six years, F. K. & B. L. Strother, F. J. Ayers and others held the helm with more or less steadiness, and in 1885 J. L. Staker, who still edits and publishes it, assumed charge of the enterprise.

BANKS

As stated, Clayton and the rich surrounding country support two banks. The Bartlett & Wallace State Bank was founded in 1887, with Henry Bartlett as president and John R. Wallace as vice president. They served as such until 1916, and Mr. Wallace has been president since. James R. Moffett has been cashier since 1913. The bank has a capital of \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$5,000; average deposits, \$375,000.

The Clayton Exchange Bank was established in 1905, with G. W. Montgomery as president, W. T. Craig, vice president, and W. H.

Craig, cashier. Mr. Montgomery died in 1913 and was succeeded by W. T. Craig as head of the bank. There has been no change in the cashiership. Mrs. G. W. Montgomery has served as vice president since her husband's death. The present capital of the bank is \$20,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,500; average deposits, \$200,000.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

The active churches of Clayton are the Christian, Methodist and Baptist. The Church of God and the Christian Scientists have also societies. The pioneer church, of course, was the Presbyterian, a society of that denomination being formally organized by the Presbytery of Schuyler in April, 1836, at the residence of Rev. Reuben K. McCoy, who, with his brothers, had founded Clayton two years before. He had been licensed to preach only three years previously, and continued to labor in its upbuilding for thirty-eight years, or the balance of his life. His longest absence from the Clayton church occurred in 1863, when, for six months, he was chaplain of the Third Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, the colonel of which was Dr. T. G. Black, also a citizen of the place. John McCoy and other members of the family were also pillars of the church in its early years.

The Methodists of Clayton also organized in 1836, their services being held in schoolhouses and residences until 1850, when their first house of worship was erected. The brick edifice was built in 1875. Rev. H. R. Kasiske is now in charge.

The Disciples of Christ Church was organized in 1855, with a membership of fifteen. Its first elders were Dr. T. G. Black and George Racklin. A small frame meeting house was built in that year, which served its purpose until 1906, when it was moved to the rear of the church lot and a large addition made. The structure was again remodeled in 1912. The society has a present membership of nearly 360 and is in charge of B. S. M. Edwards, who (fall of 1918) is also mayor of the village. He is in the ninth year of his pastorate over the Disciples of Christ Church at Clayton.

The secret and benevolent societies of Clayton represent the Masons, lodge, chapter, commandery and Order of the Eastern Star; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Modern Woodmen of the World.

The oldest of the local bodies is the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was organized October 15, 1852, with Dr. L. G. Black, George Seaggan, William Parker, A. G. Short and F. J. Guthridge, trustees. Doctor Black was its first Noble Grand. For the period covering the succeeding twenty years the records have been partly destroyed or lost. E. O. Yeldell is the present Noble Grand, and the lodge has a membership of 105.

Mistletoe Lodge No. 391, Knights of Pythias, was organized in 1892, C. A. Wever being its first chancellor commander. J. H. Green now holds the chair. The lodge (fall of 1918) has a membership of about seventy.

NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP

The name of this flourishing township is well named from its geographical location in Adams County. In 1829 Alexander Oliver settled on section 2, in the northeastern part of the township, bringing with him a wife and ten children, equally divided as to sex. So that the immediate accession to the population of the township was considerable. Two of the sons afterward entered the Methodist ministry. Notwithstanding the scare occasioned by the Black Hawk war, the unusual privations caused by the "winter of the deep snow," and other drawbacks, discouragements and privations, the Oliver family planted themselves permanently and proved worthy pioneers of the western country. The Marlows were of the second installment of early settlers, and Hanson Marlow, born in 1831, was the first native white of the township. In 1833 the first marriage ceremony was performed by Squire Christopher C. Yates, the pioneer justice of the peace. In the same year the settlers built their first school-house on section 4, in the extreme northern part of what is now Northeast Township, and Rev. W. H. Ralstin preached the first sermon at the log cabin of John Hiber, a preacher of the Methodist Church. Not long afterward the Presbyterians built a house of worship on section 36, in the southeast corner of the present township. Rev. William Crain was the minister and was actively engaged in his good work for many years thereafter.

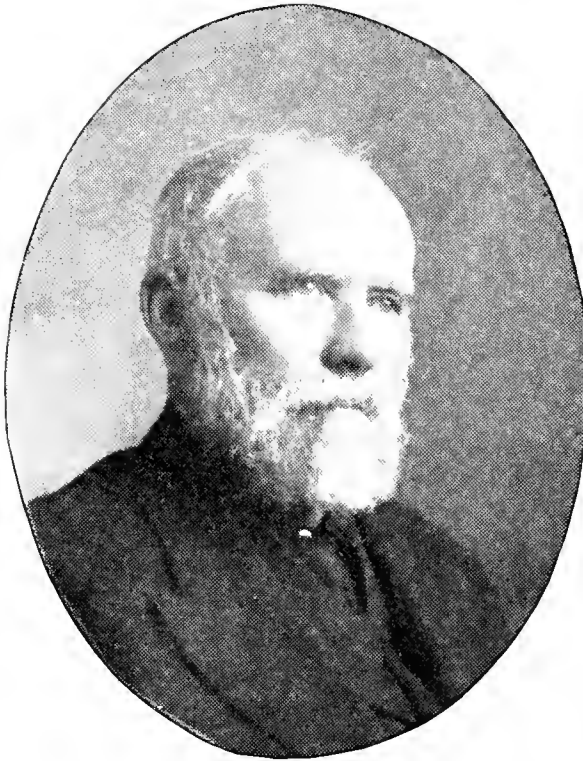
The Township of Northeast was organized in 1850, by the election of the following: Benjamin Gould, supervisor; William Burke, clerk; William Ketchum, assessor; J. J. Graham, collector; B. N. Galliher, overseer of the poor; Mitchell Alexander and James J. Graham, justices of the peace; Robert B. Combs and William F. Crain, constables; E. B. Hough, Elliott Combs and Clements Robbins, commissioners of highways.

FOUNDING OF KEOKUK JUNCTION

The Village of Golden, on the southwestern township line in section 31, was first known as Keokuk Junction. In 1862 the Wabash Railway located its branch line from Clayton to Keokuk, Iowa, and J. H. Wendell occupied a shack on the east side of the tracks near their junction with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Some rods south of the Junction and between the tracks of the two railroads he put up a small building and opened a saloon therein. It was also his residence for nearly ten years, and during that period he erected a number of other structures of a more permanent nature. But the first really solid citizen to arrive was L. F. Albers, who opened a small store. During the same year he was joined by G. H. Buss, who started a larger store on the east side of the "Q" railway a few rods south of the present crossing of Smith Street. The two also established a grain house, which gave the place quite an air

of business. There was no side-track yet; so the empty cars were left on the main track, coming up by the construction train and being taken back loaded in the evening.

The Albers-Buss partnership did not long endure. After a few months Mr. Albers sold his interest to Mr. Buss, who moved the stock to his new store on Smith Street. Although the C., B. & Q. at first refused to recognize the Junction as a station and goods bound for that point had to be shipped to La Prairie, that matter changed for the better when the postoffice of Keokuk Junction was established in



L. U. ALBERS, FIRST BUSINESS MAN

the fall of 1863 and Mr. Albers appointed postmaster. In April of the following year he also succeeded John P. Harlow as station agent. Mr. Albers then transferred the postoffice to the depot, where it remained until 1868, when he relinquished the duties of both positions.

The next building was a two-story hotel erected by J. H. Dendell on the southwest corner of West Front and Park streets, where the King Block now stands.

On lot 2, block 8, south of West Front Street, Jurgen Elmen erected a dwelling in 1863. He had been in charge of a water pumping plant on Bear Creek south of town, but after the new well

was finished in Golden he became manager of it and the old plant was abandoned.

In 1864 Thomas Cain built a residence on West Front Street, but soon afterward sold it to a Mr. Spencer, who started the first shoe shop in Keokuk Junction.

THE JUNCTION PLATTED

The town was laid out in 1866 on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 31. The site was platted into seventeen blocks, duly divided by streets and alleys, and ten acres were given to the Wabash Railroad for depot grounds. The first sale of lots, which was held September 9, 1866, brought about \$3,500. The original town site was part of the estate of Robert E. Scott, deceased, of Virginia, of which Nehemiah Bushnell, of Quincy, was administrator; but the Civil war had brought such complications to the estate that the titles to the lots could only run from those in possession—"squatters," pure and simple.

The Legislature of 1867 granted the act of incorporation to Keokuk Junction, and on the first of April, of that year, the following officials were elected: John Lyle, justice of the peace; John H. Wendell, constable; L. U. Albers, George W. Myers, Andreas M. Fruhling and William Hanna, board of trustees. In March, 1873, the townsmen voted to incorporate under the general law of the state which had been but recently passed under the name of "Village Organization Laws." Not long afterward the name of the Village of Keokuk Junction was changed to Golden.

THE GOLDEN OF TODAY

The Village of Golden, as it is today, is the center of a thriving trade and a large number of progressive people. The riches of the surrounding country are indicated by the nature of the industries and business which have built up the village. The milling of wheat, corn and other grains has always been a leading industry, and the Emminga family is more closely and prominently identified with it than any other. Henry R. Emminga brought his family from Germany to Clayton Township in 1850. Four years later he erected the Custom Mill, just east of Keokuk Junction. Its two run of stone were propelled by wind power, and it became very popular with the early settlers of the country for miles around. In 1863 Mr. Emminga returned to Germany, where he remained for nine years. In the meantime his son, Harm H. Emminga, had thoroughly mastered the business and industry, and in 1873, with the father, he erected the Prairie Mills, likewise propelled by wind, immediately south of what soon afterward became Golden. The present steam establishment manufactures corn meal, buckwheat and graham flour. There is a grist mill operated by F. B. Franzen about a mile from town.

The Golden Elevator and Mill Company also operates an elevator of about 100,000 bushels capacity, and deals extensively in live stock, especially logs.

In 1891 H. H. Emminga established the People's Exchange Bank at Golden. A new building for its accommodation was completed in 1905. John J. Emminga, the son of the founder, is now president of the bank. The latter is also proprietor of a creamery at Golden.

Among the other institutions in which Golden takes pride are the manufactory of the Lightning Seed Sower, H. H. Franzen, pro-



EMMINGA'S OLD MILL

prietor, and the plant, or the service station, of the Illinois Standard Oil Company.

SCHOOL AND NEWSPAPER

As early as possible the children of those who had settled in the southern part of the township were provided with educational privileges. The Civil war had retarded all such endeavors, but in 1865, when its end was in sight, the citizens of Keokuk Junction and neighborhood raised sufficient funds to erect a little schoolhouse on the southwest corner of the old Ostermann Farm, about a mile north of town. They engaged H. E. Selby to teach it at \$35 per month (soon raised to \$50). The school was conducted in that building for a number of years. But the Town of Keokuk Junction reached such proportions that in 1869 the village was formed into a separate school

district and a \$3,000 house erected to meet the requirements. Within a few years an addition to it was required and again, within a comparatively recent period, a modern two-story brick structure has replaced the other outgrown schoolhouses. An addition was made to it in 1917. H. Mitchell is now in charge of the village school, graduates from which are credited to the state colleges and universities without re-examination.

The home newspaper, *Golden New Era*, is one of the five institutions of the village. It was founded October 15, 1891, by H. H. Emminga, with Frank P. Hillyer as printer and editor. At first it was a five-column sheet, but was soon enlarged to a six-column quarto, its present size. In 1892 Messrs. C. W. Stinson and E. T. Selby took charge of it and conducted it until June 19, 1913, when Mr. Selby became its sole proprietor. In 1894 Mr. Stinson again assumed control, and in the following year sold to Frank Groves, who, in turn, disposed of the paper to John P. Beckman. Mr. Beckman conducted it from 1904 until 1911, when W. J. Wible & Son purchased it and are its present owners.

THE CHURCHES OF GOLDEN

The church-going community of Golden—and it is very large—is divided between two Lutheran societies and the Methodist and United Presbyterian churches.

Immanuel's congregation, Lutheran, in charge of Rev. Henry Lindemann, dates its foundation from 1867. Previous to that year the parish was included in that of South Prairie. A number of its members living west of Keokuk Junction requested their pastor, Rev. J. T. Boetticher, to conduct services in the new village in order that they might not be compelled to take long drives to South Prairie. He consented and services were held in the C., B. & Q. depot. Later an organization was effected with fifty-three charter members, of whom Peter Ostermann is the only one living. In May, 1869, a house of worship was dedicated under Rev. J. Tjaden, on the site of the handsome edifice now occupied by the congregation. He remained but a few months, after which there was a vacancy of a number of years. Rev. P. Kleinlein served from 1876 to 1880. The Congregation was incorporated in 1873 and in 1877 Trinity congregation was separated from the parent society. Rev. C. Zlomke succeeded to the pastorate in 1880; Rev. F. W. A. Liefeld in 1883; Rev. F. Alpers, in 1889; Rev. A. P. Meyer, 1905; Rev. H. Lindemann, 1910. The first period of Mr. Lindemann's pastorate was marked by the completion of the beautiful church in which Immanuel's congregation now worships. The parish school was founded during the pastorate of Rev. C. Zlomke, and is a very important adjunct to the activities of Immanuel's congregation.

Religious services in the English language were held in the Wabash Depot, alternately by Methodists and Presbyterians, until the autumn

of 1869, when the district schoolhouse was completed and used as a Union meeting house. A Union Sunday school, which had also been organized, occupied the new building. Religious arrangements were thus continued until the Methodists erected their house of worship on Albers Street in 1872.

Rev. Robert Chapman was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, then located at the southwest corner of Albers and Congress streets. It was first known as Simpson's Chapel and was part of the old La Prairie circuit. William Beckett, James Whitford and William Strickler were the trustees of the chapel who formed the building committee for the erection of the first house of worship. When the name of the town was changed from Keokuk Junction to Golden in the middle '70s, the church adopted its present title—the First



FRONT STREET, GOLDEN

Methodist Episcopal Church of Golden. It is now under the pastorate of Rev. G. A. Cox. Among those who have served the church between the first and the last ministers mentioned were Revs. G. Garner, O. P. Nash, C. Y. Hecox, A. M. Dunnaven, Samuel Middleton, Lewis Walden, T. J. Bryant, Curtis Powell, J. W. Madison, J. M. Johnson, R. L. Smith, W. D. Atkinson, W. T. Evans, P. Slagel, Charles Wehrman, E. Hale Fuller, and A. F. Waters. It was during the pastorate of Rev. P. Slagel, in 1895, that the old church building was remodeled and made adaptable to increased requirements.

As stated, Trinity Lutheran congregation separated from Immanuel's in 1875, on the 18th of May. In December, 1877, its first house of worship was erected, and the continuous increase in membership made it necessary to enlarge and rebuild it in 1904. Rev. Hugo Dorrow has been the pastor of Trinity congregation for nearly a quarter of a century. Attached to it is also a large parochial school.

The United Presbyterian Church of Golden was organized about twenty-six years ago, and is really an offshoot of the Clayton society, which had then been in existence for nearly half a century. The official records show that, under instructions from the Monmouth Presbytery, the session of the Clayton United Presbyterian Church met at the Methodist Church in Golden for the purpose of organizing a local United Presbyterian Church under the jurisdiction of the presbytery named. There were eighteen charter members of the new organization, of whom twelve were Wallaces. The first elders were James A. Wallace, Sr., William Wallace and James A. Wallace, Jr., the trustees, William Wallace, John T. McClintock and J. M. Wallace. The two congregations of Clayton and Golden formed one charge and were served by Rev. J. J. Thompson (1892-94), Rev. M. Wallace Lorimer (1897-99), Rev. Thomas A. McKernon, from 1900 until the disbandment of the Clayton congregation in November, 1902. Mr. McKernon continued to serve the Golden congregation until July, 1908. In the same year Rev. J. M. McConnell was called to the Golden Church. Rev. Charles H. Mitchell served from 1910 to 1914; Rev. Harry F. Whitmyer, 1915-17, and Rev. David A. McClung has held the pastorate since the latter year. The only house of worship erected by the United Presbyterians was completed in 1893.

CHAPTER XVIII

MENDON AND LORAINÉ

PIONEERS OF MENDON TOWNSHIP—MENDON VILLAGE PLATTED—EARLY POLITICAL CENTER—CHURCHES AND LODGES—MENDON INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE—THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER—THE BANKS—KEENE TOWNSHIP SETTLED—THE STEINER FAMILY—LORAINÉ VILLAGE.

The northwestern and central portions of Adams County between Rock and Bear creeks have always embraced some of the best agricultural, live stock and dairy sections of that portion of the state. Settlers came in early, have been unusually permanent and the lands have therefore been continuously improved and increased in value. The region named was originally called the Bear Creek country, and when township organization was adopted in 1850 it was erected, as an entirety, into Ursa Township, thus retaining the "Bear" part of the name. In 1851 the four tiers of sections south of Bear Creek to the base line, ten miles in length, were set apart from Ursa Township to form Mendon. That is the territory to which this portion of the chapter is confined.

PIONEERS OF MENDON TOWNSHIP

Ebenezer Riddle appears to have been the first to settle in that portion of the county. He was a Kentuckian and in 1829 located on the southeast quarter of section 9, where he built his cabin and left descendants to inherit the land which he then purchased. In the same year Col. Martin Shuey settled on Mendon Prairie, just over the line in Honey Creek Township. John C. Hardy located on section 29, Mendon Township, in 1830, and within the next few years Samuel Bradley, John B. Chittenden, the Bentons, the Baldwins and other thrifty Connecticut Yankees came to the Prairie and formed there a prosperous settlement.

MENDON VILLAGE PLATTED

In 1833 the settlement was first laid out as the Town of Fairfield by John B. Chittenden, Benjamin Baldwin and Daniel Benton, but as the proprietors were soon notified by the postoffice department that there was another Fairfield in the state they changed it to Mendon.

In the year of its platting E. A. Strong opened a blacksmith shop, and while working at his forge he studied theology and eventually became prominent in the Episcopalian ministry. A postoffice was established in 1834 and Abram Benton was placed in charge of it. Daniel Benton was the first merchant, but the postmaster soon succeeded him in business and continued to conduct a growing general store for half a century. S. R. Chittenden was also a pioneer merchant, his sons followed him and his descendants to still later generations are in business at Mendon. The grain elevator of the present



PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP OF MENDON

is owned and operated by a member of the Chittenden family (C. A. Chittenden).

EARLY POLITICAL CENTER

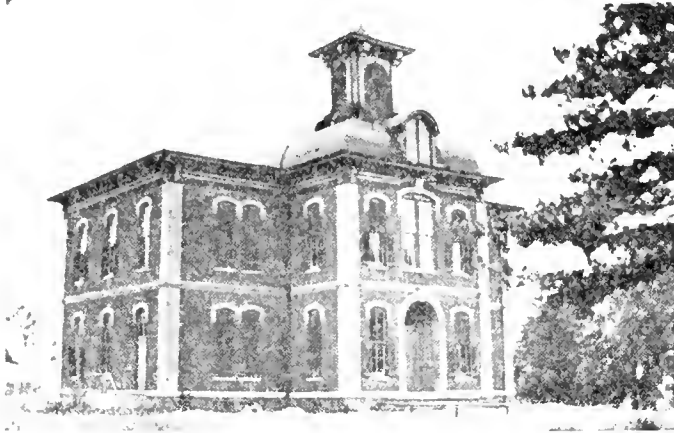
The fertility of Mendon prairie, with the consequent development of the region, gave the village quite a standing as a political rallying point in the early days when so much of the electioneering was done in the rural districts. For example, in the William Henry Harrison campaign of 1840 a grand whig barbecue was held at Mendon Village, and hundreds came in for miles around to attend it and consume the roasted carcasses of oxen, sheep and hogs, representative of the riches of the Bear Creek country. Upon that particular occasion Daniel Nutt was manager of the roasts and the eloquent O. H. Browning, the principal speaker.

It is said that the first school in the village was taught in J. B. Chittenden's house, during 1832, by the Miss Burgess who became Mrs. Willard Keyes, of Quincy. She lived only a short time after her marriage. What was considered to be quite a handsome brick school-house was erected in 1876.

CHURCHES AND LODGES

In 1833 the church people of the town erected the Union Meeting House, in which those of any religious faith could meet if they could secure the services of a minister. The Congregationalists also organized a church in February of that year, and theirs was said to be the first society of that denomination in Illinois. They erected a frame meeting house in 1838, a larger structure in 1853, and the edifice in which they now worship in 1905. The old Congregational church was purchased by the Mendon Improvement Company and transformed into a public hall. Rev. Milton J. Norton is the present pastor in charge.

The Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mendon was organized in April, 1853, at the town hall, and the meeting house was dedicated



THE MENDON HIGH SCHOOL

August 5, 1854. It is still standing and is one of the old landmarks of the place. Rev. Joseph C. Miller is serving as pastor.

Zion Episcopal Church has also been organized for many years, Dr. D. E. Johnstone being its pastor; the Methodist society is in charge of Reverend McNally, of New Canton, Illinois, and St. Edward's Catholic Church is served by Rev. Father Reinfels.

Considering its size, Mendon has a number of rather strong lodges. Mendon Lodge No. 449, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1865; Mendon Chapter No. 157, Royal Arch Masons, in 1873, with a present membership of about fifty, and Mendon Star Chapter, No. 153, Order Eastern Star, instituted in 1889, has a membership of 95. There are also Mendon Lodge, No. 877, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mendon Rebekah Lodge; Golden Grain Camp No. 422, Royal Neighbors, and the Tri-Mutual, and the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 751.

When the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Mendon in 1839 the circuit included all of Adams County, as well as

considerable adjoining territory. The Quincy district, over which Peter Cartwright was presiding elder, was formed in 1832, and included nearly all the western half of Illinois. Enos Thompson was the first pastor of the Mendon circuit. A meeting house was erected in Mendon during 1840, which was replaced by the house of worship built in 1854. Rev. Mr. McNally, of New Canton, Illinois, is in charge of the present Mendon circuit.

MENDON INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE

Mendon had made such a showing as a town by the late '60s that the villagers applied for incorporation. This was effected by special act of the Legislature in 1867, its corporate boundaries embracing an



MENDON CITY PARK

area of one mile square. In the early '90s it was incorporated as a village under the general laws of the state. Since that time it has increased in population and general attractiveness. Nothing has contributed more to that development than the coming of the Quincy & Warsaw Railroad to its doors in 1870. Col. John B. Chittenden, the original proprietor and platter of the town, set aside a beautiful plat of ground for a public park. It was gradually improved, the most noteworthy single addition to its attraction being made in 1876, when it was bordered by a row of five sugar maple trees, appropriately called Centennial Row. They have since developed into a feature of real beauty.

The present Village of Mendon is a pretty, prosperous community, well adapted for residence and comfortable living. Its streets are kept in good condition and well lighted by electricity. Light and power are furnished by a private company, of which James Thompson is president. Fire protection is afforded by a volunteer

force of twenty men. The village authorities have provided special cisterns for that purpose, with a gas engine as the chief feature of the apparatus.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER

In 1877, seven years after the coming of the railroad, Mendon's first newspaper made its appearance. It was the Mendon Enterprise; publishers, C. A. Bristol & Co. After several changes of ownership it was purchased by Jacob R. Urech in 1878, and the name changed to the Mendon Dispatch. The late D. H. Darby was editor for several years. In 1883 W. H. McIntyre purchased an interest in the paper and became its editor; later, he became its sole owner. In 1899 he disposed of the paper to J. R. and C. H. Urech, who continued its publication, under the name of J. R. Urech & Son, until August, 1911. At that date it was purchased by its present editor and proprietor, Joseph B. Frisbie.

THE BANKS

Mendon has two substantial banks. The oldest, the Mendon State Bank, was established as a private institution in April, 1889, by J. S. Wallace & Brother. They conducted a general banking business until February, 1895, when they disposed of their interest and the concern was reorganized under the name of the Mendon Bank, which still later became a state institution, as at present. C. A. Chittenden is its president.

KEENE TOWNSHIP SETTLED

Keene Township, in the extreme northern portion of the county, is in the old Bear Creek country and abundantly watered by the upper tributaries of that stream. South Fork, Thurman Creek, Middle Fork and Big Neck Creek are the chief water-courses which have made the region so finely adapted both to stock raising and soil cultivation. These streams also were bordered with dense growths of timber in the early times, and they still bear evidences of their former prodigality in that regard. Fertile prairies lay outside the timber belts, or are interspersed by them. The pioneers therefore were attracted to the Bear Creek country at a very early period in the history of the county.

About 1834 Joel Benton, Thomas Hudson, Ralph Harden and John Caldwell took timber claims, with enough prairie land for agricultural purposes, and were the advance guard of a prosperous colony of settlers who opened up farms and founded homesteads during the following thirty years or more. The first schoolhouse in the township was built of logs in 1843 on section 16 (the school section), about a mile north of the present Village of Loraine. The Methodists were

the first to organize a church society, in 1860. They called it the Union Society and erected a frame house of worship on section 24, in the eastern part of the township. It was organized with fifteen members, with Granville Bond as pastor and Samuel Curless as class leader.

In 1852 Seals' Corn Cracker, the first mill in the township, was erected on section 21, a short distance south of what is now the site of Loraine.

THE STEINER FAMILY

Of the pioneer families who settled in Keene Township, the members of which have been closely identified with the continuous devel-



THE LATE GEORGE STEINER

opment of the county, none is more widely known and respected than the Steiners. Michael Steiner came to Quincy in 1836, and after working in a mill there for about five years, moved to a homestead location about three miles northeast of the present Village of Loraine, where he resided with his wife and growing family until his death in 1892. It was there, on the Steiner place, that George was born in 1848. In manhood he bought land in section 5 and in other localities in the Bear Creek country, engaged in live stock raising as well as farming and land investments, his operations extending over into Hancock County. Later he moved to the Village of Loraine and established the State Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death, December 2, 1917. He spent the last few years of his life at his pleasant home in Loraine. The deceased left a widow, six sons and two daughters. Among the former are John H. Steiner, county

superintendent of schools, and two physicians practicing in Illinois outside of Adams County. The other sons and the daughters (both married) reside on farms near Loraine, the latter on the old Steiner place.

LORAINÉ VILLAGE

The Village of Loraine is of comparatively recent growth. It is a railroad town, and was platted by Messrs. Woods and Leinberger in December, 1870, while the Carthage branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was in process of construction. James H. Wade opened a store at about the same time, and in the following year, when the postoffice of Loraine was established, became postmaster.



PRETTY STREET IN LORAINÉ

Christopher Seals, proprietor of the old Seals Corn Cracker, or, at least, of that family, also started a store and opened a hotel, under the alluring title of Traveler's Rest. In the summer of 1871 S. P. Hatton built a combined blacksmith shop and dwelling, and Dr. James S. Atkins also erected a building which accommodated his patients and family, without crowding. Doctor Atkins afterward became postmaster. D. W. Lowery was soon added to the list of merchants, and in the spring of 1872 George A. Yenter engaged in the grain and live stock trade, and erected buildings for the conduct of that business.

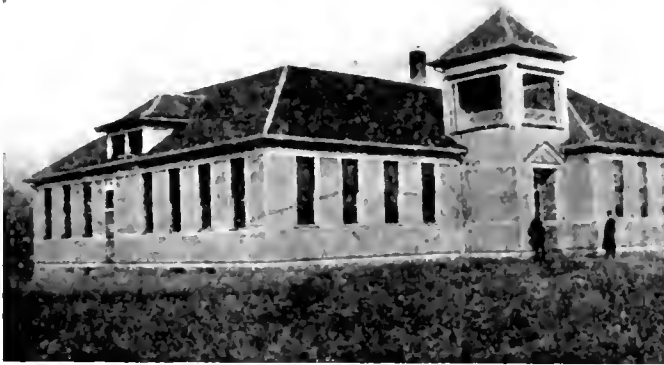
Several drug stores were established in the early '70s, and E. J. Selleck built a grist mill in the summer of 1873. Other merchants also entered the local field, and Mr. Lowery extended his business so as to deal in agricultural implements and railroad ties. In fact, the trade in railroad ties and lumber was already large. Henry Goodnow and others engaged in wagon-making also. In 1876 he erected a large

two-story building, the first floor of which was used for a store and the second as a public hall. Mr. Seals also made a two-story addition to one of his buildings and the Odd Fellows rented the upper story as a lodge hall.

And so the village progressed and has enjoyed a substantial growth since. Of the "old-timers," as they are affectionately called, S. M. Curless and Dr. E. G. Hedrick are perhaps best known locally, the former being a retired merchant and the latter a fine type of the old country physician.

The Loraine of today is a place of about 700 people, with a number of well stocked stores, a bank, a newspaper, electric light service and waterworks, a good school, a grain elevator, a feed mill and a lumber yard. Its three churches and several lodges also testify to the foresight of its people in the matter of providing for those whose lives demand also social and religious nourishment.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Loraine, which is in charge of Rev. Lewis E. Baldwin, is an outgrowth of the old Union Society



LORAINÉ HIGH SCHOOL.

Church, organized in 1860 and whose original house of worship stood on section 24, about three miles east of the present village. Originally, the Baptists and Presbyterians shared the building with the Methodists.

The Christian Church is under the pastorate of Rev. H. O. Rocks, and the Church of the Brethren in charge of Rev. Henry E. Pittman. The latter was organized in 1880.

Both the Masons and the Odd Fellows have lodges at Loraine. The latter, Loraine Lodge, No. 641, Independent Order Odd Fellows, was instituted in June, 1877, in the hall fitted up for the purpose over Christopher Seals' store.

The Loraine State Bank was organized in November, 1904, with George Steiner as president; J. G. Stuart, cashier, and George H. Eastman, vice president. Later S. S. Groves was elected cashier, and Joab Green as vice president, to succeed Mr. Eastman. In January, 1916, Newell Sapp was elected cashier, and in December, 1917, J. A.

Ausmus succeeded to the presidency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Steiner. The capital stock of the bank is \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$16,500; average deposits, \$300,000.

General mention has been made of the electric light service and water supply of Loraine. The former is furnished by the Electric Light and Power Company, of which Bert Van Blair is superintendent. The waterworks are municipal property and comprise a pumping station, with a ninety-foot tower, and an adequate system of distributing pipes—the entire plant under the management of J. H. Cubbage. The domestic water supply and the protection against fire are therefore all that are required.

The village newspaper, the Loraine Times, was established at Ursa by R. B. Ecels in 1896. In 1906, under the editorship and proprietorship of Mr. Mills, it was moved to Loraine. It has been owned and edited by R. K. Adair since 1916.

CHAPTER XIX

PAYSON AND PLAINVILLE

PIONEER HORTICULTURISTS—FOUNDING OF PAYSON VILLAGE—NOTED
EARLY SCHOOLS—OTHER VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS—VILLAGE OF
PLAINVILLE.

The Township of Payson has been described as "containing some of the richest lands and some of the poorest in the county." It is in the southern tier of townships, about five miles east of the Mississippi River, and, although it has developed no considerable village, embraces two rural settlements, away from any railroad, known as Payson and Plainville. Although they are both old, they have been content to go along slowly, if safely.

PIONEER HORTICULTURISTS

In the earlier years the Town of Payson had a high horticultural reputation, certainly taking the lead in Adams County and measuring up to the highest standard of any other section in the state. The first apple orchard worthy of the name was planted by Deacon A. Scarborough in the spring of 1838. His stock consisted of one-year-old trees, purchased in St. Louis, but raised in Ohio. During the same year he purchased of John Anderson, of Pike County, a bushel of choice New Jersey peaches, with which he started orchards of that fruit which, for a time, were said to have been unexcelled.

William Stewart was probably the most widely known of the early horticulturists who gave that part of the county such a good standing. In 1836 he came with his wife and large family of children to Payson Township, his home for many years having been in the State of Maine. Not long after the family settled in Payson Township, Mr. Stewart returned to the East on a business trip and purchased a pint of apple seed in New York. With that stock he started the first orchard, or nursery, in Adams County. He not only specialized in the cultivation of choice varieties of fruit trees, but commenced to raise ornamental shrubbery, and many of the old homesteads in the Payson neighborhood, and quite a distance beyond, owe their artificial landscape attractions to William Stewart's taste and enterprise. His death occurred in December, 1857, and his descendants in Adams County are numerous.

FOUNDING OF PAYSON VILLAGE

Previous to 1834 not more than half a dozen families had settled in what is now Payson Township. In the previous year John Wood, E. B. Kimball and Brackett Pottle had entered the tract upon which the village now stands at the general land office. Deacon Albigen Searborough had already made a trip to the locality, and was so pleased with the general outlook that in the fall of 1834 he purchased of the gentlemen named the original site of the village, which he laid out in the spring of 1835. The proprietor came from West Harvard, Connecticut, and being a great admirer of Rev. Dr. Edward Payson, of Portland, Maine, named his pet village accordingly. In the laying out of the original lots, as well as in their sale, he was assisted by P. E. Thompson and James C. Bernard.

In the year 1835 Deacon Prince arrived with a stock of goods from New York and opened the first store in Payson. A year or two afterward J. C. Bernard and Joseph Norwood established themselves as merchants, the latter being the first postmaster. In May, 1836, the Methodists formed the first local religious society.

In 1836 Deacon Searborough, Deacon David Prince and Capt. John Burns commenced the building of the stone windmill which was completed about three years afterward at a cost of \$13,000, and which was so long one of the picturesque landmarks of Adams County.

NOTED EARLY SCHOOLS

Pioneer life is seldom marked by the presence of many educational advantages, but Payson had these advantages from her earliest days, due no doubt to the fact that the first settlers came from the East and from the old world where the school systems were well established.

In the year 1833 the land upon which Payson now stands was entered at the general land office by Hon. John Wood, E. B. Kimball and Bracket Pottle. In the same year Deacon Albigen Searborough journeyed here, walking much of the way, in order to save the strength of his mule to carry provisions. He made a second trip with his family in 1834, purchased the land on which Payson now stands and in the spring of 1835 laid out the village, having it platted and recorded; afterward associating with himself P. C. Thompson and James C. Bernard, in the laying out and sale of lots. The first sale of lots took place on the seventh day of August, 1836, and these three men gave 20 per cent of the purchase money of the lots sold for the purpose of building a seminary, and four acres of land were given by Deacon Searborough upon which to erect the said building.

However, a number of schools were carried on by subscription before the public schools were organized. The first was in an old log cabin with puncheon floor on the northeast corner of Edwards and

Fulton streets, taught by Miss Emily Scarborough, who also was the first public school teacher.

Miss Trimble, Miss Elizabeth Scarborough and Miss Ann Prince also taught subscription schools. The Hawley boarding school was a very ambitious undertaking and teachers were brought from the East. However, it proved a financial failure, and was bought by Doctor Corbyn, who gave up his work in Palmyra because of the trouble stirred up by rebels there. Here a number of Quincy students received their early education, among whom were some of the Bushnells and Bulls. Doctor Corbyn later became pastor of the Good Shepherd Church in Quincy.

Hugh Morrow conducted classes in the basement of the Second Congregational Church, until it was destroyed by fire.

In 1846 a frame building now serving as a residence in the south part of the village was built from the academy fund upon the land given by Deacon Scarborough. This was used as a private school for two years. Afterwards it was rented by the district for a public school and remained so for a number of years. This building was finally sold and moved off the lot. Through the patient efforts of Joel K. Scarborough and his associates a new public school brick building was erected on the same lot, and a clear title to the town by quit claim deeds was insured from the early stockholders in the academy fund. The school has ever been good and always an honor to the town.

It must be remembered, however, that the Township of Payson was first laid off into school districts in 1837, for which purpose the citizens met on the 28th day of October and the first meeting of trustees then elected was held on the seventh of December following. In these districts public schools were established, although private schools were still maintained.

The Payson public school has increased in value, today ranking second to none in the county. The influence of her scholars is evinced by numerous distinguished people of various vocations who were born and reared in the town. Among these were Dr. David Prince, a famous physician and surgeon; Mrs. Anna Scott and others, who devoted their lives to missions in foreign fields; Prof. Edward Perry, the head of an oratorical school in St. Louis; Miss Mary Leach, a Ph. D. and Professor of Chemistry in Oxford, Ohio. Splendid teachers have been graduated from Payson School, as well as men in the ministry, law and business.

Among the former teachers who have done much for Payson School are Theodore C. Poling, now a successful lawyer and banker in Quincy; Professor Hall, who first graded the school; George Gabriel, who has taught in the Quincy Schools, been their superintendent, and is now president of the Board of Education.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR HIGH SCHOOL

This bronze tablet has a prominent place in the entrance hall of the Payson High School:

"This building was erected by
Henry M. and Lucy W. Seymour
in memory of their only son
CHARLES.

May his noble and generous life, which prompted this gift, inspire all students who enter here to improve this opportunity of study and of growth, that the world may be a better place because he once lived here."

"A blameless nature—glad and pure and true,
He walked life's morning path in happy light,
Then passed from sight,
But still he lives in every kindly deed we do,
In all our love of truth and right,
Forever young, forever glad, forever true."

Charles W. Seymour, in whose memory the building was erected, when only sixteen years of age was almost instantly killed in a ball game on the school grounds, May 22, 1915, a pitched ball striking him over the heart. The Seymour family is one of the oldest, most prominent and well-to-do in Adams County, the grandfather for whom Charles was named having located in Payson in the early '30s.

Shortly after the death of their only son, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Seymour decided to provide this memorial schoolhouse as his monument. The building was completed and dedicated December 30, 1916. It is a beautiful structure, 172 feet long, extending back on the wings 42 feet and in the center 92 feet. Its red tile roof does not flame at the sky, but merely adds a touch of restful color. Its native limestone, taken from the Seymour quarries and used for the walls of the building, is just the right shade, and the Bedford stone trimmings are in most excellent taste. Over the large stone pillars in the entrance arch is carved in the stone, "Charles W. Seymour High School." The visitor enters over granite steps into a marble stepped vestibule and thence into the entrance hall, floored with quarry tile and lighted with one handsome, indirect electric fixture. Facing the door is the bronze tablet with the inscription quoted above. The hall walls are of marble. The wood work is all of quarter sawed white oak, stained silver gray. A marble base runs around the bottom of the side walls in the corridors leading right and left from the hall. Here the walls are tinted green and are offset by the French half windows. The floor is of mosaic tile. On the first floor, beside the hall and corridors, there are four class rooms, 24 by 32 each, an auditorium 32 feet wide and 45 feet to the stage, which is 10 by 18, and a recitation room on each side of the auditorium, 16 by 16 feet. In the light basement



CHARLES W. SEYMOUR MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ample provision has been made for the domestic science and manual training departments. Here also are the large indoor play room, locker room for boys and girls, shower baths and the heating plant. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, provided with hot and cold water and sanitary drinking fountains. The walls are of hollow tile and the floors of concrete and the building is fire-proof.

The memory of a sixteen-year-old boy lives today in the heart of Payson and in the pride of Adams County. So short a span of life! Just long enough to bring to the village where he was born a gift that endures forever; for it was Charles Seymour himself who first planned the new school for Payson. It was in his boyish heart to give, when he became a man, an enduring monument to education, a monument which in the sad tragedy of his death has become a memorial to a boy and to his home village a surety of the things that make life worth while. In the death of Charles W. Seymour, the sixteen-year-old boy, Payson holds in her heart a memory and a gift, neither of which will ever be forgotten. In the boy there comes to the mind of Payson a lovable youth whose thoughts, strangely enough for youth, were of other people; a generous boy whose young heart was an inspiration to his friends, as it was a joy to his elders. In his monument they have a school beyond compare—one of the finest and most complete in the entire country.

State Superintendent of Schools Francis G. Blair delivered the principal address at the dedication of the memorial school in 1916, and in the course of his remarks said: "Helen Hunt Jackson, before her death, let it be known to her friends that she did not wish a monument to be erected upon her grave. She asked that her body be laid to rest upon the summit of the mountain where she had sat so often writing the stories for the children and the people of this country. She said that it was her wish that people coming to visit her grave might pick up two pebbles from the stream on the mountain and lay them upon her grave. If they wished some remembrance of that visit, they might take away one pebble placed there by other hands.

"What has happened within the years since her body was buried on the mountain?" Loving feet have toiled up the mountain side; loving hands have plucked up the pebbles and cast them on her grave until a real monument has been erected to her memory—a monument such as any noble minded person might crave for himself.

"Here, however, we have the erection of another kind of monument which, in my mind, is more noble and more abiding; here a building is erected within which, during the years to come, great spiritual forces are to influence the lives of children. Hundreds of boys and girls, coming under these spiritual influences, are to carry away with them gifts which will influence every thought and act of their lives. A monument will be built in the hearts and minds of the children which time will not destroy.

"We are told that on Mount Moriah King Solomon erected a tem-

ple, with marble and granite hewn and fashioned in the quarries, with cedars from Lebanon, and fir trees from Tyre and Sidon; with silver and gold and precious jewels from Ophir, and with the most skillful workmen that the ancient world could produce he constructed a temple that was the wonder of the ages. Princely potentates and crowned heads came from the four corners of the earth to look upon that magnificent embodiment of the architectural skill and genius. But the corroding breath of the centuries marred its beauty and the thundering tread of the Chaldean soldier shook its foundations. Amid smoke and flame it tottered and fell and crumbled to dust. Today we know not even the spot on which it stood. Yes, Solomon was a mighty builder, but he could not construct out of wood and stone a monument that would endure forever.

So we turn from the dream of vanished grandeur and beauty to look into the school room, where the teacher is building another temple; where she is laying its foundations deep and broad upon the eternal verities of nature and art; where she is carving its pillars and arches out of the infinite quarries of the human soul; where she is hanging its walls with the pictures of the imagination and the tapestries of the heart, and where, let us hope, she is crowning the whole with a dome resplendent in beauty and radiant with the hope of immortality. And over the entrance to such a temple is written in characters of living fire:

“He who builds with wood and stone,
Must see his work decay,
But he who shapes the human mind,
Builds for eternity.”

“It is because I believe that Mr. and Mrs. Seymour are building to the memory of their son such an imperishable monument that I have come to join with them and the people of this community in the dedication of this building.”

Governor Frank O. Lowden offered three silk flags as prizes to the schools of the State of Illinois. Payson High School won one of these flags by selling a greater number of bonds in proportion to the number of students enrolled than any other high school in the State.

OTHER VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS

The Village of Payson was first incorporated in 1839, and secondly, in 1869, as a town. On April 26, 1903, it was incorporated as a village under the general state act. Its public utilities may be said to include electric lighting furnished by a local plant, of which W. K. Elliott is the owner, and a municipal well, 200 feet in depth, from which the supply for all purposes is drawn.

It also has two banks and a weekly newspaper. The latter, owned and edited by E. P. Maher and wife, is a live village institution, and has been such for a number of years. The two financial institutions

which accommodate the village and a considerable area of surrounding country are branches of the South Side Bank and the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company of Quincy. Their respective managers are J. G. Thompson and C. E. Gabriel, cashier. The branch of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company at Payson was opened in December, 1909, and the new building now occupied was completed in the fall of the following year.

The Village of Payson has had a reputation for sobriety and religious strength since the very early days, and the townspeople have well sustained it. At the present time the Congregationalists, Methodists and Disciples of Christ maintain organizations with settled pastors, and the Baptists have also a society. In priority of establishment the last named heads the list, a Baptist Church having been organized at Payson in March, 1834. As this was the first of the religious bodies to get a foothold, although the organization is not now strong, the event is worthy of some special mention.

The meeting to organize the Baptist Church was held at the residence of W. H. Tandy, about three miles north of the village, on March 8, 1834, and besides Mr. Tandy and wife, the society comprised two married couples and a bachelor. At first meetings were held in the houses of the members, but in 1835 a log house of worship was erected in a grove near Gabriel Kay's residence. But when the Village of Payson was assured—in fact, at the second sale of lots, in April, 1837—the Baptists purchased a site for a church building, and soon afterward commenced its erection. They occupied this frame structure for twenty-seven years.

The Methodists had organized a class in the village during 1835, and in 1840 it was incorporated as a church. Its first building was completed in the fall of 1842, and a larger one in 1854. The present pastor of the Methodist Church is Rev. C. S. McCullom. The Congregationalists organized in May, 1836, the numerous Scarboroughs, headed by Deacon Albigeance Scarborough, being among the original members of the church. The first house of worship was burned not long after its completion in 1842, the second meeting house being completed in the fall of 1865. Rev. T. J. Brown is now in charge of the Congregational Church at Payson. The Christian Church, Rev. Charles L. Roland, pastor, was organized in February, 1868.

Payson has a number of secret and benevolent organizations. The oldest, Payson Lodge, No. 375, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in October, 1863. It has a present membership of about eighty. The Order of the Eastern Star has also a chapter, No. 375.

VILLAGE OF PLAINVILLE

The little Village of Plainville, southeast of the central part of Payson Township, was originally called Stone's Prairie. Samuel Stone settled in that locality in the year 1822; himself, his family and descendants gave the settlement its early name. Among the other

early settlers of the locality and neighborhood were Henry Wagy, Wyman Whitecomb and A. B. Vining, who came in the early '30s, and Solomon Shinn and John Delaplain, who came at a somewhat later period.

The first merchant of the place was Mr. Delaplain (deceased several years), and the little old building in which he displayed his small stock of goods is still standing, although it has been moved to another lot than its original site. A few years afterward John Vining opened a store. In the early '80s Mr. Delaplain built a new store at Plainville with a handsome residence, but both were burned some years later. The same fire destroyed several other buildings, including the "Observer," the home newspaper office. The publication named was owned by Chubbick & Caughlan.

For many years, while the postoffice was called Stone's Prairie, the village was popularly known as Shakerag. When Chubbick & Caughlan founded their newspaper they thought the village should be named in honor of its first merchant, John Delaplain, and they, with others, petitioned the postoffice department to that effect. The result was that the name of the postoffice was changed from Stone's Prairie to Plainville. It was incorporated as a town May 1, 1896. The village is represented in the newspaper field by A. J. Crimm, editor of the News, who founded that journal in October, 1915. Plainville has also a well organized State Bank, of which A. M. Carter is president and E. E. Benson cashier.

Both the Methodists and Baptists have church organizations—the latter of comparatively late establishment (1890). The Methodists of the locality have been active since 1854, when the Shiloh Church was dedicated; the Richfield Church was established in 1858 and the organization at Plainville was founded in 1876. These societies are now under the pastorate of Rev. George F. McCumber. The Shiloh membership is 56, the Richfield 46, and the Plainville 118. Emory Elliott was on the work in 1855. For the past thirty years Revs. S. G. Ferree, R. Gregg, J. W. Maddison, A. V. Babbs, C. F. Baker, I. W. Keithley, J. A. Biddle, M. D. Tremaine, A. B. Fry and George C. Bechtel have been the successive pastors, previous to the coming of Mr. McCumber in 1914. Rev. L. C. Taylor is pastor of the Baptist Church.

The Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America are organized at Plainville. The Independent Order Odd Fellows' Lodge was originally instituted in August, 1887, as Stone's Prairie Lodge, No. 759. Its successive noble grands have been J. F. Lightle, C. W. Sturtevant, William Hess, S. A. Benson, Gus Hampshire, Orville Hess, H. O. Larimore, J. P. Journey and C. W. Sturtevant, second term.

Plainville was incorporated as a village in 1896, the first president of its board of trustees having been Lawrence Hoskins, with A. J. Crim, clerk. C. W. Sturtevant is now president of the village board and Fay Hoskins, clerk.

CHAPTER XX

OTHER TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS OF HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP—FROGGY PRAIRIE—COATSBURG, QUINCY'S RIVAL—PALOMA AND THE GOODINGS—FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP—MARBLEHEAD AND FALL CREEK—LIMA TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE—LIBERTY—GILMER TOWNSHIP AND FOWLER—THE OLD THOMPSON SETTLEMENT—OLD AND NEW Ursa—MERCELLINE—COLUMBUS—BURTON TOWNSHIP AND ITS VILLAGES—HOUSTON TOWNSHIP—BEVERLY TOWNSHIP AND ITS VILLAGES—ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BLOOMFIELD—MCKEE TOWNSHIP AND KELLERVILLE—RICHFIELD VILLAGE.

The natural features of Honey Creek Township, which is located north of the central part of Adams County, are extremely diversified, and yet all favorable to substantial development and comfortable progress. Honey and Brush Creeks, tributaries of the south branch of Bear Creek, drain and fertilize the country, which is included in the watershed of the Mississippi basin.

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS OF THE TOWNSHIP

Agriculture, horticulture and live stock raising all flourish, dairying being a chief and growing specialty. The specific products upon which the people of the township depend for their substantial prosperity and future growth are corn, hogs and cattle. Apples, pears and peaches do well, although on account of the constant fight which fruit growers must wage against insect enemies, horticulture has not, on the whole, advanced.

Originally, Honey Creek Township consisted of about three-fifths timber and the remainder prairie lands, but since the timber has been stripped away to a large extent for building purposes and to manufacture such articles as barrels and wagons, there have been no industries which are not dependent upon the annual products of the soil, or the raising of live stock.

FROGGY PRAIRIE

The principal prairie of Honey Creek is called Froggy. The why and wherefore of the name is thus explained by an old settler: "It originated at one of the old-fashioned spelling bees, where a school

district at the west of the prairie was pitted against the home district, Schoolhouse, a log cabin on the prairie, time, March 25, 1844, at candle lighting, present both schools in full force; wild grass taller than a man; water, boot-leg deep full of frogs, which made so much noise that the teacher was compelled to pronounce the words at the top of his voice in order to be heard at all. A schoolgirl from the west district called the place Froggy; and Froggy it has been ever since."

A squatter named Haven is said to have made the first settlement in the township, fixing his habitation on what is now Hog branch of Honey Creek, section 21, some time previous to 1830. The story is that he found a bee tree on the creek bottom so laden with honey that he forthwith gave the main stream its name, which was also applied to the township. Within the decade succeeding Haven's arrival came such settlers as Edward Edmondson, Enos Thompson and sons, John Byler, H. B. Baldwin, J. E. Kammerer, Richard Gray, Joseph Pollock, Mrs. Irene Grigsby and Jabez Lovejoy, Daniel Gooding, the Struveys and the Whites. Dr. Joel Darrah settled in the spring of 1840.

COATSBURG, QUINCY'S RIVAL

There are two villages in Honey Creek Township, both on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line—Coatsburg and Paloma. The former was surveyed and platted by R. P. Coats in January, 1855, and derives its name from him. Coatsburg witnessed a somewhat steady growth for about twenty years and reached a point in its development when it had a substantial support for the county seat; but the contest of 1875 laid its ambitions low in that regard, and it is now, and has been for some years, in a state of decline. It has a local newspaper, the Community Enterprise, edited by R. C. Stokes, and a branch of the State Street Bank of Quincy, organized in October, 1909. D. L. McNeal is its cashier. The bank building was erected in 1914.

There are half a dozen general and special stores in the village. It is in the center of quite a large German Lutheran community, the church at Coatsburg having been founded in July, 1862. Its first pastor was Rev. A. Fisser, and Rev. A. H. Zeilenger, the present incumbent, has been in charge since 1908. The society has a membership of about 150, with a strong Sunday School and several flourishing auxiliaries. The Methodists have no settled pastor, being served by Rev. C. R. Underwood, of Columbus, and the Disciples of Christ are in charge of Rev. L. C. Mauck of Quincy. As to the lodges of the neighborhood, only one is strong—that which represents the Modern Woodmen.

PALOMA AND THE GOODINGS

Paloma was laid out by Daniel W. Gooding about 1862. He was an honest, thrifty Maine man, and when he came to Quincy from Ohio

in 1837 there was only one brick building in the county seat. Mr. Gooding afterward moved to Honey Creek Township and bought a large tract of land, a portion of which he developed into a fine farm and homestead. As stated, he laid out Paloma on his property, which also included more than half a section adjoining it to the north. It was in that locality that Edward J. Gooding, the youngest child of Daniel, was born sixty-two years ago, and, for some years, he has been living comfortably in the village, as the oldest continuous resident of the township.

Z. Morton, who died in 1917, had settled about sixty years before on the farm, one mile north of Paloma, which had been his lifelong residence. His six sons have all followed in the footsteps of their father.

In 1848 William Booth located his homestead one and a half miles south of the present site of Paloma, and died about fourteen years ago. His six children continued to reside in the old neighborhood and are now among the oldest settlers of the township.

Paloma has become the center of quite an extensive trade in live stock, grain and hay. On account of the large quantities of cucumbers which are raised in the neighborhood and pickled there, it has often been dubbed Pickle Station or Pickleville.

The Paloma Exchange Bank, which is a branch of the People's Bank of Camp Point, was opened in 1909. M. W. Callahan is its president and H. G. Henry cashier.

The Paloma Lumber Company handles a full line of building materials under the management of J. E. Lohr. The large live stock shippers are represented by Willis Cook and C. C. Lawless, and the dealers in hay and grain by J. E. Lohr and J. H. Lummis. The latter have done business in those lines for the past eighteen years.

As to her public utilities, it may be said that Paloma organized an electric light company in 1916, and put in a plant with storage. The water for domestic consumption is drawn from sanitary wells.

The Paloma Methodist Episcopal Church, the only local religious body, was originally organized at Richland schoolhouse, one mile south of town, in 1851. Seven years later the headquarters of the organization were transferred to the present site of Paloma, where a house of worship was built and dedicated by Peter Cartwright. The society, now a thriving station, is in charge of Rev. Otis L. Monson.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

This section of the county borders the Mississippi, in the extreme southwest, and is broken by Mill, Fall and Ashton Creeks, which cut through the limestone bluffs bordering the parent river. Fall Creek, from which the township derives its name, meanders through the southern sections of the township from east to west, and is so called from a considerable cascade or waterfall which is a feature of its course in that section of the county. Mill Creek, the largest of the

streams, cuts across the northwest corner of the township, and was so named because of the pioneer sawmill built upon its banks in 1824 by Amos Bancroft, Daniel Moore and Rial Crandall.

MARBLEHEAD AND FALL CREEK

At one time Marblehead, on Mill Creek near the northern township line, gave promise of becoming quite a village. It was laid out in 1835 by Michael Mast, John Coffman and Stephen Thomas in the center of section 5. Mr. Mast erected a large store and stocked it with general goods, and as the saw and grist mill on Mill Creek did considerable business for a number of years, he realized a good trade from its customers, as well as from the settled farmers. As late as 1850 a large steam ferry plied between a point opposite Marblehead and Marion City, Missouri (now extinct), which also attracted emigrants to the Illinois country and tended to support Mr. Mast's store. But gradually the trade fell away, the coming of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad completely changed conditions, and Marblehead has shrunken to a little collection of buildings grouped around the plant of the Marblehead Lime Company. It is a station on the Louisiana branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Fall Creek, also a station on that line and on the stream mentioned, ships some live stock and farm produce.

LIMA TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE

In the northwestern portion of the county is the little village of Lima, in the township by that name two miles east of Lima Lake. It is also about a mile and a half south of the Hancock County line.

The first settlement in the township was made by Joseph Harkness in 1828, and soon afterward he erected a log house about two miles northwest of the present village. The daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Harkness was the first native of the township. The Orrs—William, Grayson and Dr. Joseph—were all prominent in the early development of the country. Grayson Orr made the first brick, William operated the first mill, and Dr. Joseph Orr built the first store in town, soon after it was platted in 1833. The Doctor is also said to have named the settlement Lima, in compliment to a Peruvian visitor, who had declared that nowhere outside his home capital had he seen more beautiful women than those whom he had met in this region of Adams County.

Lima is the center of a rich district productive of corn, wheat, oats and fruit. Along the creeks, in the earlier times, it was thickly timbered. It has a number of stores and the State Bank of Lima bears witness to its importance as a center of trade and exchange. It was opened in 1910, and has a capital of \$25,000, surplus of \$2,500, and average deposits of nearly \$150,000. A. B. Leeper is president and E. F. Jacobs cashier.

LIBERTY

Liberty is a substantial rural village in the southern part of the county, and this despite the fact that it has, as yet, been without the stimulating effects of railroad communication. It has about a dozen stores, several garages, a coal and wood yard, a feed mill, a bank and a newspaper. The last named, the Liberty Bee, was established in October, 1912, by its present owner and editor, W. A. Robinson. The Farmers' State Bank was organized in 1903. The village schoolhouse was erected in 1887. Liberty supports four churches, as follows: The Lutheran, Rev. M. P. Morteusen; Church of the Brethren, Rev. C. O. Stutsman; the Catholic (St. Bridget's), Rev. Father Vollbrecht; and the Presbyterian, now without a pastor. The town is also represented in the lodge world by the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors. The Odd Fellows organized in 1860 and the Masons in 1863. In order to bring the record of its activities strictly up to date, it may be added that S. G. Lawless, a leading and active citizen of Liberty, is chairman of the local exemption board which meets in that place.

The first village in the township was established by the Mormons in 1830, about a mile and a half southeast of the present site of Liberty. It was called Montgomery. A postoffice was established at Liberty in 1834, and in 1850 it was platted by Paris T. Judy.

LIBERTY HIGH SCHOOL.

In 1852, the first Liberty Schoolhouse was built on the site where Pond Brothers general store is located. The building was a one-story building, built of brick manufactured on the C. A. Wagner farm one-half mile south of the village. W. H. Odell was the first teacher.

After fourteen years of service, the brick school building was too small for the rapidly increasing population of the Village of Liberty. Ambrose Dudley deeded to the school trustees the block on the north side of Dudley Street, so long as it should be used for school purposes. P. H. Mercer planted the shade trees on the play ground and around the block. The second school house was built in the summer of 1866.

In 1885 the patrons again saw the needs of a large school building and purchased the one-half block where the present high school stands. The building was erected during the summer of 1887.

The first brick schoolhouse has been razed and the second building was sold to O. H. Collins and is now used as a warehouse by the Pond Brothers general store.

For many years the school taught only the rudiments of the country school, but it has had a gradual growth. For a few years only one year's high school work was taught. Another year's work was added and it finally became a recognized two-year high school.

Its curriculum now has a three-year course and the school is classed as a recognized three-year high school. The work done and the curriculum have been approved by the state superintendent of public instruction.

The following is a partial list of men who have attended Liberty High School and become prominent: P. H. Mercer, representative in Congress from Nebraska; John C. Broady, circuit judge of the Eighth Judicial District; W. E. Mercer, physician and captain in the service of the United States during the World war; Ray Mercer, also physician and captain in the military service during the late war; Floyd Mercer, Christian minister and prominent banker in California; Rolland Wagner, prominent lawyer at Quincy, representative in the General Assembly, 1916-18, and recently elected for another term; R. E. Balzer, prominent druggist in Dakota; L. L. Boyer, present county superintendent of highways of Adams County; Dr. Albert Boren, now living in Tacoma, Washington; Nellie Foster, prominent in musical world, and Charles E. Boren, a prominent banker in Alton, Illinois.

The teachers of the school in 1918 were: S. Fred Hall, principal; Arivilla Flick, eighth grade and assistant in the high school; Mabel Sims, fifth, sixth and seventh grades, and Zepha Welton, primary.

Since its establishment the Liberty School has had fifty-seven teachers. The first teacher was W. H. Odell; the last principal of the school, serving when this history was written, was Fred Hall, a grandson of one of the former teachers.

The Board of Directors for 1918, and the body to whom Liberty owes more to the advancement of her school than any other, was: W. A. Robinson, president, George Diehl, clerk, and Steven G. Lawless. The Board has fought manfully for a better and more up-to-date school, and it is its endeavor to realize a complete four-year high school.

GILMER TOWNSHIP AND FOWLER

Gilmer, one of the central townships of the county, was named in honor of Dr. Thornton Gilmer, an early and prominent settler. It was organized in 1850. The first settlements were in the southern part of the township as early as 1829.

The little hamlet of Fowler is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which passes through the northwest corner of the township. The eighty acres on which it is platted, on the southwest quarter of section 6, was purchased from Doctor Gilmer by Edward Fowler, of Mendon, Illinois. The Village of Fowler was laid out in August, 1856, by Henry Brenner, father of Dr. Theodore Brenner of Quincy, and his son, Edward, was the first child born in the village. The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church was organized in September, 1862, and built a small house of worship in the east part of the village. The German Methodists and the United Brethren afterward organized and

erected meeting houses, the former in 1868. Fowler has now a few stores, a good village school, and other evidences of a modest rural life.

THE OLD THOMPSON SETTLEMENT

There are also a number of other points in the county, some of which have almost faded away and several quite disappeared from the face of the earth, but of which a record should be made as of items in past history.

The Thompson settlement in Honey Creek and Mendon townships was famous in the '30s, as Enos, its patriarch and the eldest of the three brothers who gave their names to it was widely known throughout western Illinois as an indefatigable worker for Methodism. Their descendants were prolific and kept the name alive long after the settlement had been blotted out.

OLD AND NEW URSA

Old Ursa was also established as a postoffice on section 25, in Ursa Township, David Campbell having built a mill there for the grinding of wheat and corn. That was about 1830. Although it became a settlement of some pretensions, it was never organized as a village, that distinction remaining for New Ursa, or plain Ursa, founded in 1875 less than a mile north. With the coming of the railroad (the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) there was a wholesale exodus to the new town.

MERCELLINE

In 1842 the Village of Mercelline was laid out by S. M. Jenkins, three miles north of Ursa, on section 31. Additions were afterward made to the original plat, but the place never attained substantial growth.

COLUMBUS

The small cluster of buildings, partly in Columbus and partly in Gilmer Township, very near the geographical center of Adams County, is a relic of blighted hopes—not exactly of departed greatness, but of political and corporate ambitions nipped in the bud. The exact center of the county was the settlement of Gilmer, a mile west of Columbus, but as the former was in the Military Tract, and the eastern owners of its site could not be reached for purposes of purchase, the advocates of fixing the county seat in the geographical center of the county compromised on Columbus as being the nearest they could come to it, under the circumstances.

While the county seat contest was in doubt, from 1841 to 1848, Columbus grew quite steadily and became quite a village. It had a

newspaper, the Columbus Advocate, edited by E. Ferry, a lawyer and an earnest supporter of the town in all its pretensions and ambitions, a number of stores and wagon factories were established; a wool carding machine was placed in operation, and several churches flourished. In the northern part of the township a steam grist and saw mill was built and operated. At one time it was owned by the Mormons, who thought so well of the country that they contemplated starting a town in that locality. A rather sweeping fire in 1847 and the final loss of the county seat contest in the following year dealt Columbus a blow from which it never recovered. At the present time the settlement comprises two stores and a few other buildings. The Methodist Church, the pastor of which is Rev. C. R. Underwood, was organized in the early '40s. The Disciples of Christ were the first to erect a house of worship at Columbus, in 1836. From an early day there have been lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows in the neighborhood.

BURTON TOWNSHIP AND ITS VILLAGES

Burton Township is in the second tier both from the west and the south. Although the villages of Burton and Newton were located in the '30s, when the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was built through the southern part of the county, it coolly passed south of them.

Burton was platted by Elijah M. King in 1836, on the southwest quarter of section 7. Paris T. Judy kept the first store. The village school was established about 1847. The Free Will Baptists organized the first church at Burton.

At Newtown, the Presbyterians founded a church soon after the village was laid out, in 1839. Rev. Thomas Cole was its first minister.

HOUSTON TOWNSHIP

Neither has Houston Township been fortunate in the planting of villages within its limits. In 1839 Henry A. Cyrus and Levi T. Benton laid out a town on the southwest quarter of section 34 and named it in honor of Sam Houston of Texas. But the town was a complete failure except that it gave the township a good name when it was organized in April, 1849.

The first school in the township was held at Glenwood, on Section 16, and the first church was built at York Neck, section 33.

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP AND ITS VILLAGES

Beverly Township, the southeasternmost corner of the county, comprises two settlements or rural communities, both of which were at one time postoffices. Beverly postoffice was established in 1837, with John B. Robertson as postmaster. He held the office for a period of forty years. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1837, and a few years afterward was destroyed by a tornado. In 1856 the Village

of Beverly was laid out on section 21 by a company composed of Mr. Robertson, William Raymond, Charles W. Billington, Samuel Reynolds and Archibald Williams.

The Village of Kingston (Fairweather postoffice) is of later date. Its natural situation, in the northwestern part of the township, is good.

ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP AND BLOOMFIELD

Bloomfield is the only village worthy of the name in Ellington Township, which contains, of course, a portion of the City of Quincy. Situated ten miles northeast of the county seat, it was platted, about 1837, by Ansel Clarkson, and for some years its future seemed promising. A number of large stores were erected, a wagon factory established and its prospects looked upward. But the factory proved a bad venture, and the year 1861 marked a steady decline in the life of Bloomfield. But although the village almost faded away, the township as a whole has been settled by a thrifty and prosperous people, and productive and attractive farms, as well as neat schoolhouses and churches, bear witness to their comfortable and rounded lives.

McKEE TOWNSHIP AND KELLERVILLE

McKee Township takes its name from the fine creek which passes through it in a southeasterly direction. Its history is also a record of comparative failure in the establishment of centers or concentrations of population. Bowling Green, on section 7, passed away before the '50s, and in 1853 Old Slab Town was rechristened Spring Valley. But the change of name did not save it from ruin, when the Civil war called away the proprietor of its carding, grist and saw mill, upon which Spring Valley depended for its life. In 1865 the Town of Magnolia was started, but is said to have been killed by a bad whiskey establishment. In 1869 Hickory Corner rose and fell. Then Payton was born and was finally developed into Kellerville, in the northeastern corner of the township, where it still modestly rests.

RICHFIELD VILLAGE

The Village of Richfield, in the township by that name, about four miles north of the county line, was never incorporated, although platted in 1842. The first store in the place was built by Nahma Tyler about 1845. Richfield was never a leader—did not, in fact, aspire to be one—among the villages of the county.

There may have been others, but probably none which will be critically missed by the present-day historian of Adams County.

MELROSE AND CONCORD TOWNSHIPS

Melrose Township, immediately east and south of the City of Quincy, is one of the oldest sections of Adams County in point of

settlement, and although its surface is much broken by Mill Creek and its branches, its soil is rich and highly improved farms are the rule. When Asa Tyrer brought his family from Louisiana, Illinois, and settled on section 12, in the spring of 1821, there were only two other resident white families in Adams County. He visited the site of Quincy, but passed it over as less promising than the section in which he located two quarter sections on soldier's warrants. David Shaw, Perry Alexander, Abadiah Waddell, Jacob Wagner, Abigail Parsons and Nathaniel Sommers settled in Melrose Township previous to 1830. The first schoolhouse was built on section 35 in the summer of 1833, almost coincident with the organization of the first religious society by the Methodists on Little Mill Creek. Melrose Episcopal Church was founded about the same time at the house of Rev. Samuel Griggs, on North Mill Creek, under the ministrations of the celebrated Peter Cartwright. In 1835 the society built the little log house near Dyer's Spring, now known as Coe's Springs. The German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1845 and in 1850 erected Zion's Chapel in section 22. Although the township has a preponderance of the German element, many of its early settlers were from Massachusetts, and quite a colony came from Melrose. In 1849 at a public meeting held in Nathaniel Pease's house a majority of its citizens voted in favor of giving the township the name of the Massachusetts town. At the first election under the township organization law, held in April, 1850, the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Stephen Safford; assessor, Cornelius L. Demaree; clerk, Nathaniel Pease; collector, Jeremiah Parsons; justices of the peace, Gilead Bartholomew and Amos Bancroft; overseer of the poor, Albert A. Humphrey; constable, Oliver Waddell.

Concord Township was organized at the spring election of 1850 with the following officers: Supervisor, Edward Sharp; clerk, William Hobbs; assessor, David Hobbs; collector, Shamon Wallace. The first settlements, in the early '30s, were made by John Wells, John Ausmus, H. Bennett and Elijah Ellison. William Hobbs taught the first school, a house for which was built on section 4 in 1835. The pioneer minister was a Methodist, Rev. Granville Bond. The first house of worship, erected by the Lutherans, was built in 1860 on section 30. The German Lutheran Society was organized in 1862 by Henry Lessinan, Christ Vollbraecht and Frank Kestner, with their families, and Rev. B. Burfeind was its pastor.

CHAPTER XXI

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS AND HISTORIES

WHY ADAMS COUNTY COULD APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATE—COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMISSION FORMED—CELEBRATIONS IN THE COUNTY—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP CENTENNIAL PICNIC—ELLINGTON, BURTON, MENDON, RICHFIELD, GOLDEN, CAMP POINT, PAYSON, HOUSTON, COLUMBUS, GILMER, HONEY CREEK, CONCORD, MELROSE AND FALL CREEK TOWNSHIPS—CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (BY W. A. ROBINSON, HISTORIAN)—HISTORY OF BURTON TOWNSHIP (CONTRIBUTED)—HISTORY OF RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP (CONTRIBUTED)—HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP (BY W. S. GRAY).

In 1918 the different townships of Adams County, through their specified chairmen, or historians, prepared quite complete centennial histories, which were read at the celebrations of that year. As much of this material as was presented in manuscript form, and could be obtained for this work, is here reproduced. Although some repetitions in subject matter already published may be noted, the township histories thus prepared are more complete than any which have heretofore been offered, and are therefore published in this chapter.

WHY ADAMS COUNTY COULD APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATE

It was not the good fortune of any citizen of Adams County to have any part in the formation of the State of Illinois or in the adoption of its first constitution, for at that time so far as history informs us no white man had ever set his foot on the soil now comprised in the territory of Adams County. It was not until the spring of the following year (1819) that the first white man, Willard Keyes, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of the county, while floating down the Mississippi River in his rude bark first gazed upon the bluff where the City of Quincy, the county seat of Adams County, is now located.

However, the citizens of Adams County could very appropriately celebrate the centennial of the state for soon after its admission into the Union, Adams County was rapidly settled and furnished two governors, namely John Carlin and John Wood.

Another reason why Adams County should enthusiastically celebrate the centennial was because it was Honorable C. S. Hearne, the

senator from the district of which Adams County comprised a part, who offered the resolution in the State Legislature, in the winter of 1915, providing for the appointment of the Centennial Commission, and Mr. Hearne, himself, was a member of that commission up to the date of his death.

COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMISSION FORMED

At the request of this State Centennial Commission a meeting of the county and city officials was held in the month of February, 1917, for the purpose of arranging for an organization in Adams County to celebrate the centennial, and at this meeting it was decided to call a mass meeting in the early part of March when the supervisors of the county would be in session.

Accordingly on the sixth day of March, 1917, a mass meeting was held in the Circuit courtroom, Quincy, of which Judge Lyman McCarl was chosen as chairman and J. L. Adair, state's attorney, secretary. A committee comprising J. H. Steiner, county superintendent of schools, and J. L. Adair, was appointed to prepare and report a constitution and by-laws for the organization.

The Honorable M. J. Daugherty, of Galesburg, a member of the State Centennial Commission, was present and addressed the meeting, explaining the object and scope of the celebration.

After this address the committee on constitution and by-laws reported the following constitution and by-laws, which were adopted:

CONSTITUTION

- ARTICLE I The name of this organization shall be Adams County Centennial Association.
- ARTICLE II Any citizen of Adams County interested in the objects of the Association may become a member thereof.
- ARTICLE III The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, also an honorary vice president from each township.
- ARTICLE IV The officers and as many others as they may choose shall constitute an executive committee to have charge of the affairs of the Association when not in session.
- ARTICLE V The officers shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall have power to fill all vacancies.

BY-LAWS

- ARTICLE I The annual meeting shall be held on the first Thursday of March each year.
- ARTICLE II Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or a majority of the officers.
- ARTICLE III The executive committee shall meet as it may hereafter determine.

It was resolved that the matter of selection of the officers be referred to the county officials, who met on March 21, 1917, and chose George Gabriel, former superintendent of schools of the City of Quincy, president; Judge Lyman McCarl, vice president; Joseph L. Thomas, secretary, and Major J. E. Adams, treasurer. Soon after this meeting the country was drawn into the World war and no more meetings were held until November 5, 1917,

On the latter date a meeting was held at the Hotel Quincy to meet Horace Baneroft, of Jacksonville, Illinois, a member of the State Centennial Commission, who was present and addressed the meeting and requested that delegates be appointed to a meeting of the Centennial Commission to be held at Springfield on December 3, 1917. Judge S. B. Montgomery, Major J. E. Adams, J. L. Thomas and Judge Lyman McCarl were appointed delegates to the meeting.

George Gabriel presented his resignation as president and stated on account of his arduous duties as a member of the Exemption Board that it was impossible for him to serve in that capacity. The resignation was accepted and on November 30, 1917, Judge S. B. Montgomery was chosen to succeed him.

On December 3, 1917, Judge S. B. Montgomery, Judge Lyman McCarl and the secretary, Joseph L. Thomas, attended the state meeting of the Centennial Commission at Springfield, and reported a very interesting session. The next meeting was held on January 22, 1918, when the officers reported that they had selected an executive committee consisting of the officers of the County Commission and the following persons: Mayor J. A. Thompson, John H. Steiner, Joseph W. Emery, Truman T. Pierson, David F. Wilcox, William A. Richardson, William A. Jackson, William A. Fifer, Mrs. E. J. Parker, Mrs. O. G. Mull, Mrs. O. F. Schullian, Mrs. T. D. Woodruff, Mrs. Robert B. White, Mrs. A. S. Ellis and Miss Julia Sibley.

Judge Lyman McCarl outlined the aims, plans and possibilities of the Centennial Celebration, as he had done in an address at the meeting at Springfield. A committee consisting of Judge McCarl, J. H. Steiner, and J. L. Thomas was appointed to recommend names of vice presidents in each township, as provided in the constitution.

Messrs. Steiner, McCarl and Wilcox were named a committee to confer with Superintendent Gill, of the public schools, with reference to the Lincoln Birthday Celebration in the schools and to have attention called to the Centennial Celebration in connection therewith. Judge S. B. Montgomery, J. H. Steiner, Judge Lyman McCarl, Mrs. A. S. Ellis, Mrs. T. D. Woodruff and David F. Wilcox were appointed on committees, and instructed to report such organizations as they deemed advisable to carry on the work at an adjourned meeting on the first Monday in February.

On February 4, 1918, a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce at which the following committees were reported: on Finance, Churches, Fraternal Societies, History, Schools, County Organization, Fall Celebration and Publicity.

Thereupon the president appointed as chairman of the various committees the following named persons: Finance, James E. Adams; Churches, Mrs. T. D. Woodruff; Fraternal Societies, Truman T. Pierson; History, William A. Richardson; Schools, John H. Steiner; County Organizations, Lyman McCarl; Fall Celebration, W. A. Eifer; and Publicity, William A. Jackson.

From this time on the celebration naturally fell into three divisions which will be treated as follows: Celebrations in the county; the presentation of the Pageant of Illinois, and the celebrations in the City of Quincy.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE COUNTY

The celebrations in the county consisted largely of appropriate exercises in the public schools, one meeting, also, in each lodge, and a collection of the names of the soldiers who had served in the War of 1861, in the Spanish-American war and who were then in the World war. Judge Lyman McCarl was chairman of the organization of the county outside of the City of Quincy.

At a meeting of the Teachers' Association held in Quincy on February 14 and 15, 1918, Judge Lyman McCarl appeared before the teachers of that association on the latter day; explained to them the scope and plan of the celebration of the schools, and requested that each teacher take the matter up with the directors in her district and provide for a celebration in her school. This was largely done, some of the schools holding the celebration in the spring and others in the fall.

Early in April a letter was sent to each vice president in the township requesting that a chairman be appointed of schools, of churches, of lodges, and of collection of names of soldiers. This was done in many of the townships. Also a request was made that some picnic, old settlers' meeting, or one day of a Chautauqua that had heretofore been held in the villages and townships, be this year devoted to a Centennial celebration.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP CENTENNIAL PICNIC

The first one of these Centennial picnics to be held was in Liberty Township on August 9th. The churches of Liberty had been for more than fifty years last past holding a union Sunday School picnic. This year it was turned into a centennial celebration. A great throng estimated at 5,000 was in attendance. Mrs. Lillian Brown Ingraham, of Quincy, a most accomplished singer and musician, was present and, under the auspices of the Adams County Home Bureau, led in community singing. Addresses were made by Horace H. Baneroff, of Jacksonville, Illinois, a member of the State Centennial Commission, and also by Hon. William Schlagenhauf. A history of the township had been prepared by W. A. Robinson, editor of the

"Liberty Bee," and was read by the pastor of the Lutheran Church. In the evening the "Masque of Illinois" was given under the auspices of the Council of National Defense, which will be referred to in another part of this history.

ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP

On August 14th a celebration was held in Ellington Township, T. Will Turner, vice president, having it in charge, and assisted by the other members of the committee—Miss Elizabeth Chase, Mrs. Jennie Long, C. T. Sterne and John Fraser. An address was given by Samuel Woods, who had taught school in that township when a young man, and many interesting reminiscences were referred to by him. A splendid time was reported.

BURTON TOWNSHIP

On the same day, August 14th, a centennial celebration was held in Burton Township, at the Village of Adams. This meeting was perhaps the best and most methodically arranged of any held in the county. H. W. Wheeler had prepared a history of the lodges of the township; Mrs. Henry Lohse, of the schools; Mrs. Amelia Tandy, of the churches; and James B. Cook, of the soldiers, which were read by the respective authors. The picnic was held on the school grounds, and in the school building was a collection of many old relics and, best of all, a picture of each boy, at that time in the service was exhibited. Mrs. Lillian Brown Inghram was present, and led in the community singing in her usual interesting way. Addresses were made by one of the local pastors, Judge Lyman McCarl of Quincy, and by J. L. Adair, states attorney, who was the orator of the day. A very appetizing cafeteria lunch was served in the evening.

The next week was the busiest one of the season. On August 15 and 16, 1918, a meeting was held at the Village of Clayton, this usually being the time that the Old Settlers' meeting was held, which this year was turned into a centennial celebration, but, on account of there being so many celebrations, a small crowd was present on Thursday, the first day; while on the second, Friday, a record-breaking crowd was in attendance. Mrs. Lillian Brown Inghram was present and led in the community singing. Addresses were made by Horace H. Bancroft, member of the State Centennial Commission; Judge Lyman McCarl of Quincy, and Mr. Hoover, president of Carthage College; also by an Indian chief. One of the most interesting attractions was a booth in which had been collected many old historical relics.

MENDON

For many years the Tri-State County Mutual Life Association had been holding picnics at Mendon on the third Thursday of August.

In 1918 that picnic was turned into a Centennial celebration. Appropriate exercises were held, a history of the township was prepared and read by Joseph Frisbie, editor of the Mendon Dispatch, and vice president of the township. The event of the day was an address upon the war given by John E. Wall of Quincy. In the evening the "Masque of Illinois" was given, which will be referred to later. It was the opinion of those participating that the largest crowd that had ever been in attendance was present on this day.

RICHFIELD

On the same day, Thursday, August 15th, a celebration was held in Martin's Grove, Richfield Township. This was a special one for the occasion, and A. J. Gamble, vice president of this township, deserves a great deal of credit for the efforts made in holding the celebration. Edward Lutner, Herman Kill, Earl Rice, Orville Hess and W. J. Gamble had been appointed on a committee to prepare a history of the township and arrange for this celebration. Mrs. Lillian Brown Inghram led the community singing with her usual ability. Also there was a solo by Margaret McCarl and music by a local orchestra. Addresses were made by H. E. Schmiedeskamp, Hon. William Schlagenhauf and Judge Lyman McCarl. The latter spoke very feelingly, as this was his old township and many of his friends were present. At the close of the meeting a Red Cross sale was conducted by George Hendricks of Beverly and W. F. Smith, county clerk, as auctioneers which netted a neat sum for the local Red Cross Society.

GOLDEN

The town with a rich name celebrated on Saturday, August 17, 1918, with J. H. Paxton, vice president, as master of ceremonies. A very interesting history of the township had been prepared by Ira Reynolds, E. M. Oetting, Prof. C. L. Hawkins and Dr. J. F. Ross which was read. Music was furnished by a band of young girls dressed in khaki from Plymouth; also by a quartette of young ladies from Clayton who sang very sweetly and entertainingly. Mrs. Inghram was also present and led the community singing in her matchless way. John E. Wall was the orator of the day, and he made a statement on that occasion that attracted much attention; and that was that "he believed that the World war would be over in this Centennial Year." Many hoped that his prediction would come true, but few could believe it would be so; yet recent events have proved the correctness of his prophecy. Judge Lyman McCarl spoke briefly on the Centennial and in the evening the "Masque of Illinois" was given, which will be treated in detail in another chapter.

CAMP POINT TOWNSHIP

The week beginning Sunday, August 18th, was devoted to the Annual Chautauqua. Monday was given over to the Centennial celebration. George W. Cyrus, the veteran editor of the Camp Point Journal, was made vice president of this township, and to him was allotted the task of preparing a history of the township. In the evening Hugh S. Magill, director of the Centennial celebration, was present and delivered what was perhaps the ablest address given in the county on the Centennial of Illinois.

PAYSON TOWNSHIP

Mrs. H. F. Scarborough was appointed vice president of Payson Township. She selected some very able assistants and had prepared one of the completest histories of any township in the county. Payson Township has been celebrating for years "Old Settlers' Meeting" on the fourth Thursday in August, and this year extra efforts were made to entertain the people. Henry M. Seymour, with his usual generosity, had erected a new band stand in the public park. George Mahan, one of the ablest speakers in Eastern Missouri, was the orator of the day. The day opened beautiful, and by two o'clock in the afternoon every available standing space in the public park was occupied. The Red Cross Society served a delightful chicken dinner and supper. The history of the township was read by Reverend Brown and was thoroughly enjoyed by the old settlers. In the evening the "Masque of Illinois" was to be given and, after the crowd had assembled and the curtain had been raised, a terrific rainstorm swept over the village and sent the crowd hurriedly to seek shelter. Every house in the Village of Payson was thrown open, even to the schoolhouse, to accommodate the visitors. Many from Quincy tried to return to their homes, but the roads were so muddy that those in automobiles found it a difficult task. The next morning the road was strewn with automobiles in the ditches, and it was a fruitful day for all garage men going out and bringing in disabled cars. It will be a day long to be remembered by those who were caught in that storm. Perhaps nothing could have occurred to so impress the Centennial upon the memory of those who attended Payson Centennial as that storm did.

HOUSTON TOWNSHIP

The celebration of the Centennial was held in this township at Big Neck on the last Saturday in August, 1918. The Modern Woodmen have been holding for years a picnic at that locality, which, this year, was turned into a Centennial. As usual a large crowd was present. Addresses were made by Hon. R. M. Wagner and Hon. William Schlagenhauf, of Quincy. A history of the township which had been

prepared by George H. Rice, W. A. Taylor, Miss Neva Tipton, Miss Zelma Woods and Miss Ella Eckles, was read.

COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP

A picnic was held in Columbus the first Saturday in September, 1918, under the auspices of the Farmers' Association of Adams County. Farmer Rusk had charge of the meeting and many appropriate addresses were made and a good time was had.

GILMER TOWNSHIP

This township was organized, with Clay Lawless as vice president and Dr. G. E. Whitlock, chairman of the committee on soldiers; Mrs. Hugh C. Lawless, chairman of committee on schools; James McConnel, chairman of committee on churches; and Holford Whitlock, chairman of committee on lodges.

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP

W. S. Gray was the moving spirit in Honey Creek Township. Albert Brosi was appointed chairman of the committee on lodges; D. W. Morton, on schools; Samuel Tallcott, on soldiers; Miss Nannie White, on churches. A complete history of this township was prepared by W. S. Gray, which appears at length in the Adams County History of this year.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP

Concord having no village within its limits held no celebration, but was organized with T. Elmer Jefferson as its vice president, who appointed the following committees: Amos Sharp, William T. Roy, George Vollbracht and Albert Beckman, who assisted him in preparing a history of the township, and many of the schools observed the celebration.

MELROSE TOWNSHIP

"Daddy Mast" was made chairman of Melrose Township and attended all of the meetings of the committee. His township was organized, a celebration was held in many of the schools and a very complete history of the township was prepared by E. D. Humphrey.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

Mrs. Henry M. Seymour was appointed honorary vice president of Fall Creek Township. She had a very interesting history prepared of the township, which showed that one of the earliest schools

was held therein. On account of there being no village in the township, its citizens united with Payson in the celebration of the Centennial on the fourth Thursday of August.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

By W. A. Robinson, Historian

Just four years after Illinois became a state this territory, of which Liberty Township is a part, knew no sounds except the sounds of Nature. No white man trod the forest and the plains—nothing disturbed the stillness but the cries of the wild animals and fowls; the bear, the deer, the wolf, the panther, the wild turkey, etc., and the bands of roving Indians. Four more years and the centennial of Illinois would be the centennial of Liberty Township. We can imagine the prairie schooner wending its way across this fair land, containing the family of Daniel Lisle, who in 1822 settled on section 28, where Adam Lentz now resides. This farm for a number of years was known as the Wigle farm. The Wigle and Hunsaker families soon followed, and ere long a small settlement was formed. Other families came in and settled, and these marked the beginning of this township. There were no towns near; not even Quincy, which was first settled in 1825, was in existence. The first postoffice was located on what is known as the Kimmons farm, where Jonas Schoonover now resides. There were no postage stamps and no envelopes, and the mail came only at long intervals.

In 1831, A. H. D. Buttz settled on section 31, which was then owned by Mr. Pierce and which is still known as the Pierce place. He worked for Mr. Pierce for awhile. He later cut logs and erected a building and started a store, which was perhaps the first institution of the kind in this territory. From that time until his death, his life was indissolubly connected with the history of this township.

A man by the name of Paris T. Judy laid out some lots in section 20, but it was afterwards discovered that he did not own the lots, so the venture fell through. Later, a Mr. Talbot sold this land to a Mr. Dudley, who in June, 1836, laid out the town of Liberty, or rather New Liberty. The first postoffice was called Liberty, but when it was moved to the village it was called New Liberty, with A. H. D. Buttz as first postmaster.

The first schoolhouse in Liberty Township was built on the southeast corner of section 21. The first church was located where the Seigel schoolhouse now stands, and the first preacher was George Wolfe of the Brethren Church.

The first horse mill was built by Daniel Lisle on section 21.

The first marriage was Jacob Wigle to Miss Catherine Hunsaker, at the home of the bride's father, Rev. George Wolfe officiating.

The first birth and death was the infant child of Mr. Kimbrick.

The first supervisor of this township was David Wolfe.

It was the custom, in the early days, to go around and hold meetings at the various houses. One of the favorite places was the home of Samuel Hunsaker, where William Felsing now resides. Another favorite place was in what was known as the Buggy Shed, and was the building that was recently torn down just south of the Carnes garage. Whenever they wished to hold meetings, they would take out the wagons and then hold services. Camp meetings were very numerous, and these were the days of the circuit rider, Peter Cartwright being one of the favorite preachers in this section.

A few Mormons settled on section 27. They subsequently started a little village on that section and called it Montgomery. A. H. D. Buttz later came into possession of this land and tore down the houses, which marked the end of the Mormon village.

The oldest native resident of this township is Uncle Henry Buttz, who has never resided more than eighty rods from the place of his birth, which was the residence where John Enlow now resides, only it was one lot further south.

The history of Liberty Township would not be complete without the mention of some of the early pioneer families. Among the families that first located here might be mentioned the following: Wolfe, Hunsaker, Mitchel, Wigle, McClure, Hughes, Boren, Williams, Wagner, Walker, Chaplain, Limburg, Dayton, Grubb, Collins, Kimmous, Hecker, Xander, Lister, Hendricks, Lee, Eblow, McBride, Buttz, McClintock, Sutherland, Titus, Pierce, Craig, Miller, Barnard, Shouty, Culp, Fessenden, Allen, Lovell, Scott, Vancil, Pond, Kennedy, Vanderlip, etc. Many of the descendants of these families are residing in the township today.

The Village of Liberty was surveyed in 1836. Two new additions were soon laid out. To this original plot two additions have been made—the Lawless-Enlow and the C. W. Phillips additions. The oldest house in Liberty is the frame residence where John Enlow now resides, built by A. H. D. Buttz. The next two oldest houses are the west half of the house now occupied by the Beringer brothers, and the south part of Robert Mercer's blacksmith shop. The first store in Liberty was built by D. P. Meacham on the spot where the butcher shop now stands. The second store was started by A. H. D. Buttz where the brick store is located. It was later made of brick burned in what is now the west part of Liberty. The village had a slow but a gradual growth. It was not until May 8, 1912, that it began to really take on new life. A group of enterprising citizens gathered together and formed an association known as the Commercial Club. The first officers were Dr. W. E. Mercer, president; L. L. Boyer, secretary, Rev. C. F. Shultz, vice president; M. E. Graff treasurer. Among the first things this organization did was to lay out and mark what was known as the White Star trail; establish a newspaper, start a movement that ultimately resulted in our fine bank and Opera House, and direct influences so deep and lasting that they cannot be told by a historian. The Lawless-Enlow addition, with the lay-

ing out of the park, was the real beginning of Liberty's growth, and since 1912 the village has nearly doubled in size and population. It is the center of supplies of this part of the country for miles around, and has a larger commercial trade than any village of its size in the county. Liberty has one bank, a newspaper, two groceries, one hardware store, the finest harness shop in the county, four restaurants, one butcher shop, three blacksmith shops, three garages, the largest implement house in the county outside of Quincy, one hotel, an electric light plant, washing machine factory, five churches, a three year recognized high school and one of the prettiest parks in the county. Liberty also has seven lodges. The one man to whom Liberty owes more than to any other individual for its financial growth and enterprise, is Steven G. Lawless, cashier of the Farmers Bank.

Liberty Township has six churches: the Church of the Brethren, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Christian, St. Bridget's Catholic and the Pleasant View Baptist.

The Church of the Brethren is the oldest organized body in the township, having been founded in 1831. In 1832 a building was erected west of Liberty where the Seigel schoolhouse now stands. Elder George Wolfe was the first pastor. In 1874 a new building was erected in Liberty and is their present meeting house. In 1831 this church had a membership of over 200. Among the charter members were the Lierles, Wolfes, Walkers, Nations, Vancils and Hunsakers.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1852, with L. W. Dunlap as the first pastor. The first meeting of the society was held in the old brick schoolhouse where Pond's warehouse now stands. The present church building was erected in 1854.

The Lutheran Church was organized in 1855, and preaching services were started by Rev. James Harkley, a farmer-preacher residing on section 29. The services at first were held in the Presbyterian Church. In 1870 they built a new meeting house on the site of the present church. This building was struck by lightning and burned in August, 1907. It was at once rebuilt and services resumed on Christmas, 1907. This church has always been self-supporting and in a prosperous condition. Among the charter members were the Xanders, Williams, Freys, Graff's and Weisenburgers. The only living charter members are Daniel Balzer and Mrs. Elvina Frey.

The Christian Church was organized in 1852 and held its first meetings in the old brick schoolhouse. Elder Ziby Brown was its first minister. In 1853 a church house was erected on lot 4 in block 10. In 1907 a new building was erected and is the present meeting place of the congregation. The church is in a prosperous condition and is out of debt. Among the charter members were the Grubbs, Benfields, Meachams, Vanderlips, Dunlaps, Travers, Malones, Kimmons, Hunsakers, Titus, Rices, Barnards and Connors.

The St. Bridget's Catholic Church at Liberty was organized at an early date and the first meetings were held at the houses of the mem-

bers. The church building was erected in 1870. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas Cusack. The congregation is large and flourishing.

The Pleasant View Baptist Church was organized in the brick schoolhouse in 1853 with Stephen Mullen as pastor. The present church building was erected in the fall of 1896. The charter members who are known at this time are the Shohoneys, Bradleys, Culp and Barnards.

Liberty Township has seven lodges—the Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, Masons, Eastern Stars, Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors and the Adams County Mutual.

The Odd Fellows Lodge was organized in 1860, B. F. Grover being the first noble grand.

The Rebekah Lodge was organized in 1893, with Mrs. Caddie Enlos as the presiding officer.

The Masonic Lodge was organized in 1863, with James R. Howerton as the first worshipful master.

The Eastern Star Lodge was organized in 1898, with Mrs. Mattie McBride as the worthy matron.

The Royal Neighbors were organized in 1899, with Mrs. Laura Heine as first oraele.

The Adams County Mutual was organized in 1910, with Dr. W. E. Mercer as the first president.

The other organizations of the township are the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Commercial Club.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1907 with Mrs. Maggie Grubb as the first president. In 1917, the Loyal Temperance Legion, an auxiliary of this organization, was organized.

The Commercial Club was organized May 8, 1912, with Dr. W. E. Mercer as the first president.

Liberty Township has nine schools—Liberty, East Union, Seigel, Franklin, Chaplain, Lost Prairie, Pleasant View, Hickory Flat and California.

In 1852, the first schoolhouse was built in Liberty, where Pond's warehouse now stands. It was built of brick remaining from the Buttz buildings. After fourteen years this building was found to be too small, so Ambrose Dudley deeded the ground on the north side of Dudley Street to the school. P. H. Mercer transplanted the first shade trees on this lot where the second building was erected in 1866. In 1885, it was decided that another building was necessary, so the one-half block south of Dudley Street was purchased from Mr. Dudley. In 1877 the present school building was erected. The old building was sold to O. H. Collins and now serves as Pond Brothers' warehouse. W. H. Odell was the first teacher. Some of the prominent men who attended this school are D. H. Mercer, member of Congress from Nebraska; John Broady, lawyer and judge; Nellie Foster, musician; Elmer and Ray Mercer, physicians and respectively captain and lieutenant in the army; Floyd Mercer, minister of the Gospel

and banker; Rolland Wagner, lawyer and member of the State Legislature; and Raleigh Balzer, druggist.

As near as can be ascertained, the East Union School was built in 1869, it being a small log building. John Gorman, F. H. Barnard and William Gordon were the first directors and Mary Kelly was the first teacher. The schoolhouse burned down in 1876 and a new and larger one was built on this site. This building stood for thirty years until 1906, when a new and more modern school building was erected. Guilford Barnard, a lawyer received his early education here.

We cannot close the history of this township without making mention of the boys who enlisted in the Civil war. Liberty furnished about 150 of the soldiers of this war. They enlisted in the Seventy-Eighth, Fiftieth, Seventh and Second Illinois Cavalry and Sixteenth Illinois and the Third Missouri Cavalry. They were valiant and loyal soldiers and Liberty will always have cause to be proud of her "Boys of '61." P. H. Mercer and Abner Gates are the only surviving soldiers of this war now residing in the township. Liberty has also done her share in the present war for humanity. Many of her boys are "over there," giving their lives for their country, and many more are ready to go. All honor and glory to the white haired "Boys of '61," as well as to the brave boys of 1918. May God, in all his wisdom, lay his hand lightly on the gray hairs of the one, and bring honor, glory and victory to the arms of the other.

In closing this history, we wish to say that it has given us great pleasure in preparing it, although it has been rather a difficult task, as we are not a lifelong resident of the township, and owing to the lack of interest in those on whom we counted for much information and help. We feel deeply indebted to all those who helped in giving us the required information. We are indebted to Mrs. Lillie Baird, Mrs. Bertha Buttz, Mr. Gerald Frey and Mr. Russell Linker, members of the committee, who assisted in gathering the material for this history. We are also indebted to all those organizations which furnished us with their histories. We are especially indebted to Uncle Henry Buttz, more than any other, for, through his kindness and help, we have received more information than from any other source.

Today our memories should be fresh and green with the remembrance of those hardy pioneers who have laid the foundation of our present civilization, remembering that the history of the next hundred years will be what we and our posterity make it. And when our descendants turn the pages of the next hundred years, "God grant they read the good with smiles, and blot the ill with tears."

HISTORY OF BURTON TOWNSHIP

[Contributed]

The first church in Burton Township was organized in 1834, by the Ironside Baptist denomination, whose house of worship was a log

house built on section 18 where the Burton Cemetery is now located. About ten years later an organization of Free-will Baptists worshiped first in private homes and later in the Livingston schoolhouse. As the records of these churches have been destroyed and the members have passed away, we cannot give a complete history of them.

The Presbyterian church was organized at Adams, Illinois, in 1839 by Rev. Thomas Cole. The earlier members were: William Wells, Phoebe Wells, Lewis Roe, Caroline Roe, Warren Miller, Phoebe Ann Miller, Elizabeth Wells, Anna Wells, James Stober, Janette Stober, Eliza Stober, Desia Wells, Carherine Wells, Mary Wells, Alice Wells, Harriet Wells, Samuel Reed. The first ruling elders were: William Wells, Lewis Roe and Warren Miller. The first church was at Adams; later it was moved to Independence where the congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse. In 1871 it was moved to Burton, Illinois, where a good building was erected, costing \$2,500. Following is a list of the pastors: Rev. Thomas Cole, 1839-41; L. P. Kimball, 1841-43; H. C. Abernatly, 1845-50; G. F. Davis, 1853-55; Rev. Herrit, 1857-62; Leslie Irwin, 1867-73; J. P. Crowe, J. P. Dowson, D. Fulton, Rev. Wier; F. Lippe, 1884-86; George Ernest, 1886-92; William Stecher, 1892-95; William Everds, 1895-99; G. Dussenberry, 1899-1904; Rev. Jacobs, 1905-06; R. Batler, 1907-08; Rev. Tanner, 1908-09; Miss Taylor, 1909-10; J. L. Sawyer, 1910-16. Rev. McCracken is the present pastor. The present active elders are: J. F. Miller, William Albrink, C. A. Schmidt. The church does not have a large membership—only fifty—but has done good work.

The oldest church in Burton Township is the St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located on the Broadway Road. This congregation was organized by a number of German Lutheran farmers living in the vicinity, who found it too inconvenient to drive to the Lutheran churches of Quincy on Sundays. 1859 marks the year in which the St. Matthew's Congregation was organized and the church building erected. The Rev. Edward Kornbaum was the first pastor of the congregation. He remained but a short time, as did most of his successors in after years. During the fifty-nine years St. Matthew's congregation has been served by fourteen pastors viz: Rev. Edward Kornbaum, H. Klochemeir, A. Fismer, A. Frowein, E. Brecht, H. Castens, W. Germann, G. Gerken, J. Schnack, and A. Cook, the latter being pastor of the church at the present writing. St. Matthew's church is affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states, the largest Lutheran Synod in America. From the very outset in 1859 a parochial school was maintained. However, in 1913 this school was dissolved owing to the great distance most of the children would be obliged to travel, while the district school proved more convenient. The German language was used exclusively in the St. Matthew's Church until 1913, when the services

were conducted in the English language the first three Sundays of the month, with the remaining Sunday or Sundays, devoted to service in the German language. However, January 1, 1916, it was unanimously resolved to drop the German language altogether. The name of the congregation was then changed to "The St. Matthew's English Evangelical Lutheran Church." The church building proper, as it stands today, was erected in 1859 and improved and enlarged from time to time. In 1865, the present church hall and kitchen was added to the north end of the church building, being used at that time as the pastor's residence. In 1876 the present tower was erected and the large church bell installed. A schoolhouse was built in 1870 and when the parochial school was discontinued in 1913 the structure was completely renovated and a large addition was built, thus providing an excellent, modern parsonage for the resident pastor. The Ladies' Aid Society of twenty members is an unusually active organization, which has merited much praise for the aid rendered unto the church along various lines. The Young People's Club is also hard at work in the interest of the church. The Sunday school and Bible class warrant a bright future for the congregation. The membership of the church has remained almost steady during the fifty-nine years of its existence. Today the membership has reached the highest mark in the history of the church, being nineteen voting members, seventy communicant members and 120 soul members.

The Methodist Church at Burton was organized in 1896. The founders were L. Meyer, F. Seiz, W. Seiz, W. Kuhn, J. Mollenhauer, H. Vollrath and Mrs. C. Stautermann and daughters. The church parsonage is located in Burton. The pastors were: C. F. Stecker, 1896-97; W. K. Herzog, 1897-98; W. P. Ludwig, 1898-99; Aug. Didzum, 1899-1901; E. S. Hehner, 1901-04; H. H. Schwietert, 1904-06; H. R. Kasiske, 1906-08; Hugo Lang, 1908-09; Max Opp, 1909-1911; H. H. Schwietert, 1911-12; E. Goetz, 1916 (now serving). Present officers: L. Meyer, F. Seiz, W. Seiz and Otto Schmidt.

Between the years 1860 and 1866 it was planned to build Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. Before this time preaching services were held at three different places, viz.: Columbus, Mount Pleasant schoolhouse and Independence schoolhouse. The largest congregation of members were in the Independence Society, and, as the schoolhouses were too small to accommodate the people it was decided at a called meeting to build two churches—one at Mount Pleasant and one at Pleasant Grove. The Mount Pleasant and Independence societies could not agree on a building site. About the same time services were being held at the Livingston schoolhouse, as the latter school district had some of the leading members. Daniel Hughes was the principal one, and through his untiring efforts it was agreed to build Pleasant Grove Church on the present site. Those most active in its construction were: Daniel Hughes, Garrett Stewart, James Ship-

man and Elizah Thompson. All of the last mentioned have been called home to their reward. The church building was remodeled in 1917 and a social room erected in addition to the main building, the interior of the main building being equipped with modern improvements. The following is a list of pastors who have preached at Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church: Rev. Curtis Powell, 1866-68; Wm. McGooding, 1868; James W. Simcock, 1868-72; George S. Ferree, 1873; Sampson Shim, 1874-77; Reuben Gregg, 1877-79; Thos. J. Bryant, 1879-82; A. M. Danely, 1882-85; J. F. Wohlfarth 1885-88; J. L. B. Ellis, 1888-90; C. F. McKown, 1890-93; A. A. White, 1893-98; S. W. Balch, 1898; A. V. Babbs, 1899-1901; W. E. Rose, 1901-04; C. S. Baughman, 1904-08; T. W. Green, 1908-10; C. T. Pileh, 1910-13; A. R. Grummon, 1913-16; H. H. Waltuire, 1916-18; C. R. Underwood, 1918.

The Baptist Church at Adams, was organized May 24, 1873. Elder Gibson, pastor of the Payson Baptist Church acting as moderator and H. L. Tandy, secretary. Charles M. Morton, Giles S. Lewis, and H. L. Tandy were chosen deacons; Samuel McVey, Alanson Lewis, and H. L. Tandy, trustees. J. F. Richards was elected clerk and served the church in that capacity for twenty-three years. H. L. Tandy was the first treasurer, serving twenty years. At his resignation in 1893, S. S. Harkness was elected and has served up to the present time. At the organization the church numbered thirty-six members; thirty-two had received letters from the Baptist Church at Payson, this county, and four from the Trenton Baptist Church, Grundy County, Missouri. The names of the charter members are as follows: Giles S. Lewis, Mrs. Giles S. Lewis, Hattie M. Lewis, Alanson Lewis, Helen E. Lewis, Mrs. M. D. Scarborough, William E. Price, Carrie Price, Annie Price, E. B. Tandy, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tandy, Annette Tandy, Cerilla Tandy, Mrs. Ann Terrill, Nannie Terrill, Luey Terrill, Mary H. Johnson, Rufus McVay, Susan McVey, M. P. McVey, S. McVey, Alice S. Tandy, Jennie Bookout, C. M. Morton, Mary J. Proctor, Elizabeth Baker, Mary Wheeler, Jane Hardy, Diantha Winget, Melissa Baldwin, Annabell Fergus, J. F. Richards, Mrs. J. F. Richards, Effie Richards and Amelia Richards.

At this first meeting a building committee was appointed consisting of J. F. Richards, Alanson Lewis, H. L. Tandy, Thomas Tripp and G. F. Terrill. The finance committee were Mrs. Giles, S. Lewis, Miss Nannie Terrill and H. L. Tandy. In the fall of 1873, a house of worship was built and dedicated free from debt; it cost about \$3,200. It was built on a piece of land on the southeast corner of a farm belonging to George F. Terrill and donated by him for this purpose. This is the building as it stands today. The following is a list of the pastors: Elder Kelly, 1874; Henry Steele, 1875-76; H. C. Yates, 1877; Wm. Hawker, 1878-80; David King, 1881-82; Rev. Hart, 1883; Rev. Kent, 1884; Harry Tilbe, 1885-86; Stephen Douglas, 1887; C. H. Hands, 1888; Geo. Nicholson, 1890; William Hawker, 1891; William

Stewart, 1893-95; Rev. House, 1896; W. D. Hawker, 1897-98; James Palmer, 1899; F. W. Wightman, 1902; Rev. Johns, 1904; D. W. Riggs, 1906; Geo. Kline, 1909-1910; M. G. Burton, 1911-1912; S. C. Taylor, 1915-18.

The society was fortunate and greatly blessed by having from time to time such gifted men as the Rev. William Stewart, formerly of Quincy, now of Toledo, Ohio; Rev. Harry Tilbe, now and for many years past a missionary in India; Rev. J. B. Rogers, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Quincy, and now in charge of one of the Chicago Baptist churches.

The Burton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered October 10, 1877, after having effected a preliminary organization August 8, 1877. The charter members were Geo. J. Schaefer, noble grand; Raymond Cook, vice grand; P. R. Myers, secretary; Henry Meise, treasurer; J. H. Rump, Arnold Michaels and F. M. Steele. A lodge hall was erected in 1887. The present officers are Wm. Elliott, N. G.; James Elliott, Jr., V. G.; Ira Schnur, secretary; J. A. Pulma, treasurer; G. T. Hilsman, G. A. Lierle, Joseph Abel, Wm. Richards and F. N. Steele, trustees. Of the charter members J. H. Rump, Henry Meise and F. N. Steele are living.

The Burton Chapter of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized on July 24, 1907. The charter members were Frank H. Steele, consul; G. A. Lierle, clerk; A. R. Schmelzle, banker; Andy Grimmer, adviser; Jacob Beckman, C. L. Blichhan, Hugh Bliven, Willis Cook, D. J. Dean, J. W. Elmer Fries, Wm. Hartman, C. G. Paul, Elmer N. Powell, Joseph Schmelzle, Lester A. Steele and Edward Theisen. The meetings of the chapter are held in the Odd Fellows Hall. The present officers are: Charles Ellermeier, consul; Clyde Seiz, clerk; Lester A. Steele, banker; Hugh Bliven, adviser.

The oldest school in Burton Township was taught by Mrs. Griffin in her own home in 1830. It was an old log house located on the southeast quarter of section 4, now owned by William Zanger.

The first log schoolhouse was located on the southeast quarter of section 3 or one-half mile north of the Pleasant Grove Church, in 1836. About the same date another old log schoolhouse was located on the northwest quarter of section 21, near the creek south of Mrs. Anne Elliot's home. These schools were subscription schools. In July, 1841, the township was divided into three districts—Northeast, Burton and New Town—and in October of the same year Elm Grove was cut off the west end of New Town.

In 1844 the township was divided again, this time into six districts. In 1846 Southeast District was cut off the east end of New Town District, thus making seven districts as we have them today. On June 2, 1855, at a called meeting of the township trustees, a tax of one mill per dollar was levied on all taxable property, for the payment of teachers' salaries. The districts were numbered as required

by law and the township was to contain seven districts. The districts were numbered as follows: Livingston, No. 1; Independence, No. 2; Burton, No. 3; Southwest, No. 4; New Town, No. 5; Southeast, No. 6; Union, No. 7. These numbers continued in use till 1907, when they were changed from 191 to 197 inclusive.

The first district school teachers were examined and granted certificates by a committee of three appointed by the township trustees. The teachers in those days boarded around among the patrons of the schools.

Livingston School District 191 was named in honor of one of the American ministers to France. The first Livingston school was taught in an upper room of Mr. Leverette's home. During the summer of 1844 the first schoolhouse was built. This house was used as a place of worship by the Freewill Baptists for many years. Fire destroyed it in 1875 and in 1876 the second Livingston school was built.

The old log schoolhouse of Independence (District No. 192) was located in the southwest quarter of section 3. This quarter section is now owned by Thomas Sorril. Independence schoolhouse was built in 1846, seventy-two years ago. This is the oldest schoolhouse in Burton Township. In 1861 or 1862 the German Lutherans built a school in this district, but it was closed about 1908.

The Burton School (District No. 193), was held in an old log schoolhouse for several years. The records being destroyed, the date of the building of the schoolhouse was not obtainable.

The Tandy School (District No. 194) may well be called the "school of many names." It was first known as the Elm Grove; then the Southeast, Washington Hall, Rock School, and now we all know it as the Tandy School. The first schoolhouse was built of brick in 1850. In 1863 this was torn down and a larger stone building erected in its place.

The old log schoolhouse of Newtown (School District No. 195) stood in the center of the Park. Later, school was held in the Presbyterian Church. In 1855 a one-room school was built, this proving to be too small as the population increased in 1862. In 1870 the two-room schoolhouse was built which is now occupied.

Oregon (District No. 196) was first known as the Southeast District. The frame schoolhouse was located one-fourth of a mile east of the Oregon School. This building was burned. Oregon Schoolhouse was built in 1863.

School District No. 95 of Adams County, originally No. 5 of Honey Creek Township, is known as the Coatsburg School. The district comprises sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 of Honey Creek Township, and the west one-half of sections 30 and 31, Camp Point Township.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1840 on the land now owned by Bernard Dirks and occupied by his son William H. Dirks. It was a log schoolhouse of the most primitive structure. No nails or other manufactured articles were employed in its structure and greased paper was used for window lights. Levi Johnson was the first teacher

and George H. Gray of California, still living at the age of eighty-five, attended the first school. About ten years later a new and more modern log schoolhouse was built on the land now owned by W. B. Lawless just across the road northeast of the Ben Dirks home. Among the teachers here may be mentioned Mr. Paterson, Squire Doan, John Ballow and Frances Bass, a half-sister of the Gray Brothers. In 1859 the first frame schoolhouse was built in the northwest corner of the Village of Coatsburg, and in 1870 a second room was added, making a two-room school. The present four-room brick building was built in 1883. Among the teachers who taught from 1859 until the present time may be mentioned Messrs. Root, Emery, Scott, Lattie, C. M. Gibbs, Creighton, Burch, Parmenter, Metcalf, C. Aaron, Simmonds, W. S. Gray, Fred G. Ertle, J. K. Smith, D. C. Hill, John H. Steiner, E. W. Sellers, M. Wilson, Mr. Lity, H. E. Kincheloe, R. N. Stacy and J. L. Ensminger. Among the lady teachers were the Misses Selby, Mills, Gilmore, Guenther, Pethom, Pevehouse, Rettie and Mable White, Mouine White, Louise Sherman, Josie Gray, Maud Adams, Fannie Gray and Hazel Bottorff. Among the many boys and girls who have been students of the Coatsburg School, who have engaged in teaching or other professional work, may be mentioned Dr. Theodore Tieken, Rev. Geo. W. Chandler, Attorney J. T. Gilmer, W. L. White, Miss Jennie White, Lillian Gray, W. S. Gray, Jr., Fannie Gray, R. N. Stacy and others. Among those who have served the district as directors may be mentioned Richard Gray, Sr., H. E. Hawkins, William Everston, James Eckles, James Griffith, J. B. Gilmer, Henry Renken, C. M. Gibbs, James M. White, Albert R. M. and G. H. Gray, W. H. Henderson, Dr. W. E. Gillenad, J. A. Brosi, John Frese, T. E. Frike and W. C. Henry. The present board comprises: John McMahan, president; Ben Dirks, clerk; and J. L. Gribbsby.

The old Union log schoolhouse was located on the southwest quarter of section 13, where is now the home of Mrs. Kate Tenhouse. The first Douglas schoolhouse was built about 1858. It was a frame building and in 1882 H. J. Vickers purchased and moved it to his farm. It is still standing on the homestead, which is now owned by Mr. Hopson. In 1882 the second Douglas schoolhouse was built. The name Union was changed to Douglas about the time of the famous Lincoln and Douglas debates.

As to former teachers and pupils: Abner Eggleston taught in the township in 1841-42. He was also the first Freewill Baptist preacher in the township.

In 1859 George Washington Dean taught his first term of school in Burton Township at Livingston. He later married Miss Mary Hughes. He began farming on what is now the Philip Spangler home place. A few years later Mr. and Mrs. Spangler moved to the Douglas District and there built their life-time home.

In 1886-70 Mr. Spangler was a member of the Illinois Senate and in 1894-96 of the House of Representatives. He served his state well

and was always an interested friend and companion of the people who were so fortunate as to live within his acquaintance. He was the life of the "Old Douglas Debater."

Rev. C. M. Wilson, now pastor of the Mount Sterling Methodist Episcopal Church, and A. A. Eaton, teacher in a business college of St. Louis, are well remembered teachers of Burton Township.

A. M. Samuels, former pupil of Independence, was a member of the House of Representatives from 1878 to 1880.

Henry Conner former pupil of Livingston, worked his way through law school, moved to California, became a prominent lawyer and successfully carried a case through the United States Supreme Court for the sugar refinery.

Edward Elliott, also of Livingston, now is state bank examiner of California.

Lewis Stenback, now of Hutchinson, Kansas, sends greetings to all old friends and schoolmates.

In the schoolhouse you will find on exhibition, pictures of all the schoolhouses of Burton Township; also pictures of former pupils now living who are seventy years of age.

The special military history of Burton Township commences with the mustering into the Union service, on September 1, 1862, at Quincy, of the following residents: Horatio J. Hughes, Guy M. Birdsall, Leo Gearhard, Slater Lewis, Mathew Leach, John L. Manisl, Wm. A. Mamifer, Henry Morton, Moses Nichols, Wm. G. Reed, Arris Young, Charles T. Birdsall, Jeremiah Browning, Harvey J. Metz, Terrill B. Proctor, Martin Luther Roe, Lewis F. Roe, Wm. Wells, James Corbin, Benjamin B. Blivens, Washington Corbin, John J. Childers, Reuben Frey, James W. Harris, Wm. J. J. Mirrs, John G. Manifold, Henry C. Wheeler, Arthur Clingingsmith, George B. Hendrix, Newton Huffman, Andrew J. Stillison, Andrew Cookson, Robert Price, Jasper Huffman, Peter Hartman and Lewis Whitaken. The foregoing joined the Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry which, as an organization, was mustered into the service at Quincy, September 12, 1861, by Capt. T. C. Pitehon, U. S. A. It was present at the capture of Fort Donaldson, February 15, 1862; at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, where Colonel Bane lost his right arm; at battle of Corinth, May 1, 1862, and Boonville, Mississippi; at a skirmish at Bean Creek, April 17, 1863; at Cherokee and Newsonies Farm; at Town Creek, April 28, 1863, where it fought General Forrest.

Smith Thompson formed a cavalry company at Quincy, in August, 1864; was taken prisoner and exchanged; died and is buried at Baltimore, Maryland.

On January 1, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and returned to Illinois on veteran furlough. A great rally occurred at Liberty, and a great fight on the main street of the town, in which the soldiers knocked everybody down who opposed them. They returned to the front and fought near Ortamauld River, April 17,

1863; at Cedar Town, July 3, 1863; and at Altoona, Colonel Hanna was shot through the thigh. The Fiftieth was at Cave Spring, October 13, 1862; marched with Sherman to the sea; met enemy at Little Ogeechee and fought at Bentonville, on March 24, 1865; was present at the Grand Review in Washington, D. C., May 21, 1865; won a prize banner at Louisville, Kentucky, July 3, 1865; was mustered out of service July 13, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 14, 1865.

The soldiers who enlisted in the Eighty-Fourth Illinois Infantry from Burton Township were: James F. Hughes, Phillip Keller, Stephen A. Malone, DeWitt C. Miller, Joseph S. Pond L. Seheder, John H. Smith, George W. Thompson, George W. Wilson, Henry V. Lewis, Crayton Slade, Wm. R. Gray, Wm. M. Powers, Samuel J. Blivens, James T. Bartholamew, Levi M. Dort, Samuel Getz, Thos. M. Bagby, Wm. L. Hughes, Loren W. Lewis, Martin Merrill, Benjamin F. Morton, Newton J. Robb, George W. Simpson, Israel Spitler, Wm. H. Wells, Wm. Malone, S. S. Slater, James Malone, Lyman C. Hancock, Francis Baltzer, George A. Blivens, Samuel M. Crawford, Samuel Ellis, Wm. H. Hoffman and Henry Sparks. The Eighty-Fourth Illinois Infantry (volunteer) was mustered into the service on September 1, 1862, at Camp Quincy, Illinois, by Capt. Thomas Ewing, an officer of the regular army. The regiment left Quincy September 23, 1862, for Louisville, Kentucky, and soon after started on that memorable march to Nashville, Tennessee. On the march from Bush Creek to Somerset, ninety of the men waded through snow, slush and mud a distance of twelve miles without shoes. In the battle fought December 31, 1862, at Stone River, 228 men were killed and wounded out of 350 engaged. Lieutenant Roberts of Company E was shot in the spine. Other battles in which Burton Township soldiers participated: Perryville, Woodbury, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold, Buzzard Roost, Burnt Hickory, Smyrna, Jonesboro, Franklin, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The number of casualties in battle, 558; killed by accident, 7; died of disease, 124. Four men were taken prisoners; Lieutenant-Colonel Morton; Corporal John P. Chowring of Company E.; Private Herbert shot by a guard at Andersonville, on the dead line; William H. Tillson of Company E exchanged by order of secretary of war. The regiment was camped on the slope of the mountain near Buzzard Roost Gap, in Tennessee, when news came that General Lee had surrendered and the war was over, and the regiment was mustered out of service June 9, 1865, at Camp Harken, Tennessee.

Crayton Slade, of Company E, who enlisted August 5, 1862, at Livingston School, was eighty-eight years of age May 14, 1918. He lives in Gilmer Township, at Paloma.

Soldiers of the Spanish-American war who went from Burton Township: Eugene Weisenger, Walter S. Wells, Willis Cook, Theron

Birdsel and Peck Proctor enlisted in the United States Navy at Quincy, May 30, 1898; took part in the actions at Guantanamo Bay and at San Juan; discharged November 23, 1898.

Soldiers of the present World war who have gone from Burton Township: Charles W. Cook, born June 21, 1890. Enlisted in United States Regular Army January 6, 1912. Placed on list of reserves, January 5, 1915. Reported for duty in present war at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, May 18, 1917. Sent to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. Promoted to sergeant, Battery A, Sixty-First Artillery, C. A. C. Volunteered.

Mark H. Tandy, born March 1, 1893, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlisted at Quincy June 25, 1917. Hospital Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas. Volunteered.

Frank L. Cook born June 1, 1893, Enlisted at Quincy, June 25, 1917. Sent to Fort Riley, Kansas; later to Camp Travis, Texas; Three Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Motor Ambulance Corps. Volunteered.

Elmer H. Hartman, born June 21, 1887, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, September, 1917. Sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Selective draft.

Ellis S. Tandy, born April 15, 1898. Enlisted at Quincy, December 26, 1917. Sent to Camp Sevier, South Carolina; later to Camp Merrit, New Jersey. Volunteered.

George A. Proctor, born August 4, 1890, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlisted at Quincy, April 3, 1918. Sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, assigned to Battery D, Third Transport Motor Battalion. Volunteered.

Milton M. Dean, born July 21, 1892, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, April 3, 1918. Sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, assigned to Battery D, Third Transport Motor Battalion. Volunteered.

William A. Veibl, born February 4, 1894, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, May 30, 1918. Sent to Fort Sheridan, Alabama. Assigned to Machine Gun Company.

August Hopson, born August 5, 1888, Hancock County, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, May 24, 1918.

Maurice P. O'Hare, born January 21, 1893, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, December 1, 1917. Sent to Fort Baker, California, Company Seventeen, Artillery.

Earl C. Brackensiek, born November 23, 1895, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, May 3, 1918. Sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, Company G, Forty-Fifth Infantry.

Carl Mollenhauer, born December 24, 1898, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment unknown. Sent to Rockford, Illinois. Volunteered.

Lewis W. Rabe, born February 24, 1894, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment Long Island, New York. Assigned First Class Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, Aero Squadron.

Donald J. Haire, born December 24, 1895, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment Quincy, May 30, 1918. Sent to Fort Sheridan, Alabama, Forty-Fifth Machine Gun Company.

Harry A. O'Hare, born May 30, 1889, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment Norden, Nebraska, June 27, 1918. Sent to Camp Funston, Kansas.

Charles R. Geisel, born May 29, 1891, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, June 1, 1918. Sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, Ill. Volunteered.

Russell L. Cook, born February 21, 1895, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlistment at Quincy, June 14, 1918. Sent to Rakes Army Motor Mechanics School, Kansas City, Missouri.

Arlo H. Geisel, born November 17, 1896, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlisted at Quincy, June 4, 1918. Sent to Rakes Army Motor Mechanics School, Kansas City, Missouri.

Earl Wells, born January 16, 1896, Burton Township, Illinois. Enlisted at Quincy, June 5, 1918. Sent Indianapolis, Indiana, Limited Mechanics School. Company A.

Frank R. Sorrill, born September 6, 1896, Jacksonville, Illinois. Enlisted at Quincy, May 31, 1918. Sent Great Lakes Naval Training Camp, Chicago. Transferred to League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

HISTORY OF RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP

{Contributed}

The first schoolhouse was located a quarter of a mile east of the present building, on section 33. It was built of logs, in 1845. This was replaced by a frame building in 1856 and used until 1904 when it was sold to Sam Gamble and moved to his farm. The present schoolhouse is an up-to-date building, equipped with furnace, organ, maps, etc. The ninth and tenth grades have been taught there for the last five years. The present directors are Sam Gamble, A. W. Young and Alex. Likes. Among the teachers having taught in this school during this above historic record are: William Hollenbeak, Dr. J. G. McKinney, William Heck, Thomas Davidson, Leander Clymer, Caine Sellers, Ed Roe, Mary Long, Bob Jones, Abbie Roberts, Lon Thompson, Oscar Lock, Anna Jones, Ada Hedges, Rose Curran, Lillian Dewill, Maud House, Ida Hull, Fannie Funk, Irma Rickart, Ora Funk, Rose Daniels, Oliv Works, Leona Tully, Ora Oitker, Payton Baker, Lewis Boyer, Byron Lock, Harry Lock, Lulu Heizog, Eda House, Laurell Crisp, Frank Young.

The present Rice schoolhouse was built in 1889. The old schoolhouse was sold to Charles Griffin for \$9.50. Names of the teachers that taught this school are as follows: Robert T. Hineckley, John Gilkey, Edward Uhland, Mrs. McGinnis, Oliver Whitney, Margaret Broady, Albert Leach, Callie Morton, Robert Hineckley, Cle Enlow, Kate Petit, Edward Roe, Savena Gabriel, Record W. Hineckley.

Mary Rice, Sarah Hinkley, L. I. Carpenter, Douglas Beltz, Mrs. Sarah Barnard, Ella Rice, Tiny Nichols, Anna Geavatt, Lois Trotter, Wesley Simmonds, Laura Johnson, Chas. A. Reid, Gilbert Woods, Emma Whitemeyer, Matt McMeachan, Rebecca Cornany, Ira Smith, Carolina Uhlund, Louie Uhlund, Alice Lawrence, Electa Gromand, Mary Huddleston, Rosa Flick, E. A. Grummonds, Elsie Holeman, A. L. Enlow, Gertrude Arntzen, Roy McKinze, Charles Daly, Elmer Stewart, Florence Cook, Ira Scott, Lula Herzog, Maude Sittler, Carrie Goertz, Agnes Welsh, Floyd Stewart, Nellie Gray and Frank Bauer.

Richfield's present school was built in 1870. Following is a list of the teachers who have taught therein: Edward Roe, Robert Hineckley, Walter Hineckley, James House, Dr. W. F. Snider, John Smith, Andrew Tyler, Ben Collins, Orson Lock, Harry Lock, T. O'Morre, Winnie Hartshorn, Maggie Welsh, Rosa Flick, Ben Groves, Robert Glenn, Myrtle Sturtevant, Edith House, Dean Ferryman, Agnes Welsh, Gertie Daniels, Opal Hoelman and E. D. Pierson.

The names of those who have taught in Wagy School since 1863 are as follows: Harrison McKee, A. J. Watkins, Lucy Calloway, Elizabeth C. Mosley, Louis H. Kidder, Elizabeth E. Johnson, Thebe A. Ester, Lydia Fusselman, Crawford Maple, A. F. Green, Kate Petit, Charles Thompson, Melvina Nichols, Sarah Barkley, Barton R. Field, Cle Enlow, Newton Potter, M. V. Humphrey, George Lock, A. B. Call, L. C. Carter, Lyman McCarl, Belle Lock, Hester Goodner, Alice Browning, Mattie McMeachan, Grant McCarl, Ida Hull, Louisa Thompson, Edgar Landon, Jesse Aleshire, Orson Lock, Harry Lock, Bessie Smiley, L. D. Peters, Charles Wagy, W. B. Smiley, Alma Thompson, Edith Robbins, Florence Cook, Sylvia Smiley, Emil House, Jesse Morrison, John Daniels, Charles Wagy, Nellie Gray and Zepha Welton.

Frank's school was built in 1872. Following is a partial list of teachers that taught during that time: Florence Sells, Mary Heine, Thomas Enlow, Daisy Tourney, Myrtle Austin, Lucy Griggs, Guy Tourney, Louisa Hennings, Emma Lierle, Catherine Fischer, Fred McCarl, Francis Crim, Byron Lock, Ray Clary, Angie Hunsaker and Neva Drage.

Following is a list of teachers who taught at Oakwood School: Newton Forgy, John Daniels, Madge Dunn, Lucy Griggs, Jesse Aleshire, Marie Freeman, Claudie Lease, Mable Daniels, Carl Rice, Wilma Tandy, Harry Lock, Gertie Daniels, Maggie Flynn, Mattie Triplett, Nettie Fitzgerald, Agnes Abbott, Orson Lock, Edna Larimore, Winnie Hartshorn, Orplia Hull, Rosa Curren, Rebecca Cornany, Patrick Daniels, Maude House, J. C. Baker, Georgia Anna Pryor, Clement McCarl and Verna Pickens.

What is now known as District No. 232 (Akers School) was organized sometime before the Civil war, or about sixty-five years

ago. A fairly complete record has been kept for the past fifty-five years. Perhaps the first building used entirely for school purposes was of logs and stood a short distance south of the present residence of Doctor Davidson. About the year 1862 a frame building largely of oak was erected on the site of the present schoolhouse. This was built by Cyrene Johnson of Siloam, Illinois, and was used by the district until the present building replaced it in 1890. The old schoolhouse is now used as a residence by William Nations, Sr. The district was at one time much larger than now, and has had a school population of over 100. Two former teachers became county superintendents, John H. Black and John Jimison; others are John Weber, a well known banker of Barry, Illinois; Douglas Beltz, a wealthy ranch owner and legislator of the State of Washington; George Kendall, county agent of Morgan County, and J. B. Hendrick, principal of schools, Petersburg, Ill. Former pupils of old Akers may be found all over the West, and have done and are yet doing a good part in the uplifting of whatever section of the country they are residing. Following is a list of teachers since April, 1863: Carrie Crocker, John Jimison, John Weber, Albert Leach, John D. Henry, Anna Bimson, William McKinney, Priscilla Watkins, Martha Huffman, John H. Black, Charles Kendall, John A. Cunningham, Lydia Bimson, Sarah Jimison, Douglas Beltz, Mary Salthouse, Louis Trotter, Serena Callahan, Jennie Buffington, Becky Cormany, Samuel Ensminger, John M. Lutener, T. G. Murphy, N. P. McIntire, Edgar Sellars, W. B. Moore, George Buffington, Cle Enlow, Mollie Smith, Nannie McMahan, Frank Shelly, W. D. Bigelow, Ada Hedges, Louis Charles, Wood D. Anderson, Emma Hedges, George Kendall, Mary Heine, Henry Davis, Herbert Hendricks, Lura Grubb, John Daniels, Ora Funk, C. L. Chandler, Quindo Lierle, Lydia Goretz, Leta Nations, Milton Hofmeister, Ralph Hofmeister, Nina Cutforth, Harry Hackard and Edith Chamberlain.

The old Rose Hill Schoolhouse, a frame building built in 1855, was located one-half mile south of the present stone one, which was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$800. N. G. Peters, S. L. McClain and William T. Davis were the directors at the time the money for the building was borrowed of A. H. D. Buttz. A Mr. Evans of Liberty did the stone work. Mr. Carney of the same place did the carpenter work. Charles Chandler plastered the building. The stone was quarried on the farm of W. H. Beavers by Lee Cougkenour. The following is a partial list of teachers from 1855 to 1882: Charles Kendall, Mollie Robinson, Clarence King, Harrison McKee, Mattie Henderson, Angeline Spence, David Starr, Jesse Clymer, Thomas Ferrier, N. G. Peters, Hugh G. Tourner, John Broady, Sarah E. Orr, A. B. Call, C. A. Carson and J. H. Morrison. From 1882 to 1918: L. S. Clymer, Mollie Smith, Jennie Doty, Fay Behymer, Cassina Rush, Anna Peters, Jennie Penny, Charles Davis, A. I. Tyler, Elsie Holeman, May Wood, Jesse Aleshire, Florence Sells, Ada Hedges, Richard Kennedy, W. H. Morley, J. C. Baker, Lemuel

Peters, Hannah Fengel, Eugene Pierson, Olive Works, Maude Edson, Ola Cabrick, Josie Aleshire, Ora Oitker, Dollie Callahan, Tiny Austin, Marie Freeman, Pearl Oitker, Nellie Morrison, Milton Hofmeister, Maude Sims, Elmer Fengel, Carl Rice, Jesse Morrison, Iva Taylor, Nina Cutforth, Zepha Welton, Edith Chamberlain, Mabel Sims and Sophia Ryan.

First Center Schoolhouse was of logs built in 1845, and stood one-half mile southwest of the present building. The directors built a new frame in 1858, where the new stone schoolhouse now stands, which was built in 1874. Mrs. Carrie Doerings taught in the first schoolhouse in 1855; J. L. Stevenson in the new frame house in 1858, and Lucy J. Corkins, in 1860. The following teachers have taught since that time: Mary Brewer, John H. Black, Jessie Blymer, Leander Clymer, Sarah Belig, James House, Martha Tyler, Sebastian Riter, Lonie Holenbeak, Josie Kelly, Thomas Davidson, Kate Pettit, Ella Sprague, Sarah George, Robert Hinckley, Elie Caron, George Carson, Louis Trotter, A. I. Tyler, Angiline Jimison, Thomas Davis, Warren Morrison, Wade Gilkey, Priscilla Watkins, Lawrence Hoskins, Sape Hoskins, Rosa Flicke, Myrtle Sells, Mary Heine, George B. Kendall, R. D. Peters, Ada Hedges, Maude Motley, Olive Works, Rosa Daniels, Albert Flicke, Lula Herzog, Dan Peters, John Daniels, Cora Oitker, Clarence Morrison, Nellie Morrison, Dean Ferryman, Myrtle Austin, Alta Predmore, Agnes Welsh, Elmer Fengel, Opal Holeman, Bertha Drage, Verna Pickens, Zepha Welton, Frank Young and Mabel Sims.

No. 7 schoolhouse was built in 1870. The old building stood one-half mile south on the old Stewart farm. Following are the names of teachers who have taught since 1864: James Doran, Carrie Baker, F. C. Chandler, Francis Lock, John Brothers, Jesse McTucker, Louise Chandler, Francis M. Chandler, Mary M. Rathborn, Nellie Funk, F. M. Behymer, F. J. Clymer, Marden Forgy, Crawford Michels, Margaret Barkley, Thomas J. Cook, M. McKinney, J. L. Clymer, Ada Holenbeak, James Gayer, John Woods, Leander Clymer, Kate Pettit, Monroe Robinson, Rufus Hieks, Laura Hinckley, Leon O. Crim, Rachael Sims, Lona Holenbeak, Genie Lock, Ella C. Freeman, Sada McAtee, Lucy Lou McCroxy, Alice Lock, Lucus Morrison, H. Harrison, Mary R. Doty, R. W. Kennedy, Jennie Doty, Anna McMahan, Nellie Conboy, Rena Wike, Cassius Rush, Anna Peters, Mattie Triplett, G. W. Doyle, Walter Triplett, Charles Wagy, Malsy Austin, Ora Funk, L. D. Peters, Irma Ricker, Nettie Shuwe, Tiny Austin, Lydia Hofmeister, Emma Lierley, Elda Sittler, Alta Predmore, Lillian Schmidt, Nina Cutforth, Marie Bauer, Florence Davis, Jennie Buffington, Elinor Cutforth, Mildred Sykes and Dollie Callahan.

The stone for the Methodist Episcopal Church at Richfield was hauled there in September, 1858, and the wall was laid the same fall by William Holecomb. The sills were cut and hewed by Mr.

Holcomb on the farm now owned by Robert Welton. The framing was done by a man named Thompson. It was blown down before it was completed. This caused some trouble between the building committee and Mr. Thompson. The matter was finally settled by arbitration suit. The framing timber was sawed out by Jesse Evans on the farm now owned by J. C. Keener. The lumber was bought in Chicago, shipped to Coatsburg and dressed by hand on the grounds. The carpenters employed were R. G. Burk, William Campbell, Mr. Hufert and Mr. Reynels. The building committee comprised R. Hartshorn, Sr., R. W. Hinckley, Perry Howard, Isaac Cleveland and A. G. Burk. The dedication sermon was delivered by a Mr. Neuman who also ministered to the church for some time. The church has had many able ministers during these years of its existence. Last but not least among them is the present minister, Rev. G. W. McCumber, whose loving Christian character has made him a host of friends.

During the winter of 1885 Elder Caleb Edwards of the Payson Christian Church held a meeting in the town hall. Quite a number made a good confession and united with the cause at that place. Their building plans were laid and the church was dedicated by Brother Edwards. The building committee consisted of Alvin Hartshorn, Charley Williams, W. C. Trotter and L. S. Wagy. A. M. Glenn was given the contract for the carpenter work. Alvin Hartshorn did the plastering. Brother Edwards preached for the church for several years and was followed by J. T. Parrick, and F. Boyd of Barry, Illinois. Several meetings have been held by evangelists, including T. L. Nabbitt, Kansas City, Kansas, and Joel Brown, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Shiloh Chapel, situated on section 30, and built in 1853 by Samuel Lock at a cost of \$1,000, was dedicated 1854. The first board of trustees consisting of W. M. Gooding, Joseph Linthecum, Henry Lyle, William Holcomb, Jacob Baker and Benjamin Fahs. The first superintendent of Sunday school was Philip Fahs. Some of the leading laymen were Simon Groves, Joseph Lyons, Jesse Rodgers, Simeon Baker, Emory Lock and others. The first minister was Reverend Northcott. Rev. Emery Elliott was pastor in 1855. Among the early ministers was Rev. Sanford Bond. Peter Slagel came to the work in 1877; William McKendree Gooding, 1878-79; J. J. Dugan, 1880; Edward Weaver was pastor in the early '80s; James B. Wade, 1885-87; S. G. Ferree, in 1888; Reverend Gregg, in 1889; J. W. Madison, 1890-95; A. V. Babbs, 1896-97; C. F. Buker, 1898-90; I. W. Keithley, 1900-1903; J. W. Biddle, 1904; M. D. Tremaine, 1905-07; A. B. Fry, 1907-10; George Bechtel, 1910-14. Mr. Bechtel was succeeded by George F. McCumber in 1914, whose five years of service are closing. The present board of trustees consists of S. A. Barber, Grant McCarl, Orville Hess, William Baker and Joseph P. Harrison.

On December 19, 1879, a Baptist society was organized in the

Pin Oak schoolhouse consisting of six members. By motion, this society adopted the name of Mount Zion and organized a Sunday school. On July 23, 1880, the society was recognized by the Payson, Barry, Newtown, Kingston, New Canton and Richfield Baptist organizations and thereby became recognized as a church. In the fall of 1887 a church was built and dedicated on December 18th of the same year, taking the name of the society, which was now Mt. Zion Baptist Church. The sermon for this occasion was given by the Rev. F. P. Douglas, assisted by the Reverend First, of Barry. The following are the pastors who have served the Mt. Zion Baptist Church with years of service: 1880, Jacob Cornelius; 1881, William Green; during August, 1882, a series of meetings by the Rev. J. W. Thompson, an evangelist from Iowa; 1883, Reverend Goodwin; 1886, Rev. Frank Douglas and Rev. S. A. Douglas; 1888, Rev. Frank Douglas; 1889, Reverend Kennedy; 1892, William Hawker; 1893, Rev. Joe Douglas; 1896, Rev. W. D. Hawker (closed pastorate in 1901); 1902, Reverend Andwick; 1903, Reverend John; 1906, Reverend Boyce; 1907, Reverend Bowerman; 1908, Rev. Horace Wheeler; 1910, Rev. James McKeehan; 1911, Rev. Gilbert Claxton (pastorate from April, 1911, to June 3, 1917.)

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP

By W. S. Gray

The Town of Honey Creek comprises congressional township No. 1 north of the base line and 7 west of the fourth principal meridian. It is one of the centrally located townships of Adams County and is bounded on the north by Keene Township, on the east by Camp Point, on the south by Gilmer, and on the west by Mendon. It consisted originally of about three-fifths timber and two-fifths prairie land. Excepting a small area in the southeast portion of the township, its entire watershed is drained by Bear Creek, the principal branches of which are Honey and Brush creeks. The township is well adapted to farming and stock raising. Although timber was an important factor to the early settlers, much of the timber land has been cleared for farming and at the present time not more than one-fourth of the township is timber land. There is an abundance of limestone in the township, excellent for both building purposes and roadmaking, and also an inexhaustible supply of brick clay, but little of which has been utilized for brick making. The early settlers gave much attention to fruit culture and large and beautiful orchards of apple, peach, pear, and other fruit-bearing trees were to be found near their homes. On account of the advent of insect enemies these early orchards, which have nearly all passed away, are not being replaced by present owners as generously as was done by early settlers. This fact is much to be regretted as there is no more beautiful sight than a well kept orchard, a proof of which is "Sunnyside Fruit Farm" just north and east of Coatsburg, owned and cared for

by J. R. Lambert. The township derived its name from one of the creeks that drains a large portion of the western half of the township. This creek was called Honey Creek because the early settlers found bee trees along its banks, and often these trees when cut down were found to contain a bountiful supply of honey.

The writer has no positive information as to when, where, and by whom the first settlement was made in the township or who was the first child born in the township. The Adams County History published in 1879 by Murray, Williamson and Phelps states that the first settlement was made at Walnut Point, but does not give the date or name of settler. This is the quarter section lying east of Coatsburg, now owned by George H. Gray, being the northeast quarter of section 36. Dr. W. E. Gilliland, an early settler of Mendon Township, and who lived in Honey Creek from 1870 until 1912, the date of his death, makes the following statement in regard to the early settlement of Honey Creek in the history prepared by him for "Past and Present History of Adams County," published in 1905 and edited by the Hon. William H. Collins and Mr. Cicero E. Perry: "The first habitation of which we have any knowledge was built by a squatter named Haven on section 21, prior to 1830." Whether the first settlement was made on section 21 or 36, or possibly some other section, it seems from the best information obtainable that the first settlement was made either in 1829 or 1830.

Among the earliest settlers was Enos Thompson, who settled in the southwest part of the township about 1830. He was the father of a large family of sons and daughters and the settlement by this family in the southwest part of Honey Creek and the southeast part of Mendon was known for miles around as "the Thompson settlement." Enos Thompson was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, quite a revivalist, and generally known throughout Western Illinois. Martin Stewart, who was also an early settler of Honey Creek, married one of Enos Thompson's daughters. W. H. Thompson, who was postmaster in Coatsburg for many years, is a relative of Enos Thompson.

Benjamin Baldwin settled on section 18 in 1833, coming to Illinois from North Guilford, Connecticut. His grandson, George H. Baldwin, later became the owner of the land settled by his grandfather and in addition acquired other large and valuable tracts of land in Honey Creek and Mendon townships. He has since retired from the farm and is now living in Mendon.

Thomas, James, John, Richard and William White, brothers, came to Adams County from Alabama in 1833 and settled in the central part of Honey Creek in 1834. Their parents came also a little later and lived in the township near their children.

Thomas White became an extensive farmer, and he and his wife Nancy were the parents of a large family of children, as follows: John A., Calvin, James M., William, Thomas C., Sarah A., Jane, Hugh L., and Theodore. Thomas C. and Hugh L. served their coun-

try in the Civil war. Hugh L. died while in the service. Theodore died in early manhood. John A. married Lizzie White and took an active part in the civic affairs of the county and township. He was also a successful farmer. Joel White of Missouri, Calvin H. of Mendon and John A. of Quincy are surviving sons. Fred L. White of Coatsburg is a grandson. Calvin married a daughter of John Byler and was a successful farmer. R. C. White of Camp Point is a son. James M. married Margaret E. Guymon and he lived the life of an active farmer, having a rather stern and positive manner but being always considerate of the opinion of others. He was a member of the Baptist Church and in politics an uncompromising republican. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Elnora, Laura H., William L., Nannie, James, Alvin, and Mary. Mrs. White died while the younger children were quite small, but Mr. White lived to the ripe old age of ninety-two years. Of their children Elnora married Geo. Lovejoy but died soon afterward, leaving one son. Laura married William F. Sivertson and to them were born two sons, Leon F. and William. Of this family William now remains. William L. White when a young man went to California, is a prosperous business man in Oakland and the father of a fine family of children. Nannie is a graduate of Knox College at Galesburg, taught school for a few years, and was an employee of the government in the Treasury Department in Washington for many years. Later she returned to her old home to care for her father in his declining years. She now lives at Paloma, acting as cashier at the bank part of the time. Alvin now lives at Peoria, and has had three sons in the military service during the late war, one of them being a graduate of West Point. Mary L. married D. C. Hair. He follows the life of a railroad conductor and they live in Mississippi. They have three sons. William White died in early life. Thomas C. married Hannah Hayworth and to them were born a family of six children, two boys and four girls. Thomas served his country in the Civil war and lived on a farm in Honey Creek until advancing age made it necessary for him to retire. He later moved to Wheeling, Missouri, where he and his wife both died and where his son Hugh now lives. Rose Johnson of Paloma is a daughter. Sarah A. married Alvin Murrah to whom were born two daughters, Elida and Adella. After the death of Mr. Murrah she was married to John Grigsby, to whom were born three children, Viola, Grace, and John L. Viola died in infancy, Grace lives in San Jose, California, and John L. adjoining the Village of Coatsburg. Jane White married Mr. Crouch and the family moved to Hancock County, near Hamilton, where the children now reside. We have spoken at length of the family of Thos. White and the writer would like to speak at least as extensively of all the early settlers but the limitations of these reminiscences will not permit.

John or "Jackie" White lived to a ripe old age in the township, following the life of a farmer and also operating a sawmill and grist

mill on Honey Creek for many years. He kept the county poor farm located on section 16, from 1854 to 1857. Sam White of Loraine and Thomas Z. of Honey Creek are surviving sons.

Richard White never married, was a large landowner in this and Keene Township, and served as supervisor two terms.

James White taught school in the early days of the township and also followed farming.

Two of William's sons, Harrison and James K. P., served their country in the Civil war. Mrs. Fred L. White is a granddaughter.

About the time the White family came also came Jabez Lovejoy, John Byler, Jonathan White, John Black, John Johnson, and others unknown to the writer. In 1836 came Isaac and Sarah Gray and their family of seven children, Richard, Lavinia, Caroline, Maria, Isaac, Wallace, and George, who settled on the farm just east of Coatsburg. In 1837 also came John Murrain and family, Daniel Gooding and family. Other early settlers were E. Edmonson, Isaac N. Pevehouse, John Cameuerrer, John Potter, Joseph Pollock, John Flaek, Henry Booth, Joseph Baker, Jack Lytle, Bart Asher, C. F. Sivertson, Ephraim and Elam Frost, James Bailey, John and Benjamin Clair, Daniel Crow, L. A. Weed, Charles Fletcher, Dr. Joel Darrak, A. C. Talcott, William and Perry Tout, Hiram Shrader, William Evertson, James Griffith, Calvin Brink, Isaac Long, James Eckles, John Derrick, Jonathan White, Jr., Eden White, Z. Morton, Nathaniel Henderson, Thomas Asher, William and A. W. Howell, William and Warren Fletcher, Dr. Joseph Fletcher, Doctor Dunham, A. H. Leach, Alexander McGuire, Caleb Aaron, Horace and Chas. Thayer, the Shireys, C. M. Gibbs, C. C. Miller, Peter Horn, Peter George, Calvin Marsh, Thos. Emery, James Barry, Elias Frost, Wm. Hastings, J. B. Frisbie, Sr., Edward Taylor and Cornelius Davis. Jabez Lovejoy and John Byler were near neighbors and among the most useful and influential of the early settlers.

Richard Gray lived in the township until his death in 1909 at the age of nearly ninety-four years. His daughter Maria Henderson and two of his sons, W. S. and George H., have lived continuously in Honey Creek Township. Wallace Gray lived for many years in Gilmer Township but in 1871 moved to Iroquois County where he prospered as a farmer. Isaac early moved to Minnesota and later to Oregon. Lavinia married Stephen Booth and they lived in Gilmer Township till their death. Caroline married a Mr. Lynch and they moved to Iowa. Maria married a Mr. Elliott to whom was born one daughter Susan. Mrs. Elliott died soon afterward and was buried in Columbus. Isaac and Sarah Gray came to the United States from the Isle of Wight, England, about 1830, settling first in Union County, Indiana, and thence came to Illinois. The youngest son, George, was born in Indiana in 1833 and now lives at Hydesville, California, at the age of eighty-five. The children of Richard Gray of his first marriage were Maria M. and Albert H. and of his second marriage Zachary T., Richard M., William S. and George H. Richard M. now

lives at Philadelphia, Missouri, Zachary T. in Gray County, Kansas, W. S. and Geo. H. adjoining the Village of Coatsburg. R. M. was elected sheriff of Adams County in 1880 and served two years. Albert H. died March 20, 1916.

The early settlers endured the hardships of pioneer life common to all settlers in a new and unsettled territory. They built log cabins at first, often of a very crude sort. Not having glass for windows they used greased paper to let in the light. They had to go many miles to mill and to market. It is now ninety years since the advent of the first settler into the township, and the transformation from a wilderness to that of an enlightened community with all the modern improvements of the present day makes the change most wonderful indeed. The wolf, fox, wild cat, deer and wild turkeys were common in the days of the early settlement of the township. The old log cabins have given place gradually to the frame and brick dwellings of modern structure. The housewife instead of baking Johnny-cake on the hearth, before the open fireplace, or the corn pone in an iron-covered vessel heated with coals, bakes her snow-white loaf in a modern stove or range.

In addition to agriculture and stock-raising the industries of the township have consisted largely of the sawmill, the gristmill and the flouringmill. Numerous sawmills at different times and places have been used to convert the forest trees into valuable lumber of oak and walnut, a source of great help to early pioneers. The grist and sawmill of Jacky White has already been mentioned. Charles Fletcher also conducted a grist and sawmill on Bear Creek, and later in 1848 built the first steam flouringmill and sawmill in the county outside of Quincy. He moved his flouringmill to Coatsburg in 1869; this unfortunately was destroyed two years later. The mill was rebuilt by Aaron and McGuire and later owned and operated by I. N. Pevehouse, John Grigsby and C. M. Gibbs. The mill was later purchased by J. N. Shanhaltzer, but like almost all the flouringmills of small capacity it has become unprofitable to operate and is now idle. In the early settlement of the township, when timber was plentiful and choice, many barrels of various kinds were made and hauled to Quincy.

In 1879 Joseph Frese and son Louis, founded the Forest Oak Nursery at Coatsburg and for twenty-five years built up and carried on one of the best nurseries in Western Illinois. They both have since retired and the nursery has been discontinued.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, built in 1856, passes through the township, entering from the east on section 36, passing through sections 36 and 35 and leaving the township at the southwest corner of section 34.

The township has two thriving villages, Coatsburg and Paloma, both doing a good local and shipping business. Coatsburg was laid out in 1855 and named in honor of R. P. Coats, who owned the land at the time. Until the loss by fire recently of one of the general stores,

Coatsburg has usually had three general stores. Among both earlier and later merchants may be mentioned Fred Haxel, Benjamin White, ——— Gillis, Edward Gilpin, George Phirman, Woodroe Douglas, Martin Mayer, A. Whiprecht, Fred Frike, J. A. Brosi & Son, T. E. Frike, J. B. Wolfe. Among those who have served in the capacity of postmaster may be mentioned H. E. Hawkins, Woodroe Douglas, George Lovejoy, W. H. Thompson, Geo. Phirman, W. H. Henderson, C. A. Murrain, Mrs. Mary M. Henderson, J. R. Lambert, and Mrs. Nellie Lambert. The town was incorporated about 1870. Among those who have served the village as presidents of the Board may be mentioned A. H. Leach, Dr. W. E. Gilliland, J. R. Lambert, W. F. Bartlett and J. B. Wolfe. The following are the present members of the Town Board: President, J. B. Wolfe; trustees, J. R. Lambert, C. D. Cantrell, Joseph Taylor, Elijah Kendall, Mrs. C. I. Tripp, and Mrs. Ida Kendall.

In 1875 Coatsburg became the competitor of the City of Quincy for the county seat. At the election held November 9th in that year the contest was decided in favor of Quincy. Perhaps no town of its size in the state ships more live stock and grain. Coatsburg also prides itself on its excellent school spirit and many tuition pupils attend the school yearly. Coatsburg has at times one or more restaurants, blacksmith shops, repair shops, hotel, and barber shop. One rural free delivery mail route goes out from Coatsburg. It also has a bank and grain elevator, both of which are doing a satisfactory business, as well as serving the community in a very helpful way. It also has a printing office which publishes a weekly paper, The Community Enterprise, and does a general jobbing business. R. C. Stokes and wife are publishers and editors. Coatsburg has three active churches, the Methodist Episcopal, the Christian and the Lutheran. One church society, the Baptist, has discontinued services. The population at this time numbers 200.

Paloma was laid out by Daniel Gooding in 1862. That portion of the village south of the railroad was originally called Maryville. It has two good stores, a blacksmith shop and garage combined, a lumber yard, a bank, and a grain elevator. It does a good business as a shipping point. It has but one church at this time, the Methodist Episcopal Church, which supports a pastor. Among those who have served Paloma and vicinity as storekeepers are A. Tonzalin, Mr. Bray, Joshua Battorff, Joseph Ogle, Reverend Dinsmore, D. C. Wear & Son, W. H. Johns, Wilkey & Lawless, and Grossman & Son. The following named persons served the community as postmasters: Joseph Ogle, Reverend Dinsmore, Charles Thompson, D. C. Wear, and Louis Frost. The population of the village at this time is 100.

In the early history of the county people voted by settlements rather than by townships. In 1839 the county was divided into voting precincts. By this division people living on sections 1 to 24, inclusive, of Honey Creek Township, united with the people of Keene Township with the voting place at Woodville, while the people living

on sections 25 to 36, inclusive, went to Columbus to vote. But in 1849 the county adopted township organization and in 1850 Honey Creek became a separate voting precinct with the voting place at Center Schoolhouse. John A. White, John Johnson, and L. A. Weed were appointed the first judges of election for Honey Creek. Jabez Lovejoy was elected first supervisor of the township and also the first justice of the peace. John Byler was the first grand jurymen and L. A. Weed the first petit jurymen. In 1917 Honey Creek was divided into two voting precincts, No. 1 to be at Coatsburg and to comprise the east one-third of the township and also section 34. The remainder of the township comprises precinct No. 2 and the voting place is Center Schoolhouse.

The county-seat contest between Quincy and Columbus in 1841 resulted in a temporary division of the county, that portion of the county lying east of the east line of Honey Creek was called Marquette County. The contest lasted for several years and in 1847 the east one-third of Keene, Honey Creek, and Gilmer townships was added to Marquette and the new county named Highland County. But this arrangement was soon rejected by the people and the Legislature restored Adams County to its original size.

It is not generally known by the present inhabitants of the township that the County Poor Farm was at one time in Honey Creek. In 1847 the County Poor Farm was located on section 16 of Honey Creek Township. Benjamin Grigsby was the first Poor Farm overseer. He kept the farm until his death in 1850, when his wife, Irene Grigsby, took charge and was overseer till 1854. John or Jackie White then kept the farm for three years, or until 1857, when it was located in Gilmer Township, its present site. Benjamin and Irene Grigsby referred to above were the parents of the late John Grigsby and the grandparents of John L. Grigsby. At the time of its removal from Honey Creek to Gilmer there were sixteen inmates of the Poor Farm.

Even a brief historical sketch of the settlers of the township would not be complete were the families of Irish and German descent omitted. Among those of Irish descent may be mentioned the Taylors, Daniel Howe, the Wards, the Mealiffs, the Hunters, the Gunns, the Egans, the Hewitts, the Kells, and the Hustons. Among those of German descent are Fred Haxel, Anton Hammer, Mr. Heidenreich, the Naderhoffs, the Renschels, the Guenthers, the Phirmaus, the Dierkses, the Renkens, the Rhoes, the Simons, the Sprengers, the Tenvordes, the Kuhlmanns, the Hyers, the Tiekens, the Peters, the Dittmers, the Whipprechts, the Brosis, the Weisenburgers, the Heuschachs, the Hildebrands, the Herzogs, the Obenlanders, George Schnauss, and many others whose names the writer does not now recall.

The oldest living resident of the township is Mrs. Heipke Dirks, who was born November 20, 1832, and has lived here about sixty-five years. The oldest native resident of the township is Mrs. Mary

M. Henderson, born August 26, 1841. Mrs. C. M. Gibbs is a close second, having been born March 2, 1842.

The writer closes this brief sketch of the early history of the township and the families of those who were among its early settlers conscious of the fact that the names of many unknown to the writer have been omitted, and that other interesting facts, unknown or not recalled, which merit a place in even a brief history of the township, will be wanting.

There were no early built churches in Honey Creek Township, but religious services were held at the homes of the early settlers and in the schoolhouses. Perhaps the first church building in the township was built by the Free-Will Baptist Society. It was a small frame building about one mile northwest of Paloma on the land now owned by Benton Shupe. Later the society built a church building in Paloma, but the society has had no services for several years and its membership has largely united with the Methodist Episcopal Church Society at Paloma. This church building has been moved and the site is now occupied by the home of Silas Morton.

The United Brethren denomination has had two societies in Honey Creek, one at Coatsburg and one in the western part of the township. The latter church society was founded by the Rev. Amos Rigney and the building was named Rigney Chapel in his honor. Services have long since been discontinued here. The Coatsburg society was active from 1879 to 1893. The first church building in Coatsburg was built by the Primitive Baptist Society in 1872. Among those who were identified with this church were John Byler and son Absalom, Cornelius Davis, James M. White, R. C. White, Joseph Pollock, Mrs. Allie Johnson, Mrs. Edna Battorff, William Howell, and Cumberland Samuels. The society has held no regular services for several years.

Of the present active churches in the township the oldest is the Methodist Episcopal Church at Paloma. The society was organized in 1858 when the Rev. Peter Cartwright dedicated the first church building of Paloma. This building had been erected by Elias Frost, an early settler and zealous Methodist, and given to the Methodist Society as a memorial to his deceased daughter, Mary. An earlier organized Methodist Society had been formed in 1854 at Richland Schoolhouse in Gilmer Township and a large portion of this society transferred its membership to the Paloma society when it was organized. In 1866 the class at Richland was discontinued and the remaining members united with Paloma. Among those who were early identified with both these societies were Wallace Gray, Stephen and William Booth, A. J. Lanning (who served for many years as local preacher), Jacob and F. E. Ogle, Jacob Murphy, James and George Davis, Caleb Antrim, and John and Richard Jeffry. The Paloma church was originally one of the charges of the old Columbus circuit. Later the circuit was changed to Paloma circuit and in 1910 Paloma became a station and supports a pastor alone. The present church

building was built and dedicated in 1900 during the pastorate of the Rev. A. V. Babbs and dedicated by the Rev. W. T. Beadles, present chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy. The church has a membership of about 100 active members, supports an active Sunday school, an Epworth League, a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, all of which are progressive in all that pertains to the church's mission. Among the many pastors of the Paloma church have been: W. McK. Gooding, R. Hammold, J. W. Simcock, S. G. Ferree, Samson, Sturm, R. Gregg, A. M. Danely, J. F. Wohlfarth, C. F. McKawn, A. A. White, J. L. B. Ellis, A. V. Babbs, Fred Reed, McConnell, E. C. Sanders, and Otis Monson.

The first services for the Lutherans in Coatsburg were conducted by neighboring pastors from Burton, Golden, and Fowler, from 1860 to 1876, when the Rev. H. Decker, of the Iowa Lutheran Synod, became the first regular pastor. During his pastorate in 1878, the present church was built. In 1886 the Rev. Decker's work at Coatsburg terminated and the Rev. Valentiner became the pastor. About this time a tower and bell were added to the church building. The third pastor of St. Peter's Church was Rev. H. Klemm. He took up his work with the church July 30, 1893. It was in the same year the congregation bought a parsonage in the north part of Coatsburg, quite a distance from the church. Reverend Klemm left the church in 1898, after almost five years of service. Rev. Paul Boer was his successor. While pastor of the church Reverend Boer was married to Miss Minnie Simon of Coatsburg, the date of their marriage being December 7, 1898. After two and one half years of service Reverend Boer received a call to Christ's Lutheran Church at Nauvoo, Illinois, and resigned his charge at Coatsburg. Rev. Theodore Drexel was the next pastor. He served a congregation at Kewanee, Illinois, at the same time, and also preached to a number of Lutherans at York Neck, near Coatsburg. St. Peter's Church had been organized as a German-speaking congregation, but since younger people were using the English language more and more it became necessary to teach the children and preach once a month in English. Reverend Drexel did much to bring the older people to the Sunday school and soon the services were entirely in English. In October, 1904, after four years of labor, Reverend Drexel resigned. Rev. H. Srugies succeeded him May 14, 1905. The congregation now purchased two lots near the church and built a parsonage. It cost about \$2,500 and was dedicated October 21, 1906. In the same year a Ladies' Aid of nineteen members was organized and it has become a great power for good in the congregation. After Reverend Srugies' resignation the congregation was supplied for over a year by Reverend Drexel, Reverend Geissler, and others until 1908. By order of the president of Warthburg Theological Seminary the present pastor, Rev. A. H. Zeilinger, preached to these people without a pastor on Easter Day and was called at the close of the service. After finishing the theological course and taking the examination at Dubuque, Reverend Zeilinger took charge of

the Coatsburg Lutheran Church. This was on July 19, 1908. After ten years of service under this pastor the condition of the church is as follows: Present voting membership, 61 men; communion membership, 230; Ladies' Aid, 46 members; Sunday school, 125 scholars, with 9 teachers and 11 officers. The membership has been growing steadily and has outgrown its church building. Plans are prepared for a new church to be erected in 1919. It will have a seating capacity of 450, with all modern conveniences, and will cost about \$15,000. It is not the same congregation it was about forty years ago. Many of the old founders have passed away and the children with American ideals and the use of the American language have naturally brought about many changes.

The organization of the Christian Church in Coatsburg dates from March, 1871, when the Rev. William McIntyre conducted a series of meetings in a building then in the process of erection. The new church organization built the present building in 1873. Among the pastors who have served the church are Elders Yates, Black, Brown, Lowe, Omer, Booth, Dilley, George F. Chandler, Groves, Shaptaugh, Harboard, the Dunklebergers, Parrick, Gilbert and Mauck, the present efficient pastor. Among the people who have been identified with the church are the families of the following: Theodore and Charles Chandler, Henry Luster, John Frost, A. H. Gray, Theodore Smith, W. L. Asher, John Smith, Hastings Leach, James Leach, E. Leach, Doctor Larrabee, J. B. Gilmer, William Meier, Ira McCaffrey, John McMahan, Emma Seibel, Mrs. E. Kendall, Mrs. Henry Felsman. The average membership is about forty-five. The church maintains a Sunday school and a Ladies' Aid Society.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Coatsburg was organized in 1893 under the pastorate of Rev. A. A. White, of Paloma, following a series of meetings held by him. Services were held at first in the United Brethren church building. Later this was purchased and remodeled by the Methodist Society. Among the pastors who have served the charge are: A. K. Byrus, Jesse Tharp, F. P. Bonneface, Peter Kittle, S. K. Baughman, Fred Reed, Reverend Potter, C. T. Pilch, A. R. Grumman, H. H. Waltmire, and C. R. Underwood. The Coatsburg society is at present one of the charges of the Columbus Circuit. It maintains a Sunday school, a Ladies' Social Union, and a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It has a membership of about forty-five persons. Among those who have been identified with the work of the church are the following persons and families: Richard Gray, Sr., W. H. Henderson, Mrs. W. E. Gilliland, Mrs. R. M. Gray, W. S. Gray, J. A. Brosi, Albert Brosi, W. B. Lawless, Mrs. J. R. Lambert, Chas. F. Guenther, Fred White, Edward Graham, W. C. Henning, Mrs. C. F. Gibbs, Mrs. J. H. Young, J. A. Shaulholtzer, John Olsen, Mrs. Geo. Gray, and Mrs. J. L. Grigsby.

The early schools of the township were of a very primitive kind. As there were no funds for the support of schools in those days, they

were known as subscription, or pay schools. The first schoolhouses of the township were log buildings, covered with clapboards and heated by an open fireplace having a "cat-in-clay" chimney. Not a nail nor a window nor a manufactured article of any kind was used in the building of a schoolhouse. The logs were laid and the cracks daubed with mud. Openings left in the sides or ends of the building were covered with greased paper to let in the light. Clapboards were held in place by long poles reaching across the roof, and bound fast by pegs driven through the poles into the logs of the building. The parts of the door were held together by wooden pins and an old-fashioned latch was used with the latch-string left hanging on the outside.

District No. 91, originally No. 1, is known as Center School and comprises sections 15, 16, 21, 22, and the west half of sections 14 and 23. The first schoolhouse in the township was perhaps built in this district about 1836. Among the early pioneer families whose children attended school here were the Lovejoys, Bylers, Whites, Ewbanks, Grigsbys, Pollocks, Sivertsons and Emerys. The present Board of Directors is composed of H. F. Sprenger, G. M. Emery, and Calvin Marsh.

District No. 92, originally No. 2, was early known as the Fletcher, and later, as Glenwood School. It comprises sections 5 and 6 and portions of sections 3 and 4 in Honey Creek and parts of sections 31 and 32, of Keene Township. Among the families who have attended school here are the Fletchers, Felgars, Myers, and Evans. The present board of directors are Frank Slonigar, C. C. Myers, and W. H. McCabe.

District No. 93, originally No. 3, is known as the Horn School. It comprises sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32. Among the families who have attended this school are the Thompsons, Stewarts, Potters, Flacks, Haistings, Crows, Horns, Georges, Schroeders, Hibbards, Tenvordes, and Millers. The present board of directors are Ben Stout, A. E. Schroeder and Charles Schroeder.

District No. 94, originally No. 4, is known as Brushy School. It comprises sections 13 and 24, south one-half of section 12, southeast quarter of section 11, and the east one-half of sections 14 and 23. Among the families who have attended school here are the Murrabs, Pevchouses, Renschels, Gneuthers, Van Dykes, Bakers, Booths, Tiekens, Peters, Dittmers, Simons, Whites. The present board of directors are Chas. Dittmer, Henry Evans, and D. C. Cantrell.

School District No. 95, originally No. 5, is known as the Coatsburg School. The district comprises sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 of Honey Creek Township and the west one-half of sections 30 and 31 of Camp Point Township. The first schoolhouse was built in 1810 on the land now occupied by W. H. Dirks. It was a log building of the most primitive kind without nails or glass. The first teacher was Levi Johnson. George H. Gray, now living at Hydleville, California, at the age of eighty-five, attended this first school. A few

years later another log schoolhouse was on the premises now owned by W. B. Lawless. This was more modern in its structure. Among the teachers were John Ballou, Squire Doan, and a Mr. Paterson, Frances Bass, a half-sister of the Gray brothers, taught here also. In 1859 a frame building was erected in the village of Coatsburg and in 1870 another room was added. The present four-room brick building was built in 1883. Among the teachers who taught from 1859 to the present time were Messrs. Root, Emery, Scott, Lattie, C. M. Gibbs, Creighton, Burch, Parmenter, Metcalf, C. Aaron, Geo. Simmonds, W. S. Gray, Fred G. Ertel, W. T. Elliott, J. K. Smith, D. C. Hill, John H. Steiner, E. W. Sellers, C. M. Wilson, Litz, H. E. Kincheloe, R. N. Stacy, and J. L. Ensminger. Among the women teachers are the Misses Selby, Mills, Gilmore, Guenther, Pelham, Rettie and Mabel White, Louise Phirman, Nannie White, Nannie Pevehouse, Josie Gray, Anna Gibbs, Maude Adams, Anna Brosi, Fannie Gray, Hazel Bottoeff and others. Among the many boys and girls who have gone out from the Coatsburg school and made good in the world are Theodore Ticken, J. T. Gilmer, W. M. Gilliland, Geo. F. Chandler, Nannie and William White, R. N. Stacy, Lillian and W. S. Gray, Jr. The present board of directors are Ben Dirks, John McMahon, and J. L. Grigsby.

District No. 96, originally No. 6, was known for many years as the Little Brick School. It now goes by the name of the Morton School. It comprises sections 27 and 28, and the north one-half of sections 33 and 34. Among the families who have attended school here are the Goodings, Mortons, Frosts, Hawes, Egans, Whites and Judys. The present directors are J. H. Morton, Fred Hillebrenner, and E. S. Morton.

District No. 97, originally No. 7, is known as Rocky Rill School. It comprises sections 7, 8, 17, and 18. Among the families who have attended school here are the Frisbies, Hustons, Taylors, Clairs, Talcotts, Kells, Baldwins, Hewitts and Slonigars. The present directors are J. T. Wyatt, J. M. Huston, and Harry Berlin.

District No. 98, originally No. 8, is known as White Oak School. It comprises sections 9 and 10, the west one-half of 11, the south one-half of 3, and a fractional part of 40 and 41. Among the families attending school here are the Hunters, Mealiffs, Whites, Bradys, Wards, Thompsons. The present directors are W. A. Mealiff, Charles Allen, and Joseph Hunter.

District No. 99, originally No. 9, is known as the Paloma School. It comprises the south one-half of sections 33 and 34. The families who have attended school here are the Ogles, Goodings, McVealls, Frosts, and Lummises. The present directors are J. H. Lummis, J. E. Hoskins, and E. J. Morton.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has a lodge at Paloma. This lodge was formed by the union of Coatsburg Lodge No. 656 and Ezel Lodge No. 373 of Fowler, Illinois. The present lodge retains the

name of Ezel Lodge, No. 373. The present officers are: John A. Long, N. G.; W. L. Viar, V. G.; G. R. Jeffery, treasurer; E. M. Ogle, secretary.

Other fraternal and beneficial societies are Wever Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors of America and the Tri-State Counties Mutual Insurance Association. These three societies are all active orders and meet at Coatsburg.

CHAPTER XXII

OTHER HISTORIC CELEBRATIONS

THE MASQUE OF ILLINOIS—A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THE PAGEANT—
AT QUINCY—OUTSIDE OF QUINCY—CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT
THE COUNTY SEAT—"HIAWATHA" IN QUINCY—MILITARY DAY—
RELATIVES OF WORLD WAR SOLDIERS—PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION—
PERSHING'S BEAUTIES, A FEATURE—SERGEANT WEYMAN'S ELO-
QUENT WAR SPEECH—THE HISTORICAL DISPLAY—DEDICATION OF
THE GOLD STAR FLAG.

At the request of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Illinois Division, and of the Adams County Centennial Commission, June 26, 1918, the Quincy Unit of the Women's Committee agreed to put on the Centennial Pageant, "The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Reid, appearing before audiences in Adams County, at Liberty, Mendon, Golden, Payson and Quincy.

The ladies in charge were Mrs. Ray Oakley, chairman of the Quincy Unit, Miss Helen Osborn, Miss Ida Stewart, Mrs. Rome Arnold and Mrs. Maida Lee Fosgate. Mrs. Fosgate directed the performances, Mrs. Arnold was musical director and there were many assistants, among them Miss Irene Seaton, Miss Irma Chumbley and Miss Dorothy Dayton. The special committees were: Judge Lyman McCarl, Booking Committee; Walter D. Franklin, Transportation Committee; Miss Helen Osborn, Finance Committee; Mrs. Harry Bray, Costume Committee; Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell, Publicity Committee; Morris Adler, Arrangement Committee; Mrs. L. B. Boswell, Cast Committee; Mrs. W. F. Kirtley, Ticket Committee. These committees were ably assisted by W. A. Jackson and Harvey Riggs.

The scenery was set up in parks of groves and covered with greenery and this, with the natural background of the trees, made a beautiful setting for the pageant. The costumes were brought here from St. Louis and were historically correct. The principal characters were Quincy people, with the choruses and groups of the people of the town in which the pageant was given. In Quincy all the characters were Quincy people.

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THE PAGEANT

Part One

Heralded by two trumpeters Prologue appears and announces the double Jubilee of Our Lady Illinois. Thereupon follows a dancing

chorus of maidens as Trees, Flowers, Rivers and Prairies, the natural sources of beauty and wealth of Illinois. These join in welcoming "Our Lady" to the scene.

The happiness of this group is interrupted by the coming of the Indians bringing with them Fear. The gallant French with Joliet, La Salle and Tonty, followed by Father Marquette, and the band of chanting monks, appear before Illinois displaying Fear and conciliating the Indians.

With the entrance of the British Officer and his soldiers, carrying the British flag of 1785, begins a conflict between France and England in Illinois. This conflict brings Fear, Hate and Tyranny, and it is only when the Bordermen and Frontiersmen enter with the Stars and Stripes that peace and quiet are restored and this is celebrated by a song of Liberty by all.

Virginia with the Pioneers comes, and Columbus with Continental Soldiers and presents Illinois to Columbia as a daughter.

Fear, Tyranny and Hate are evicted. Justice, Love and Liberty come to bless Illinois forever.

Part Two

Again with the sounding trumpet Prologue comes and announces the proud achievements of Illinois Statehood. We find a messenger bringing an unwelcome guest before Illinois. Slavery is his name. He offers her wealth, but she will have it not and the Frontiersman orders him away. He is expelled by the Bordermen and Pioneer Maidens, who return to dance and sing for joy.

Amid cheers General LaFayette enters. With him comes greater prosperity as the Prairies and Flowers bring a song of promise of coal and corn, and with this greater cultivation the Indians are again seen, but sadly depart for all time.

With the development of the Rivers and Forests, proclaimed in a chorus, great debts were incurred and Repudiation enters to tempt Illinois. She repels him, only to again face an evil in Polygamy, but his arguments avail him nothing, and he is driven away.

At this time the powers against ignorance appear in the form of educational institutions, represented in a symbolic dance of the colleges.

The scene then passes through the conflict between the North and the South and after a hymn of praise the disastrous fire of Chicago is personified by a solo dance. Illinois comforts Chicago.

There is a lapse of time bringing us to the present day.

We see all the Nations pass, and are startled by One in Black, one traitor among them.

Belgium is overcome by Tyranny and pleads for help. France, followed by Fear; England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, haunted by Hate, now come before Illinois and announce that war is declared.

Illinois, though hoping to have peace, sees her greater duty lies in war. She proclaims:

“We go to war with war;
We fight until black Hate, white Fear and blood-
red Tyranny are dead; and holy Love,
Justice enskied, sacred Liberty
Rule sea and land.”

AT QUINCY

The pageant was presented in Quincy at Sportsman Park on the evenings of September 12th and 13th, being the date that the Centennial was held in Quincy. Great preparations had been made by the local committee. At the first presentation on Thursday evening hundreds of people were turned away and on the second evening a larger crowd was present than even on the first.

The centennial pageant was given under the auspices of the Quincy Branch, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. It was decided to divide the proceeds between the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army war funds.

Certainly in no city in the state was the Centennial pageant produced with more attention to costuming and to detail. The setting was perfect, and the 350 men and women who interpreted the wonderful historical story in pictures, dances and music caught the spirit of the author.

An admission fee was charged and the money thus made was used by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense for their war fund. The receipts were approximately \$4,000 and the expenses about \$2,000, leaving nearly \$2,000 as the sum cleared. Of the amount \$1,000 was given to the United War Work Fund, November 12, 1918.

OUTSIDE OF QUINCY

In the county the same characters were used as in Quincy except that the group of French soldiers, etc., were selected from the place where the Pageant was given.

The first presentation of the pageant was given at Liberty on August 9th. An ideal place had been selected in the grove where the picnic was held. No more beautiful or appropriate place could have been secured. Many people from Quincy went out to see the first presentation. A crowd estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500 was present.

Mendon was the next place where the Masque was given. A Centennial celebration had been held on August 15th and the crowd taxed the capacity of the little park at Mendon. In the evening the pageant was given in Clittenden's pasture. A Quincy paper reported as follows: "It was growing dark and there were still no signs of action

behind the leafy curtains which separated stage and audience in Mendon, Thursday evening where the Masque of Illinois was given for the second time in Adams County communities. The inaction did not last however for the thousand guests from Mendon, Quincy and all the surrounding towns impatiently clapped and whistled until the curtains were drawn back, and for the second time the beautiful tableaux, picturesque costumes and dainty fairies pleased an unusually large audience. It has been estimated that there were more than 1,000 people to witness the Mendon production of the pageant, and from all appearances one would imagine that there were about 2,000."

On August 29th, the Pageant was to be given at the Village of Payson. The day opened beautiful and the weather was ideal, and the largest crowd was in attendance that had been for many years. It had been arranged to present the pageant in the school grounds. The location was ideal. The new school building recently erected by Henry M. Seymour greatly added to the attraction. In the evening threatening clouds appeared, but notwithstanding a large crowd had collected and just as the first act was started a terrific wind storm swept over the village, followed by a heavy downfall of rain, which rendered it impossible to present the pageant.

On Saturday, August 17th, a Centennial celebration was held at the Village of Golden and in the evening the pageant was given in their beautiful little park. The day had been threatening, but in the evening the clouds cleared away and a larger crowd was present at the pageant than during the day.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT THE COUNTY SEAT

In the month of May, 1918, a meeting of the Centennial Committee was held at the home of Judge Montgomery and it was decided to hold the Centennial celebration as nearly as possible to the anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate which occurred in Quincy on October 13, 1858. But afterwards on account of the Third Liberty Loan drive being on at that time and also on account of the production in Quincy of the "Masque of Illinois," which it was desired to be held when the nights were warm, it was decided to hold the celebration on Thursday and Friday, being September 12-13, 1918.

HIAWATHA IN QUINCY

At a later meeting a proposition was made by a Mr. Moore to give the Indian play, "Hiawatha" under the auspices of the Centennial Committee. His proposition was accepted and "Hiawatha" was given at Highland Park for ten days beginning July 20, 1918. Highland Park was an ideal place for the presentation of this play. Mr. Patterson, the actor, read the play and the performance was given by forty real Indians upon the south and west shores of the little lake in the northwest corner of the park. Not only was the play interesting but

the Indian Village where the Indians made their home during their stay in Quincy attracted a great many persons.

MILITARY DAY

At first it was decided to have a three-day Centennial celebration, but on account of so many war activities the time was reduced to two days. The first day, Thursday, was to be "Military Day" and the second day, or Friday, was to be "Governor's Day." An effort was made to have some representative in each family identified with the World war to represent that soldier in a parade; also the services of Sergeant Mathew Weyman were secured as the orator of that day. The Historical Society rented the vacant store at the southeast corner of Sixth and Main streets and had a very interesting collection on exhibit during the celebration.

RELATIVES OF WORLD WAR SOLDIERS

Most notable of all the features of the big military parade which officially opened the two days' Centennial celebration in Quincy, Thursday, was the marching division of the mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters and near relatives of the boys of Adams County who were serving their country in the great war. This division was composed of several hundred marchers led by Mrs. F. T. Hill, mother of Brigadier General Henry Hill, who led a division of Quincy men in France. Each individual in this division carried a badge with a blue star and an American flag. Old and young, children and grandparents, aged mothers, and crippled fathers swinging along on crutches, made up the patriotic unit. Some marched with faltering step and many mothers held their place in line by strength of will, but all "carried on"—carried on proudly and with a spiritual exaltation that proclaimed their hearts were in cantonments and on battlefields.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION

Chief Marshal Claire Irwin led the parade, which formed in front of the armory at 1:30 o'clock and began marching a half hour later. He was accompanied by his aides: a police platoon, as a guard of honor followed. Next came the Illinois State Band playing martial airs. Miss Violet Schwab carrying the musicians' union service flag, with its many stars, was next and preceded the two companies of Illinois Reserve Militia. Then came the khaki uniformed Illinois "rookies," Quincy unit, composed of young women bearing rifles proudly as any soldier. The Payson band followed, playing a lively marching tune, and the Salvation Army war drive was represented by a large float on an auto wagon with Salvation Army lassies accompanying it.

Cheers greeted a division of veterans from the Soldiers' Home who

marched slowly, but not less proudly, than they did on their way to a great war in '61. The veterans were old and many walked with canes, while some used crutches.

PERSHING'S BEAUTIES A FEATURE

Pershing's Beauties, the noted Pittsfield women's drum corps with only one man in the unit—the director, B. H. Brunswick—swept along with a rat-a-tat-tat and a ruffle of twenty-seven drums in unison, that set the feet of great crowds of spectators to dancing. The girls were in khaki and puttees and each carried a red drum that under the skillful touch became a tunesome martial instrument.

Next came the representatives of the families of Adams County who had dear ones in the national service. They came along the crowded street four abreast and the long line of marchers extended from one end of Washington Park to the other side. Proudly conscious of the noble sacrifice each one had made in giving son, father or brother to their country, these marchers carried on with heads erect and hearts thrilled with patriotism.

Many of them came long distances, from the outer borders of Adams County, to show their pride in the absent soldiers or sailors. Many had gone to the armory early in the day and secured their badges and a flag contributed by the Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Company.

SERGEANT WEYMAN'S ELOQUENT WAR SPEECH

The route of the parade was from the armory north to Maine, around Washington Square and east on Hampshire to Eighth Street, and thence west on Maine to the band stand in the square, where the Illinois State Band entertained an audience that filled the park for half an hour before Sergt. Matthew Weyman, a Canadian veteran of the battles of France and Flanders, began his speech.

The soldier limping from three wounds that alone keeps him from the firing line was introduced by Judge McCarl. In his introduction, Judge McCarl proclaimed this Thursday as the greatest day in the history of Quincy, because thousands of Quincy men were registering and "giving" deeds to their property and, if need be, their lives for democracy.

Sergeant Weyman held his crowd for two hours. Hundreds of persons crowded around the band stand and were so thrilled with the fire and eloquence of this inspired speaker that they never realized that they were tired until the talk ended. It was a speech of information, of patriotism and inspiration. Now with humor he beguiled the vast crowd to laughter, and soon he drew tears with his true narrative of the pathos of the trenches and devastated towns of France. It is not fulsome compliment but only well merited praise, to say that few better war speeches have ever held the undivided interest of a Quincy audience.

THE HISTORICAL DISPLAY

Hundreds of visitors after the speech ended, went to the fine display of Adams County historical relics, in the old Halbach-Schroeder store, and spent an hour among the heirlooms of pioneer days. Miss Julia Sibley, chairman in charge of this exhibit, and her assistants, extended to all guests the courtesy and interest that they would give in welcoming a visitor to their own homes. There are many pioneer relics and valued heirlooms in the collection that invite inspection.

One of the interesting features of the exhibit is a collection of eighty-eight books by present or former residents of the city, which have been loaned by the public library. There also is a collection of songs by Quincy composers including William Spencer Johnson, C. A. Fifer, Miss Lorene Highfield, Mae Trescher Brady, Sallie White Adams, Katherine Linehan, Imogene Giles and many others and a poster by Neysa McMein, the artist from Quincy, now in France.

The committee of women in charge wore interesting historical costumes. "Open house" to the general public was kept at the Historical Building, the old Governor Wood mansion at 425 S. Twelfth Street, on the Centennial days, Thursday and Friday. Everyone was invited to visit the building at that time, and members especially were urged to bring their friends.

Mrs. E. J. Parker, chairman of the house and grounds committee, Mrs. Timothy Castle and others, make up a committee that was at the building to show visitors through during the two days.

GOVERNORS' DAY

On the second day of Quincy's great celebration called "Governors' Day" it was intended to have the governor and all ex-governors, the mayor of the city, all city officials and all ex-city officials, the present and all ex-members of the Board of Supervisors. Ex-Governor Deneen was the only one of the state functionaries who could accept. It was also arranged to have the bonds of the City of Quincy, the last of which had been paid off on July 1, 1918, burned on this occasion; as Quincy had been in debt for over half a century and the extinguishment of her debt was an occasion of great rejoicing. A stupendous parade was held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, headed by the police of the city and followed by the fire department and civilians. After the parade, an address was given by ex-Mayor Judge John F. Garner, which was followed by the burning of the bonds by the mayor of the city, after which ex-Governor Deneen delivered a very interesting address on Illinois. No more fitting nor dignified celebration could be had than was given on this occasion. The exercises were held in the band stand in the public park. Within 200 feet of the statue of ex-Governor Wood was Daniel Wood, the son, a guest of honor on the platform. He was the first white child born in the City of Quincy. Within 100 feet of where ex-Governor

Deneen stood and delivered his most interesting address, was the boulder marking the place where the historical debate between Lincoln and Douglas took place. The day was fine and ex-Governor Deneen was at his best.

For more than an hour the large audience in Washington Park listened to the speaker with close attention, as he gave them the vast fund of information that makes Illinois a great and prosperous state. Judge Garner in his address gave a history of ex-Governor Carlin and ex-Governor John Wood, both from Adams County, and also a detailed history of the indebtedness of the City of Quincy, of which the last bonds had been burned by the mayor.

Appropriate celebrations of the Centennial were held in the High, Ward and parochial schools, throughout the city, at which many of the attorneys and prominent men of the city made addresses to the pupils.

Arrangements have been made to mark with bronze tablets the location of the first courthouse in the City of Quincy, also of the second courthouse of Adams County and to locate with some suitable marker the place where was located the log cabin of John Wood, the first house built in Quincy.

And thus ended the Centennial celebration in the City of Quincy. The Quincy Herald, in an editorial on December 3d, speaks very appropriately of the Centennial as follows: "The year has been an inspiring one for citizens of Illinois. With songs, addresses, historical writings, and pageants, the glorious history of the state has been magnificently presented to all people who live within the borders of the great commonwealth. In another and more heroic manner, however, have the traditions of Illinois been preserved. The pages of Illinois history written during the last year are among the most glorious of her entire story. She has been giving the best that she had, the finest of her splendid manhood and the most abundant of her possessions that the things which made her great might never perish from the earth. While the history, as we learned it during the year, reminded us of the glorious past of the state, the story that came from France gave us the more thrilling, in that the best traditions of the manhood of Illinois were being exemplified in the world's fiercest struggle.

"The greatest of earthly heritages today is to be an American. We of Illinois place only next to that the proud distinction of being Illinoisans."

DEDICATION OF THE GOLD STAR FLAG

Before an audience composed of the members of the Adams County Board of Supervisors, officers and citizens gathered in the main corridor of the courthouse at 1.40 o'clock on the afternoon of December 3, 1918, the county gold star flag, was dedicated with a

ten-minute speech by John Wall, the like of which has seldom or ever been equaled in this city.

It was a touching scene. It was thrilling, yet withal, a sad ceremony that was held there. For it was in honor of the Adams County dead—in honor of the heroes who fell that democracy might rise to new heights—that the supervisors gathered, with other officials, to dedicate the golden stars in the county's service flag.

CHAPTER XXIII

ADAMS COUNTY WORLD WAR PERSONNEL

THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES—HOW THE MEN WERE RAISED AND DISTRIBUTED—MANY JOINED OLD GUARD UNITS—HISTORY OF THE DRAFT BOARDS—RECRUITING OFFICES KEPT BUSY—NAMES NOT ALL COMPLETED—QUINCY MEN INDUCTED BY EXEMPTION BOARD—HOW MOST OF THE MEN WERE DISTRIBUTED—SOME QUINCY MEN WHO VOLUNTEERED—ROSTER OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WHO LEFT QUINCY—SOME COUNTY MEN WHO ENLISTED IN THE ARMY—NAVAL VOLUNTEERS GOING FROM QUINCY—LATEST FIGURES ON THE COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION OF MEN.

In November, 1918, as the result of the faithful and continuous efforts of hundreds of men and women in Adams County, the Quincy Whig published the most complete lists then obtainable of Adams County men who volunteered; Illinois National Guardsmen who left Quincy to enter the United States military service; men inducted into the military service by the Quincy Exemption Board; Company F; Machine Gun Company; men who entered the Naval service (reserves and enlistments); army recruits, headquarters company, etc. The total number thus recorded was 2,559; to this was added an estimate of 300, covering recruits of whom no record was held in Quincy. So that Adams County's brave little army numbered at least 2,859.

THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

CITY OF QUINCY

Killed in Action—

General Henry R. Hill, Infantry, October 16, 1918.

Lieutenant Joseph Emery, Jr., Infantry, July 18, 1918.

Fred W. Schulte, U. S. Marines, between June 2nd and 10th, 1918.

Willis Charles Hardyman, lost on U. S. Collier, Cyclops, sunk by submarine, date unknown.

Roy Krueger, Infantry, first week in October, 1918.

William Clem Siepker, U. S. Marines, October 9, 1918.

James Vincent, Infantry, October 14, 1918.

Emil Hoener, Infantry, October 14, 1918.

Walter Holtmann, Infantry, October 12, 1918.

Died from Wounds Received in Action—

Lieutenant Henry Arends, Infantry, October 24, 1918.

August Appenbrink, Infantry, October 29, 1918.

Henry Schroeder, Infantry, October 12, 1918.

Died from Accident in this Country—

Eldon Francis Cluteh, Artillery, killed by automobile accident in Quincy, December 22, 1917.

Died from Disease—

Harvey G. Riggs, Jr., Great Lakes Naval Training Station, September 30, 1918.

Henry Klaussen, Camp Travis, Texas, December 8, 1918.

Howard Rogers, Camp Travis, Texas, December 20, 1918.

John Laro, France, October 14, 1918.

Almo O'Kell, Germany, January 12, 1919.

George Iltner, Camp Grant.

COUNTY AT LARGE

Killed in Action—

Corporal Oscar A. Volbrath, Marine Corps, June 9, 1918.

Henry Streaker, Infantry, September 13, 1918.

Thomas Roufd, Infantry, September 24, 1918.

Rekus Flesner, Infantry, September 15, 1918.

Charles La Ronte, Infantry, July 31, 1918.

Ellis Long, Infantry, September 15, 1918.

Died from Wounds Received in Action—

Lieutenant Ben B. Baldwin, Infantry, December 19, 1918.

Died from Disease—

Harry Lamb, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, September 25, 1918.

Melvin Myers, Navy Base Hospital, Philadelphia, September 27, 1918.

William Becker, Camp Grant, October 3, 1918.

Sergeant Paul St. John, Camp Gordon, October 5, 1918.

Edward P. Hoener, Camp Taylor, October 10, 1918.

Lammert U. Idens, Camp Grant, October 2, 1918.

Greely Buss, Camp Grant, October 2, 1918.

Harm Julefs, Camp Grant, October 2, 1918.

Andrew Blentlinger, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, October 13, 1918.

Donald Naderhoff, Silver City, N. M., October 10, 1918.

Prosper Tourney, Camp Grant, October 10, 1918.

Edwin L. Zemann, France, September 21, 1918.

Fay Hendricks, France, October 11, 1918.

Milton H. Brosi, France, October 22, 1918.

J. Ross Young, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, June 26, 1918.

Roy Henning, Camp Jackson, December 28, 1918.

Thomas Fielding Stipe, France, October 14, 1918.

Emmet Johnson, France, December 2, 1918.

Chester Wyckoff, France, December 21, 1918.

Lester Wood, France, October 14, 1918.

Rome Backhold, Camp Zachary Taylor, January 7, 1919.

HOW THE MEN WERE RAISED AND DISTRIBUTED

The Quincy Whig of November 28, 1918, publishes the following summary of the work:

A glorious army has Quincy and Adams County sent to war.

For the boys who were fortunate enough to reach France and see active service and for those patriots who saw service only in the camp of the United States there can be nothing but words of praise.

Now the letters are coming in from everywhere telling of the soon expected homecoming, a very few have been given their discharge and have returned from camp but the big homecoming is yet an event of the near future. The war was first brought in its strongest aspect to Quincyans when Camp Parker was established here in the spring of 1917 and the hundreds of soldiers from Quincy and other cities in Illinois camped there until September 14, and with the leaving of the naval reserves early in April, 1917. The naval reserves slept in the Armory for a few nights in order to be ready for their call and when the order to active service came they marched through the Quincy business district and to the Burlington station where they entrained for the East. Most of the boys of the naval reserves are stationed on the U. S. S. Kansas, but many of them have been distributed around through the navy.

MANY JOINED OLD GUARD UNITS

Caught by the military spirit many Quincy and county boys joined the forces at Camp Parker and Company F, the Machine Gun Company and Headquarters Company of the old Fifth Regiment were exceedingly popular in the city. The sendoff given these boys when they left in September for Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, will never be forgotten. In Texas reorganization took place and most of the Quincy boys in the Machine Gun Company were placed in Company A of the One Hundred and Twenty-Third Machine Gun Battalion and those in Company F were placed in Company B of the same battalion. During the past few days letters telling of their experiences in fighting for forty days in the front line trenches have been reaching relatives and friends.

Since reaching France many of the boys have been given promotion and Captain E. L. Wingerter has been placed in command in another division and Captain Kenneth Elmore at the head of Company B. Captain James E. Beatty has been invalided home and Captain Bennett W. Bartlett is in command of Company A.

HISTORY OF THE DRAFT BOARDS

In the summer of 1917, after the first registration for the draft, the city and county exemption boards were organized. Major James E. Adams and Duke Schroer for the city were in charge of the first

registration and turned over the work to Jackson Pearce and George Gabriel, the first members of the Quincy board. Mr. Pearce and Gabriel resigned January 31, 1918, and Virgil Johnston became chairman of the board with E. B. Hillman, secretary. Dr. E. B. Montgomery was named the medical member of the board when it was organized and holds that office now. The legal advisory board for the city is composed of Judge McCarl, chairman, and has fifty-four members.

J. A. Ausmus of Loraine is the chairman of the Adams County Exemption Board and Steve Lawless of Liberty, secretary, with Dr. A. D. Bates of Camp Point, medical member. Mr. Ausmus and Mr. Lawless met in the Hotel Quincy to organize in July, 1917, but found that inasmuch as the board was to be for the county they would have to organize in the county. The two men then drove to north of Locust Street, on Twelfth, and in the car established the board. The membership has never changed.

The County Legal Advisory Board has Judge C. E. Epler as chairman and Fred Wolfe, secretary. The Medical Advisory Board for this district included the counties of Adams, Brown, Pike and Hancock.

The amount of work that has been done by the two boards is almost beyond comprehension. The clerks of the board have worked day and night for many months and have been given a great deal of work being done by the school teachers of the city.

The calls on the city and county for men in the selective service have varied in size, some for ten men or less and others reaching more than the 200 mark.

RECRUITING OFFICES KEPT BUSY

In the latter part of 1917 the navy and army recruiting offices began to boom and the number of enlistments through these two places was large. This fall the offices were closed as all men needed were to be taken through the selective service. Sergeant Lunsford and Corporal David were in charge of the army recruiting office at the time it closed and J. O. Hudson was recruiting officer for the navy with Frank Boland, assistant.

Through another source enlistments poured forth from Quincy. Major James E. Adams was named enlisting officer for the Military Training Camps Association and enlisted between 450 and 500 men, about half of whom were from Quincy.

NAMES NOT ALL COMPLETED

The task of obtaining the name of every Quincy soldier and sailor is a very difficult one. In some cases no request for keeping lists of names was made and thus young men went from Quincy of whom no trace was kept. Through the draft boards the names of all selected

service men from Quincy who left for camps have been obtained, as well as the personnel of the naval reserves, Company F and the Machine Gun Company as they left Quincy. The lists of the men who enlisted in the navy from Quincy was obtained from the district recruiting office in Peoria, but it was not possible to secure a similar list of army enlistments. Through the Army and Navy Record Committee with Clyde Sears, secretary, a record of the men who enlisted in the navy from the county and those enlisted in the army from both the city and county was obtained insofar as it is complete. Many relatives and friends have sent in the names of boys in the service to Mr. Sears but there are still a great number lacking.

In the lists, too, are men who have died since entering service and several names of soldiers and sailors who have been given honorable discharges because of physical disability. Many have been promoted since leaving for service but the names are given, as far as possible, just as they were at the time of entering the service.

QUINCY MEN INDUCTED BY EXEMPTION BOARD

The men inducted into army service by the Quincy exemption board numbered 1,034 with additional releases being granted to men who enlisted in the navy and other branches making the total number of inductions 1,167. The latter names are listed with the naval volunteers.

The following are the names of men inducted by the city draft board for army service:

Herman Claus Arp, 1423 Harrison.
 Walter Aldag, 1129 Jefferson.
 Paul H. Augustin, 521 Jefferson.
 Frank Ancrino, 723 State.
 William Garshland Ames, 1101½ Broadway.
 A. Aug. W. Appenbrink, 814 Payson.
 Gustave E. G. Abbenseth, 1110 S. Fourteenth.
 Louis A. Austin, 403 Vermont.
 Arthur L. Abbath, 638 Adams.
 Edward Arnold, 1400 Cherry.
 Albert William Arp, 1639 Harrison.
 Albert C. Augustine, 825 Jackson.
 Nathan A. Austin, 1115 Broadway.
 Nick Angnost, Mahsname, Greece.
 John V. Austin, A97 Woodlawn, Moberly, Missouri.
 Albert W. Achelpohl, 632 Monroe.
 George J. Augustin, 839 S. Sixth.
 Carl H. Altgillers, 1030 N. Thirteenth.
 Walter W. Ackerman, 629 S. Sixteenth.
 Russell A. Aschenbrenner, 1122 Spring.
 Tom Andrianos, Tripolis, Greece.

Oiscella C. Aytson, 113 S. Tenth.
Crushon Allen, 1607 N. Sixteenth.
Everett Anderson, 723 N. Ninth.
Robert H. Aring, 836 N. Tenth.
Louis P. Abbath, 641 Payson.
Henry J. Aufferord, Trowbridge, Illinois.
William P. Arp, 1423 Harrison.
George C. Abbath, 838 Adams.
David Anderson, 911 Chestnut.
Arthur Adair, 317 S. Tenth.
Charles E. Allen, 2011 Oak.
Ubert Allen, Cromwell, Ky.
Albert Aselman, 1837 Elm.
Herbert C. Abbott, 607 N. Sixth.
John Claus Arp, 1423 Harrison.
Fred G. Bormman, 927 S. Sixth.
Elmer L. Becker, 1017 State.
Walter E. Bollan, 2721 Cedar.
Benj. F. Berry, 426 S. Ninth.
Arlie Burns, 605 S. Sixteenth.
Milton H. Brosi, Coatsburg, Illinois.
Ralph C. H. Bredenbeck, 500 Van Buren.
Chas. H. Bower, 425 N. Sixth.
Bernard Boll, 1126 N. Eleventh.
Herman F. Becker, 1018 Washington.
William Burner, Quincy, Illinois.
Rudolph W. Braun, 925 S. Twelfth.
Roy L. Busby, 2016 Chestnut.
Fred H. Breuer, 1256 Vermont.
Alva L. F. Blatter, 1338 N. Ninth.
Walter H. Bruenger, 1113 Payson.
Oscar J. Busch, 2427 Cedar.
Anthony Badamo, 811 State.
Tom Beckman, 217 N. Tenth.
Albert Bode, Hannibal, Missouri.
Henry W. Bastert, Camp Point, Illinois.
Henry J. Bergman, 504 Jackson.
Casper L. Blume, 1031 S. Tenth.
Albert B. H. Busch, 922 N. Twelfth.
Fred Bolin, 714 Olive.
Charlie L. Brown, 419 Vermont.
Frank A. Blaesing, 801 S. Fourteenth.
Namann H. Bean, 2324 Lind.
John Black, 2111 $\frac{1}{2}$ York.
William Brown, 718 Kentucky.
Arnold Barnes, 724 Monroe.
Albert J. Baumann, 628 Jackson.
Louis A. Berblinger, 217 S. Seventh.

Orien J. Brinkmeyer, 801 S. Twenty-Second.
Ralph M. Brown, Cot. 9, S. and S. Home.
Samuel E. Bridge, 803 S. Eleventh.
Walter J. H. Bredenbeck, 1039 Monroe.
John B. Brown, 314 S. Fifth.
Edward Bentrup, 812 S. Twelfth.
William J. Bauman, Louisiana, Missouri.
Seborn L. Blackburn, Canton, Missouri.
Edwin Hy. Bosse, 619 S. Thirteenth.
R. E. Britt, 435 N. Tenth.
George W. Brown, Sacramento, California.
John F. Bosse, 619 S. Thirteenth.
Alfred W. Bosse, 619 S. Thirteenth.
Henry J. Boll, Jr., 1126 N. Eleventh.
George F. Bentrop, 812 S. Twelfth.
Sam Bradford, 1201 Ohio, Louisiana, Missouri.
E. T. Bates, 520 N. Fifth.
Clifford H. Bunch, 828 Spruce.
Gerhard E. Bammann, 628 Jackson.
Renben Bass, 122 N. Third.
Clyde Bassett, 827 N. Ninth.
Robert Bryson, 708 Jersey.
Roy Burks, 608 N. Eleventh.
Carlton Bernard, 213 Maple.
F. W. Bentley, 1123 N. Sixth.
Lawrence Behrensmeyer, 1222 Madison.
George F. Blair, Chambersburg, Illinois.
Lawrence W. Bastert.
John L. Brown, 1422 N. Seventeenth.
Frank C. Baum, 518 Jersey.
Charles L. Blaesing, 801 S. Fourteenth.
Franklin W. Baker, 1033 Kentucky.
Dan Berblinger, 217 S. Seventh.
Grover Burns, 605 S. Sixteenth.
Alfred A. D. Behrensmeyer, 1222 Madison.
Elmer H. Bruenger, 1113 Payson Avenue.
Henry J. Berndanner, 320 S. Tenth.
James E. Baker, 410½ Kentucky.
Chas. A. Bernard.
Ralph D. Bishop, Eleventh and Broadway.
Charles E. Butler, Utica, New York.
Carl Bexten, 817 Adams.
Benj. F. Baldwin, 1103 Vermont.
Harvey H. Behrensmeyer, 1035 S. Twelfth.
Fred Bosse, 1434 Jefferson.
Ralph H. Boquet, 1016 Vermont.
Samuel Bushman, Canton, Missouri.
Howard C. Boots, 2843 Elm.

Frank J. Berger, 224 N. Third.
Edward William Bishop, 1028 Adams.
Edmund E. Burks, 1201 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Seventh.
Oscar H. Brackenseik, 7001 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Thirteenth.
Milton J. Braxmeier, 1409 Broadway.
Walter L. Bringaze, 322 S. Eighth.
Everett C. Bliven, 129 Jersey.
Willis L. Bolin, 319 Cherry.
Frank C. Bunnell, 5241 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
Jeremiah M. Boulware, Union, Massachusetts.
Carl B. Berter, 640 N. Twelfth.
Charles M. Becker, 1435 State.
Bryson M. Blackburn, 1407 N. Eighth.
Elmer F. Bosse, Detroit, Michigan.
John H. Bolla, 2317 Lind.
Albert H. Brokamp, 531 N. Twelfth.
Carl William Brown, 701 S. Fifth.
M. Bryson, 525 N. Tenth.
John Butler, 831 Lind.
William John Bener, 619 Vine.
Asa C. Burbidge, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Arthur G. Bowman, Quincy, Illinois.
Robert H. Bastert, 537 S. Twelfth.
Robert L. Barger, 315 Lind.
Albert M. C. Cunningham, Elsberry.
Andrew C. Canaday, 702 N. Fourth.
Claud V. Curry, 1238 Hampshire.
Frank Cook, 210 Maple.
Alvin A. Crocker, 2307 Elm.
John Campbell, 306 Cherry.
Lawrence H. Chapman, 2017 Oak.
Henry G. Carkhuff, Marshalltown, Iowa.
John Cottrell, 829 N. Ninth.
Robert O. Cook, 522 Maple.
Clarence L. Cassidy, 1214 N. Twenty-Fourth.
Cruttenden S. Corwin, 308 N. Sixth.
Judson E. Cutter, Lincoln, Illinois.
Charles H. Carr.
Marcus Chapman, 420 Oak.
Dennis E. Cronin, 1450 Hampshire
Morn R. Clark, 514 N. Tenth.
Gerhard N. Carpenter, 2079 Broadway.
Millard F. Crawford, 623 N. Sixth.
Charles N. Coulson, 1205 N. Fifth.
Charles Crail, Maywood, Missouri.
Virgil E. Collins, Baylis, Illinois.
DeWayne Carpenter, 730 N. Ninth.
Emmett Cooper, Kansas City, Missouri.

Everett E. Chapman, 522 Adams.
Marion A. Campbell, 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ York.
Charlie Clifford, 222 Maiden Lane.
James Carpenter, 510 Kentucky.
Joseph W. Crabbe, Hannibal, Missouri.
Henry D. Carper.
Benj. L. Clow, 2020 Elm.
Charles Coy, 725 S. Seventh.
Elmer Dale.
Hubert L. Dempsey.
Elmer Dohit, 1117 S. Fifth.
Joseph G. Dunker, 1014 N. Twelfth.
Frank Warnell, 516 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Tenth.
Fred Dale, 302 Hampshire.
Charles Dailey, Quincy, Illinois.
William C. Druffel, 1512 Spring.
Elmer Dale, 302 Hampshire.
John J. Duan.
William Doerr, Foot of Vine.
Joe Davidson, 729 Kentucky.
Edward Dorkenwald, 1224 Park Place.
Benj. L. Dunn, 515 Jefferson.
Henry F. Druffel, 1523 Oak.
Henry Dede, 721 S. Twenty-Third.
Henry W. Dreassler, Jr., 1004 Payson.
Fred H. Danielmeyer, 930 Madison.
William Dickwish, 1119 Jefferson.
Walter E. Dicks, 727 Jefferson.
Herbert Dreier, 1724 Spring.
Walter DeLonjay, 1633 Spruce.
Edward DuValens, R. R. 6, Quincy, Illinois.
Henry Donnelly, Maine, between Second and Third.
Leroy Davis, 315 Riverview Avenue.
William P. Davis, Fourth and Riverview.
James E. Durst, 2330 Spring.
Bernard Donhardt, 1013 Lind.
Edmund J. Danner, 719 Payson.
Harry G. Duesdieker, 717 Van Buren.
Herbert F. Dempsey, St. Louis, Missouri.
Clarence F. Damhorst, 1402 Oak.
Richard E. Dyer, 602 N. Fourth.
Frank F. Dingerson, 1117 Washington.
Albert Duesdieker, Camp Point, Illinois.
Henry W. Duesdieker, 827 S. Eleventh.
Jacob Dodd, 646 $\frac{1}{2}$ Maine.
Bert J. Darnell, St. Charles, Missouri.
Alfred H. Dicks, 700 Jefferson.
Lawrence C. Duker, 1201 N. Fifth.

Leonard Dunker, 1014 N. Twelfth.
Francis Dunker, 1014 N. Twelfth.
William DeLonjay, 1633 Spruce.
Max J. Diekhut, 925 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Tenth.
Chas. H. Durand, 649 $\frac{1}{2}$ Adams.
George W. Dicks, 700 Jefferson.
George H. Davis, 1016 N. Fourth.
Otto C. Duker, 400 S. Eighteenth.
Frank J. Dick, 1254 Park Place.
Walter H. Doht, 1117 S. Fifth.
J. Finleyson DeCleo, 319 Vermont.
Robert G. Dienstbier, St. Louis, Missouri.
James M. Dale, 302 Hampshire.
Fred W. Erlenbusch, Peoria, Illinois.
Herbert W. Ehrhardt, 1450 Vermont.
Herman J. Eling, 1835 Lind.
Theo. F. Ehrhardt, 1450 Vermont.
Fred Englehardt, 811 Madison.
John M. Engler, R. R. 2, Quincy.
Orlan B. Eddins, 438 N. Ninth.
Joseph H. Engler, 1826 Cherry.
Oscar F. Eggeson, 624 State.
Bernard Eberle, 1135 N. Fifth.
William C. Eakle, 164 Vermont.
Morton C. Eull, 2020 Cherry.
John A. Ellis, 2900 Chestnut.
Albert C. Ebbers, 627 N. Twelfth.
Herbert H. Ebbing, Mount Sterling, Illinois.
Fred E. Edwards, 607 Vine.
Jos. Eickelschulte, 1131 N. Twelfth.
Lester Elliott, 906 Lind.
John D. Eaton, 1220 Jersey.
Alois H. Elzi, 1737 Spring.
Charles Fichter, 1005 S. Eighth.
Albert C. H. Flear, 606 Jackson.
Roscoe L. Ferguson, Lane, Kansas.
Louis Francini, Pedona, Italy.
Lawrence A. Folz, 305 N. Fourteenth.
Cornelius N. Fox, 601 Monroe.
Clifton F. French, Quincy, Illinois.
Harry Flear, 822 Washington.
William Henry Feld, 326 Ohio.
John H. William Flear, 606 Jackson.
Henry Finkenhofer, 1620 Chestnut.
Albert E. Funke, 721 Washington.
Frank Fox, 601 Monroe.
Benj. B. Frame, Bevier, Missouri.
Louis F. Fehlberg, 1036 Adams.

Gus Edward Feld, 326 Ohio.
Joseph Funke, 2316 Lind.
Benj. H. Fusselman, 2019 Chestnut.
Robt. H. Fortman, 438 Adams.
Rudolph B. Friedhoff, 918 Adams.
Albert H. Frees, 423 N. Twentieth.
Barney H. Fleer, 824 Jefferson.
Donald J. Foster, 435 N. Seventh.
Oliver J. Fischer, Quincy Illinois.
Frank A. Fuller, 1331½ N. Sixth.
Albert H. Frees, 423 N. Twentieth.
Jos. A. Freiburg, 1320 Oak.
Lester K. Fretz, Colorado Springs.
Emmet H. Finley, 620 Cedar.
Gustav Fehlberg, 1036 Adams.
George Fisher, 720 N. Twentieth.
Fred Feld, 326 Ohio.
John Z. Foontas, Quincy, Illinois.
John L. Fulton, Fairfield, Iowa.
Clarence N. Finley, 620 Cedar.
Karl W. Fischer, 923 N. Fifth.
Jas. E. Gregory, 1602 Chestnut.
Clarence L. Grussemyer, 1125 S. Twelfth.
Ralph G. Gardner, 1667 Hampshire.
Charles Gauch, Quincy, Illinois.
Lawrence Gels, 1011 Elm.
Edward Gillie, 712 S. Twelfth.
Geo. H. Giannaris, Kastrion, Tania, Greece.
Ernest G. Garner, 1209 N. Fifth.
Jess B. Garontte, 900 Jersey.
Floyd Ginster, Camp Point, Illinois.
Herman C. Guesen, 730 N. Fourteenth.
Chesleigh E. Gray, 230 Locust.
Edward George, 629½ Washington.
John G. Gels, 1011 Elm.
Everett E. Gray, 641 Washington.
Arthur L. Gehring, 1108 Vermont.
Will Gleason, Baraboo, Wisconsin.
William Russell Garver.
Joseph Godereis, Quincy, Illinois.
Roy W. Gastineau, Knox City, Missouri.
Roland A. Good, La Belle, Missouri.
Wallace Gordon, 1502 Lind.
Giles Green, 2012 Vine.
Ernest Givens, St. Louis, Missouri.
Walter E. Gelling, 524 S. Tenth.
Frank E. Garner, 1131 N. Tenth.
Frank Geise, 207 Kentucky.

Harry H. Gibbs, 628 Monroe.
Ira W. Grashoff, 644¹/₃ Maine.
Harry W. Githens, 1228 Vermont.
Henry Garner, 1131 N. Tenth.
Joseph H. Garthaus, 917 N. Eleventh.
Herbert W. Gehring, 922¹/₂ Maine.
Edgbert J. Garrison, 821 York.
Robert L. Glynn, Hannibal, Missouri.
Glem M. Grubb, 200 Sycamore.
Lawrence J. Giesing, 1406 Hampshire.
Pearl J. Glasford, 313 Cherry.
Henry Gay, 2271 Vine.
James G. Galloway, Centerville, Iowa.
Alfred J. Goin, 527 Adams.
Grandison L. Grieser, 305 S. Sixteenth.
Gerhard M. Hummert, 1311 N. Ninth.
Henry G. Haneox, Omaha, Nebraska.
John H. Heithold, 819 Monroe.
William Hoener, 808 Monroe.
Albert Hipkins, 512 Jackson.
Edgar H. Hauter, 1206 N. Twelfth.
George A. Horbelt, 1834 Lind.
Emil G. Huber, 304 Spring.
Edward W. Hobert, 1426 State.
Frank J. Hendrickson, 221 N. Fifth.
Lawrence W. Hummert, 1302 N. Eleventh.
Frank J. Hussong, 606 Madison.
Barney C. Heim, 1302 N. Ninth.
Elmer A. P. Huseman, 522 Ohio.
John F. Heitland, 212 Chestnut.
Arthur S. Hageman, 531 Jersey.
Roy C. Hard, Hannibal, Missouri.
Ben H. Haines, Canton, Missouri.
Frank Hoskin, Pittsfield, R. 4.
Frank L. Heinze, 517 N. Fourteenth.
Lawrence Hayes, 1616 Cedar.
Paul M. Hussey, Faith, South Dakota.
Arthur L. Hammer, Quincy, Illinois.
Edward R. Howlett, 614 Jersey.
Bernard H. Heuer, 602 N. Seventh.
Warren E. Hartzell, 801 Adams.
Clarence Hall, Drumright, Oklahoma.
Martin H. Hodges, 715 Jefferson.
Robert D. Hinchman, 219 S. Eleventh.
Robert L. Hicks, Payson, Illinois.
Chas. F. Hildebrand, 516 Oak.
Aug. F. Heuer, 909 Jefferson.
William C. Heim, 1312 N. Ninth.

Robert F. Hunt, 615 S. Fifteenth.
Edward Holland, 911 Jersey.
Harry E. W. Hunter, 704 S. Sixth.
Ralph H. Hermsmeider, 917 Adams.
Benj. F. Heaberlin, 435 N. Sixth.
Robert F. Heckle, 726 N. Twelfth.
Arthur H. Higgins, 520 Van Buren.
Lloyd D. Herrick, 2215 Oak.
William A. Henderson, Quincy, Illinois.
Adolf Hillebrenner, 916 Payson Avenue.
Carl Hageman, 1401 S. Eighth.
Walter W. Holtman, 1105 Adams.
Carl R. Heidbrink, 915 $\frac{1}{2}$ Washington.
Raymond Hall, Ewing, Missouri.
Edward M. Hendrix, 922 N. Second.
Walter F. Hoffman, 530 Adams.
Harrison Havens, 305 Maertz Lane.
John H. Heine, Ninth and Ohio.
George Hilderbrand, 3121 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vermont.
Victor W. Herrington, 704 Cedar.
Chas. Hastings, Loraine, Illinois.
Joseph Hoffmans, 1001 Adams.
Emil Fred Halbach, 2201 York.
Herbert O. Heinze, 2064 Vine.
Garland J. Henderson, 3181 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
Fred W. Hempelmann, 526 Monroe.
August J. L. Hauter, 704 S. Sixth.
Beverly J. Harvey, 938 N. Eleventh.
Herbert H. Heidbreder, 804 State.
Chas. McK. Holliday, 1116 N. Fifth.
Carl H. Hoener, 725 Ohio.
George W. Hoffman, 740 S. Thirteenth.
Joseph P. Hand, 624 Sycamore.
Lawrence A. J. Herring, 1635 Oak.
George Heckenkamp, 600 Adams.
Cland Herrington, 841 S. Fifth.
Arthur C. Heinze, 914 N. Eighth.
Carl T. Hutmacher, 909 N. Fifth.
Oscar P. Huck, 1401 Maine.
Clarence A. W. Hughes, Ninth and Elm.
William T. Hughes, Maywood, Missouri.
Roy E. Huseman, 646 Payson Avenue.
Arthur C. Huseman, 522 Ohio.
Frank E. Haggerty, 316 S. Fourth.
Jas. B. Holliday, 1116 N. Fifth.
Howard M. Higgins, La Grange, Missouri.
L. R. Heuer, 909 Jefferson.
George Htner, 323 S. Third.

William Htner, N. Thirty-Sixth.
 Macauley, Irwin, Quincy, Illinois.
 Harvey N. Jones, Opline, Texas.
 Gustav A. C. Johnson, 931 Jackson.
 Abner D. Johnson, New Ulm, Minnesota.
 John G. Jensen, 1304 N. Eleventh.
 Bernard Jansen, 513 Harrison.
 Leo H. Jansen, 800 $\frac{1}{2}$ Adams.
 August J. Jansen, 1013 Elm.
 John F. Jasper, Quincy, Illinois.
 Chas. C. Jackson, 615 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
 Frank L. Jennings, 615 Elm.
 Homer Jobe, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Fourth.
 Chas. Geo. Jenkins, 2852 Elm.
 Fred F. Johannsmeyer, 1105 N. Twelfth.
 George E. Johnson, 817 N. Second.
 Frederick M. Johnson, 2160 Maine.
 John William Johnson, Akron, Ohio.
 Walter C. Johnson, 628 S. Sixteenth.
 Orville Johnston, 307 $\frac{1}{2}$ York.
 August H. Johnston, Louisville, Kentucky.
 Herbert L. Kurz, 628 Oak.
 Oscar F. King, 1118 Spring.
 Paul T. Kreager, 2519 Cedar.
 Oscar G. Kosyan, 511 N. Fifteenth.
 Hugo H. Kern, 932 Vermont.
 Roy R. Kinman, 317 Maiden Lane.
 John J. Kelle, 1121 Chesnut.
 Carl A. Kollmeyer, Lincoln, Nebraska.
 Mike Kostogiam, Tellia, Greece.
 Albert F. Kroner, R. R. 6, Quincy.
 Casper G. B. Kroeger, 1815 Chestnut.
 William E. King, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Edward H. Koenig, 519 Washington.
 Walter F. Krug, Quincy, Illinois.
 Leroy G. Kerker, 914 N. Twentieth.
 Frank F. Kestner, 618 Jackson.
 Jos. P. Keohane, White Plains, New York.
 Fred G. Koenig, 519 Washington.
 Clarence Klemme, 914 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Fourteenth.
 Walter Knuffman, 700 $\frac{1}{2}$ Maine.
 Arthur C. Krug, 1319 Ohio.
 Harvey Krueger, 1332 S. Sixth.
 Virgil A. Kurz, 438 N. Ninth.
 Herbert G. Krietemeyer, 627 N. Sixth.
 Robert H. Krueger, 522 Van Buren.
 Bert Kepler, 406 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Third.
 Christel G. Kost.

Shelby V. Kemp, 507 N. Sixth.
Ward E. Kelley, 1007 Hampshire.
Wm. Conrad Kattelmann, 828 N. Fourteenth.
Walter J. Krogman, 923 N. Twelfth.
John Hy. Kroeger, 1815 Chestnut.
Floss K. Kerwin, St. Joseph, Missouri.
Alfred H. Klemme, 914 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Fourteenth.
William C. Kloprott, 1030 State.
Jeff Kinney, 1015 N. Tenth.
Oscar A. Kirtright, 533 N. Fifth.
Edward G. Koch, 621 S. Twelfth.
William Konis, Detroit, Michigan.
Herbert A. Kaltenbach, 1434 N. Ninth.
Oscar H. Kathman, 1037 Ohio.
John J. Knippel, Quincy, Illinois.
Alfred E. Kimlin, Normal, Illinois.
Marcellus E. Kendall, 1329 N. Sixth.
Thomas M. Kearney, 1013 Jersey.
Roy Henry Krueger, 1819 State.
Marcie J. Kollmeyer, 910 N. Twelfth.
Milton W. Kamphenkel, 810 S. Fifth.
Ray E. Lethcho, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Sixth.
Frederick J. Lubker, Quincy, Illinois.
Charles William Lewis, 919 N. Sixth.
James M. Lenane, 535 Vine.
John Leventis, Mendota, Illinois.
August C. Lange, Jr., 905 Jersey.
Henry C. Landwehr, 1416 Maine.
A. J. Laeake, 318 York.
George H. Lummer, 702 Cedar.
Edmund Lamy, 1407 Oak.
Arthur Lamy, 1407 Oak.
Reath B. Lackey, 506 $\frac{1}{3}$ S. Eighth.
Sung Clang Lee, Seoul, Corea.
Arthur H. W. Laaker, 725 S. Fifth.
Sidney B. Lynch, 213 $\frac{1}{3}$ N. Eighth.
Mathew G. Lavery, Ely, Missouri.
Otto C. Lyman, 832 Lind.
R. B. Lusk, 730 N. Fourth.
Paul J. Lehner, Keokuk, Iowa.
Leo Lewis, Escanaba, Mich.
Harry G. Lewis, 919 N. Sixth.
Frank B. LeFoe, 933 N. Seventh.
Edward Logan.
John Lotz, 918 S. Tenth.
Joseph P. Lehnen, 622 S. Sixth.
Sylvester A. Leach, 740 S. Third.
William Edward Layman, Dresden, Ohio.

William Lahan, 311 N. Fourteenth.
Robert E. Luckenbill, 714 S. Fifteenth.
Moritz Lamy, Quincy, Illinois.
Rayborne P. Lohr, 513 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Fifth.
Walter R. B. Lacke, 313 York.
Leslie M. Lycan, Edina, Missouri.
Walter F. Landwehr, 914 Jefferson.
Harry Little, 518 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Tenth.
Bernard F. Lange, 1100 Washington.
Frank Lawler, 1103 Chestnut.
George H. Laaker, 1026 Madison.
Ray B. Lifemann, 621 S. Fourteenth.
John Laro, 727 N. Ninth.
Elmer H. Lampe, 1108 Washington.
Floyd C. Longress, 2228 Lind.
Chas. G. Luehrman, 1132 N. Fifth.
William P. Laws, 2313 Elm.
Albert Lymenstahl, 632 Jefferson.
Arthur M. Moecker, 530 York.
Harvey A. Miller, 1226 State.
Edward Moore, Quincy, Illinois.
William R. Middendorf, 1326 Lind.
Everett Moore, Kokomo, Indiana.
Tom McDonald, 910 N. Tenth.
Henry A. Marlow, Chicago, Illinois.
Albert Middendorf, 1020 Chestnut.
James L. McDonald, 817 S. Sixth.
Sidney T. Malam, Chicago, Illinois.
Ralph Mutz, 616 S. Sixth.
John H. Meyer, 708 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jefferson.
Arthur J. Muehlenfeld, 1023 Kentucky.
John B. Muehlenfeld, 1023 Kentucky.
Albert W. Moenning, 1316 Oak.
Edward W. Mueller, Quincy, Illinois.
Leo Hy. Middendorf, 530 N. Eighteenth.
Ben Muller, 221 S. Fifth.
Geo. Leroy Mahair, 419 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
Harold W. Marshall, 1245 Maine.
Roger A. Meyer, 736 S. Twenty-Third.
Chas. W. Marion, Bowling Green, Ohio.
Ambrose J. Musholt, 1256 Hampshire.
Lawrence F. Mescher, 2959 Lind.
William G. Manning, 804 N. Eleventh.
Henry R. Middendorf, 1501 Oak.
Thomas F. McGee, 121 S. Ninth.
Ray McIntire, 810 N. Seventh.
Carl W. Menke, 720 S. Seventeenth.
William McPike, Centerville, Mississippi.

Chas. Monekton, 1635 Spruce.
 Allen H. Merkel, 1709 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway.
 John T. Montague, 1032 $\frac{1}{2}$ Maine.
 Raymond A. Middendorf, 1501 Oak.
 Phillipp S. Milbert, 615 Monroe.
 Edward J. Meierant, 2607 Chestnut.
 Winifred F. McSpadden, 1703 Oak.
 Francis Mayfield, 723 N. Third.
 Herbert H. McKenna, 713 Jersey.
 Charles A. Moorman, 1527 Locust.
 Norman McMullen, Jefferson City, Missouri.
 John Moore, 225 Maiden Lane.
 Emmett R. Maier, 820 Madison.
 George J. Murphy, 1415 N. Sixth.
 William Fred Meyer, 1036 Jefferson.
 Victor L. Morgan, Quincy, Illinois.
 Charles F. Malley, 1436 N. Fifth.
 George C. Maas, Quincy, Illinois.
 Edgar T. Neis, 828 Chestnut.
 Charles Chester Martin, 329 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Fourth.
 Oscar A. Mast, 2056 Vine.
 Anton H. Meyer, 633 Ohio.
 Fred H. Miller, 818 Washington.
 August H. Merten, 527 Maiden Lane.
 Thomas McCollum, 323 S. Third.
 Oscar F. Mueller, 624 Elm.
 Hubert H. Moore, 315 Delaware.
 Anthony Musolino, 534 $\frac{1}{3}$ Maine.
 Walter H. Miller, 319 S. Tenth.
 Arthur Miller, 818 Washington.
 Wm. Marsh, 1441 State.
 Roy Moore, Louisiana, Missouri.
 John H. Miller, Eighth and Harrison.
 Frank H. Mohn, 304 S. Eighth.
 Geo. Murry, Gladstone, Illinois.
 Lewis Miles, 2041 Oak.
 Edward McGinnis, Louisiana, Missouri.
 Joseph A. Meyer, 900 Hampshire.
 Amos Mayfield, Second and Elm.
 Marvin V. Myers, Aurora, Illinois.
 Bert Martin, 207 Jersey.
 Joseph G. Mellert, 1620 Spruce.
 S. A. Boss Miller, 630 $\frac{1}{3}$ Maine.
 Robert J. Mathes, 222 S. Sixth.
 E. R. H. Mathis, 424 N. Ninth.
 Harry F. Maurath, 327 Hampshire.
 Robert Monteith, 521 N. Third.
 Arthur L. McClelland, 425 Spring.

Elmer Moore, 420 Kentucky.
 Lawrence Neusum, 304 N. Eighth.
 Robert G. Niehaus, 1509 Spruce.
 James E. Nolan, 642 Kentucky.
 James Neville, Fayette, Missouri.
 Robert E. Neal, Porterville, California.
 Cortz Nixon, 915 Chestnut.
 Arthur B. Niemeyer, 2538 Vermont.
 John C. Neuman, 719 Jackson.
 Frank F. Nolkemper, 1137 Washington.
 Reinard G. Niehaus, 1509 Spruce.
 Robt. W. H. Nesta, 1138 Ohio.
 Muriel Nedrow, 932½ Kentucky.
 Walter Neal, Porterville, California.
 Clarence H. J. Nolte, 1025 S. Eighth.
 Wm. H. Niemeyer, 915 Payson.
 John R. Nees, 615 Vermont.
 Henry C. Nebe, 331½ Delaware.
 Adam J. Neuman, 735 S. Twentieth.
 Preston Newbolt.
 Herman J. Norris, Washington, Indiana.
 Harry L. Nelms, Edinsburg, Illinois.
 John M. Nicolý, 650 Payson.
 Edgar Otte, 1804 Chestnut.
 Frank Osborn, 1518 Lind.
 John J. Oneal, 510 Oak.
 Anton B. Osterholdt, 1403 Spruce.
 Frank A. Olps, 1331 N. Tenth.
 Joseph E. Opel, Quincy, Illinois.
 Edward R. Osborn, 1518 Lind.
 Oscar Otte, 1804 Chestnut.
 Earl J. Otto, 633 Monroe.
 Ralph B. O'Neal, 121 N. Twelfth.
 Henry Ostermueller, 1310 Oak.
 Clarence C. Obrock, 1011 Chestnut.
 Edw. O'Bryant, 203 Vermont.
 John L. Otten, 116 S. Eleventh.
 Amos Peterson, 1121 N. Fifth.
 Benj. P. Puckett, Hannewell, Missouri.
 John B. Pierce, 225 S. Sixteenth.
 Fred Pierson, Baylis, Illinois.
 Guy Perkins, 924 N. Ninth.
 Mason Perkins, Quincy, Illinois.
 Jesse Perkins, 922 Elm.
 Benj. F. Porter, 214 S. Third.
 Fred A. Pape, 501 N. Thirteenth.
 Sannel Pocras, Moberly, Missouri.
 Onofrio Penrucci, Pescolamazzo, Italy.

Edward Price, Fowler, Illinois.
Charles W. Pier, 904 Chestnut.
Louis F. W. Peuster, Quincy, Illinois.
Julius Pfaffe, 726 S. Fourth.
Elmer G. Pieper, 534 Monroe.
Clyde Phillips, 714 S. Sixth.
Edw. J. Pechermeyer, 517 Monroe.
Willard Pirman, 710 S. Fourteenth.
Earl A. Paradise, Quincy, Illinois.
Carl W. Pechermeyer, 517 Monroe.
Frank Peters, 707 Kentucky.
Lummie Powell, 1612 N. Third.
Harry Perkins, 720 Lind.
Roy Parker, Eleventh bet. Spring and Broadway.
Roy Parish, 624 Walnut Alley.
Harrison Perkins, 824 N. Ninth.
John Peters, 707 Kentucky.
Willis Patrick, 328 Maple.
Tyle Otis Pott, 426 S. Eighteenth.
Harold Preece, 224 N. Eighth.
Fred W. Peppler, 1617 Spring.
Alfred H. Pellman, Quincy, Illinois.
George Quentemeyer, 924 Jefferson.
George Reddick, 410 Kentucky.
Geo. H. Richmiller, 713 Payson.
Elmer Rooney, 411 Vine.
John H. Rheinheimer, Eighteenth and Chestnut.
Elmer Roberts, 2019 Spruce.
Lloyd E. Rowsey, Camp Point, Illinois.
Chas. E. Roberts, Carlisle, Missouri.
Arthur F. Rice, Quincy, Illinois.
Rudolph W. Riggs, 2314 Maine.
Lorenzo B. Rice, 1110 Cherry.
Samuel Robertson, Jr., 2605 Maine.
Harry Reynolds, 2440 Vermont.
Clarence D. Rodstrom, Holdrege, Nebraska.
Vincent C. Reed, 3191 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Ninth.
Edward Roberts, 823 Elm.
Frank Rottman, Birmingham, Alabama.
Carl H. Ross, 620 Jefferson.
Thomas J. Roby, Neoga, Illinois.
Fred B. Rupp, 911 Elm.
Ben H. Roland, 1420 N. Second.
Vance F. Randolph, 833 N. Tenth.
Frank H. Rees, 1414 Spring.
Ralph Rottman, 2037 Broadway.
Albert J. Rupp, 424 N. Twentieth.
William Roberts, 117 S. Third.

Arthur A. Ridder, 707 State.
John H. Radford, Taylor, Missouri.
Frank W. Rottman, 2037 Broadway.
Clifford J. Rummenie, St. Louis, Missouri.
Geo. A. Reckmeyer, 339 S. Fifth.
Henry W. Reuter, 1315 S. Eighth.
Harry F. Rottger, 1000 Madison.
Tom Ranney, 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ State.
William Reddick, 410 Kentucky.
Carl G. Rupp, 502 N. Twelfth.
Alexander J. Rosswog, 729 N. Twenty-second.
Huger Reuser, 405 $\frac{1}{3}$ Hampshire.
Edward W. Riley, 330 Ohio.
Jasper W. Reading, Palmyra, Missouri.
Otis D. Robinson, Monticello, Missouri.
Earl G. Rolls, 908 N. Ninth.
Albert Redmond, 620 N. Ninth.
Frank S. Rineberg, 2037 Cherry.
Joe Roman, 829 Elm.
Geo. F. E. Redner, 717 S. Thirteenth.
Emmett Rudden, 722 N. Twelfth.
Robert C. Reed, 307 S. Eleventh.
Earl E. Richardson, 329 Hampshire.
Frank G. Stolze, Harvey, Illinois.
Aquilla B. Standifird, Porum, Oklahoma.
James Sacra, 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Fifth.
Sam Sanders, 133 Jersey.
Wm. Spricks, 723 S. Twelfth.
Francis C. Shepherd, Sedalia, Missouri.
George Sullivan, 1034 N. Fourth.
John C. Showers, 306 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
John W. Seward, Front and Jackson.
Frederick H. Schalk, 726 Jackson.
Albert L. Schmitt, 500 Monroe.
Harold H. Stollberg, Quincy, Illinois.
Elmer J. H. Smith, R. R. 7, Quincy.
Edw. T. Schlottman, 326 Chestnut.
Edwin H. Schaefer, 729 Monroe.
Tom F. Stipe, Third and Fourth on Broadway.
Walter C. Stahl, 1028 N. Second.
Chas. C. Sprague, Rockport, Illinois.
Granville A. Shepherd, Sedalia, Missouri.
James S. Stephens, Buffalo, New York.
Albert F. Smyth, Washington, D. C.
Herbert B. Schmitt, 524 Payson.
Walter O. G. Stormer, 638 S. Sixth.
Wm. G. Shoemaker, 412 Spruce.
Arthur L. Stalf, Quincy, Illinois.

Edward E. Spilker.
William Strathmeyer.
Harold T. Stone, Chambersburg, Illinois.
Albert Sigel, 2015 Chestnut.
Benj. H. Storek, 919 Ohio.
Clarence H. Stratman, 1100 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
W. H. Sanders, 1403 S. Sixth.
James E. W. Shaw, Quincy, Illinois.
Raymond G. Schmitt, Quincy, Illinois.
John R. Soebbing, 2028 Broadway.
Robert G. Siepker, 330 S. Sixteenth.
George L. Schang, Freeburg, Illinois.
Walter Sickman, 614 S. Sixteenth.
J. B. Shank, Jr., 637 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spruce.
Roseoe T. Seaton, 1108 Maine.
Joseph J. Smith, Soldiers' Home.
Carl E. Smith, 219 Maple.
Chas. Shoup, Williamstown, Missouri.
Albert F. Saeger, 824 S. Eleventh.
Jos. A. Schlottman, Quincy, Illinois.
John H. Steinigweg, 1127 N. Twelfth.
Ernest H. Schuerfeld, 919 Jersey.
Vester Speneer, 301 Vermont.
George J. Sohm, 721 Payson.
Albert J. Schnette, 1529 S. Eighth.
Walter R. Summers, St. Louis, Missouri.
Henry J. Samsen, 719 Van Buren.
Grover Stiekney, 612 Vermont.
John Schaffer, 420 Payson.
Roy W. Sheridan, 1130 Jefferson.
James A. Shaepers, 1700 Oak.
Jesse F. Smith, 640 Madison.
Roy L. Sitton, 300 N. Twelfth.
Wm. C. Schroeder, 715 S. Ninth.
Willis H. Summers, 1812 Hampshire.
Frank S. Stewart, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
George J. Sohn, 238 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Third.
Melville Stratman, 1007 Monroe.
Alfred H. Schuette, 838 Adams.
Clem Schonhoff, 1530 S. Ninth.
Jos. W. Schuette, 1306 Elm.
Herman A. Soebbing, 809 Oak.
Albert T. Sexauer, 322 S. Tenth.
Chas. A. Sickmann, 614 S. Fourteenth.
Henry H. Schroeder, 605 S. Thirteenth.
Roy Slingerland, 522 N. Second.
Jos. P. Schlangen, 1429 Broadway.
J. Ralph Schmidt, 524 Payson.

Gilbert Stormer, 918 Jackson.
 Perrin K. Simcock, 1417 N. Third.
 Wm. M. Smith, 1022 Maine.
 Theodore Schutte, 1529 S. Eighth.
 Walter O. H. Stormer, 824 Adams.
 Clarence L. Spaid, Niles, Michigan.
 David I. Shoutze, Jr., 1612 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway.
 Henry A. Schnier, 1212 Lind.
 Ollie Steinkamp, 711 State.
 Fred W. Storrs, 622 N. Fourth.
 Robt. A. Steinbrecher, 924 N. Tenth.
 Frank J. Schwagmeyer, 1022 Payson.
 Andrew Stunne, Mt. Sterling, Illinois.
 Harry Seelig, 318 N. Fourth.
 John H. Saeger, 824 S. Eleventh.
 Arthur H. Sibbing, 1116 N. Tenth.
 John F. Schell, Kansas City, Missouri.
 Albert H. Scott, 522 N. Seventh.
 Charlie Smith, 716 Olive.
 James Sheehan, Atchison, Kansas.
 Albert J. Stranek, 1106 Vine.
 Chilton A. Sharp, 323 Jersey.
 Ralph F. Smith, 513 Monroe.
 Thomas F. Sullivan, 1230 N. Fourth.
 Romeo Sidener, 221 Sycamore.
 Robert W. Sledge, Dallas, Texas.
 Henry A. Schnelle, 220 Ohio.
 Jesse Stephens, Taylor, Missouri.
 Elmer E. Spilker, 701 Jefferson.
 Wm. Strothueyer, 1016 $\frac{1}{2}$ Payson.
 Wilbert W. Spilker, 701 Jefferson.
 John Schmitt, 635 Jackson.
 W. E. Speckman, 725 N. Fifth.
 Ferdinand Steinkamp, R. R. 7, Quincy.
 Henry J. Sherman, 708 Jefferson.
 Homer L. G. Spilker, 701 Jefferson.
 Wm. H. Stenrose, 223 Maple.
 Chas. Schawader, Bloomington, Illinois.
 Carl Schaefer, 1236 N. Twelfth.
 Frank A. Schlangen, 725 N. Seventh.
 J. W. Schild, 1005 S. Twelfth.
 Leo B. Schlangen, 725 N. Seventh.
 Mathew Strunk, N. Fifth.
 Robt. K. Stroup, 710 N. Fourth.
 Harvey Thomas, 1017 Maine.
 Frank Trimpe, 809 N. Seventeenth.
 Geo. Trakas, Chicago, Illinois.
 Junus Thompson, 829 N. Ninth.

Harold B. Thomas, 119¹/₃ N. Sixth.
Arthur Timpe, 1823 Elm.
Wm. A. Trader, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.
Walter E. Towles, Knox City, Missouri.
Geo. W. Thompson, Quincy, Illinois.
Geo. F. Terford, 826 Oak.
Edward Tenk, 1328 N. Ninth.
Henry J. Tempe, 137 N. Twelfth.
Fred J. Tilker, 801 S. Thirteenth.
Ralph H. Thompson, Quincy, Illinois.
Wm. J. Thornhill, 1011 Hampshire.
Norbert T. Tushaus, 830 Oak.
Louis W. Trout, 201 N. Fifth.
Albert Timpe, 1827 Elm.
Earl H. Templeman, 1865 Vermont.
William Tallman, Maywood, Missouri.
Garland M. Trent, 326¹/₃ Maine.
Wm. Tilker, 801 S. Thirteenth.
Ben H. Tensing, 1504 Chestnut.
Elmer W. Trout, 201 N. Fifth.
George Tensing, 1504 Chestnut.
Leo J. Tensing, 1504 Chestnut.
Roy Trower, 614 N. Seventh.
Joseph A. Teague, Whiteside, Missouri.
George W. Thuman, 307 Maple.
Lewis C. Tune, Galesonda, Illinois.
Wm. Tibbles, 905 N. Ninth.
Samuel F. Unglesbee, Carpenter Creek, Montana.
Robt. G. Utterback, St. Francis, Kansas.
Walter E. Vincent, DeSmet, South Dakota.
Peter Voose, 1301 N. Twelfth.
Elmer J. Vorndam, Detroit, Michigan.
Arthur Valle, 811 Washington.
George T. VanBramt, 1719 Chestnut.
Fred Vonderhaar, 1128 Vine.
Joseph G. Voots, 411 Cedar.
Oscar A. VandenBoom, 1236 Spring.
Virgil VanSteel, 1215 Park Place.
Martin R. Vantyl, 125 N. Eleventh.
George H. Vohle, 1012 Monroe.
William Vogt, 617 Cedar.
Arthur G. Venghaus, R. 3, Quincy.
Harry A. Vansteel, 606 S. Sixth.
Wm. Vosse, 909 N. Twelfth.
Jos. H. Venvertloh, 1116 S. Seventh.
James A. Vincent, 708 Adams.
Ralph VandenBoom, 1236 Spring.
Julius P. VandenBoom, 1236 Spring.

Fred Vogler, 227½ N. Sixth.
 John W. Vinson, 2019 Spruce.
 Robt. J. Venvertloh, 1116 S. Seventh.
 Sammel F. Westenfeld, 729 S. Seventh.
 Harvey Whittaker, 1027 Vermont.
 Rudolph Wurtz, 925 N. Tenth.
 Anton H. Wavering, Jr., 2023 Vine.
 Carl Winklehake, Quincy, Illinois.
 Jesse O. Welch, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Elmer C. Wyckoff, 529½ N. Thirteenth.
 Walter B. Westerman, Quincy, Illinois.
 Herman Weibring, 1506½ Chestnut.
 Earl W. Warmker, 1600 Spring.
 Cecil C. Wakefield, Springfield, Illinois.
 Edgar A. Weiss, 1025 State.
 Wm. F. Wilson, Quincy, Illinois.
 Luke J. Wellman, 2239 Elm.
 Roy C. Walton, 314 N. Twelfth.
 Osear Wich, 617 Chestnut.
 Anton H. Weaver, 618 Sycamore.
 Hugh H. Wilson, 652½ Payson.
 Albert J. Wavering, 2023 Vine.
 Forest E. Wiley, 511 York.
 Earl B. West, 823 Broadway.
 Thoda R. Wallace, Evanston, Illinois.
 Edgar C. Wolf, Davenport, Iowa.
 Walter Wools, Chebanse, Illinois.
 John H. Wellman, Quincy, Illinois.
 John J. Wavering, 1114 Spring.
 Clarence Wallace, Newport, Connecticut.
 Edgar Woerman, 708 State.
 Jos. L. Waldhans, 805 Ohio.
 Gerry Wielage, Rock Island, Illinois.
 Louis E. Wehmeyer, 1225 Kentucky.
 Frederick D. Wilson, 1621 Ohio.
 Louis W. Witt, 526 Jefferson.
 Carl W. J. Witt, 526 Jefferson.
 Frank Woerman, 727 Jackson.
 Edgar Westenfeld, 929 S. Twelfth.
 John Weller, 516 S. Twelfth.
 Frank Whitaker, 1519 N. Fifteenth.
 Albert R. Wolf, 307 S. Fourteenth.
 Frank B. Winking, 1301 N. Tenth.
 Harry O. Wheeler, 136 Maine.
 Louis M. Weddle, 934½ Maine.
 Elmer D. Williams, 1029½ Maine.
 Frank C. Wuehler, Kimmundy, Illinois.
 Harry Walford, 418 Maine.

Herman E. Warma, St. Louis, Missouri.
 Elmer J. Williams, 1236 Hampshire.
 Henry Wolfe, 1718 Oak.
 Harry Woltman, 1512 N. Sixth.
 George A. Werner, 927 Kentucky.
 Walter W. Weiss, 809 Ohio.
 Leon Washington, Mexico, Missouri.
 Eugene Warren, Kirksville, Missouri.
 Roy J. Womelsdorf, 523 N. Twentieth.
 Charles H. Wessell, 825 S. Fourteenth.
 John W. Welsch, 1717 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway.
 Wm. O. Wueherpfenning, 313 S. Tenth.
 Frank B. Wensing, 1723 Oak.
 Harvey L. Witland, 1002 Washington.
 Darrell C. White, Ewing, Missouri.
 Julius J. Weiss, 721 S. Fifteenth.
 Frank J. Waterkotte, 1110 Chestnut.
 Thomas L. Woermann, 819 S. Thirteenth.
 James R. Williams, 1805 Grove.
 George Yuch, 209 Elm.
 Paul A. Yager, Center, Missouri.
 Leslie E. York, 1208 N. Sixth.
 Edward Young, Wethersmill, Missouri.
 Chas. Yuchs, 209 Elm.
 Peter J. Zimmerman, 1401 N. Twelfth.
 Emmett D. Zoller, 527 N. Eleventh.
 Albert C. Zengel, 715 Cherry.
 Edwin L. Zemann, 632 Jersey.
 Fred Zengel, 1028 Broadway.

List of names of men who went into service previous to March 1, 1918, and who were classified under the old regulations:

Robert Arnold, 616 Oak.
 August G. Appenbrink, 814 Payson.
 John C. Augustin, 521 Jefferson.
 Henry J. Broekin, 1604 Lind.
 Elmer T. Bornman, 927 S. Sixth.
 McKinley Brown, 410 York.
 Edwin F. J. Braun, 925 S. Twelfth.
 August H. Bornman, 927 S. Sixth.
 Henry H. Boeke, 909 N. Eleventh.
 Lorenzo Bull, 1550 Maine.
 James Cummings, 212 $\frac{1}{3}$ N. Fourth.
 William S. Cox, 602 N. Sixth.
 Ralph J. Craig, 833 Jackson.
 Walter H. Danhaus, 1025 Adams.
 Fred W. F. Fleer, 822 Washington.
 Benj. J. Fredericks.

Walter J. Feld, 520 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jersey.
Walter J. Fusenig, 1424 State.
Herman F. Fleeer, 822 Washington.
Elmer H. Gimse, 725 Jefferson.
Charles H. Hamer, 626 S. Third.
Wm. T. Higgins, 408 Oak.
John Hudnut, 602 N. Fifth.
Edgar P. Heidbreder, 804 State.
Herman Hickey, 2231 Vine.
Emil W. A. Hoener, 1019 Madison.
Stanley G. Hadsell, 1710 Kentucky.
Roman J. Horbelt, 815 N. Sixteenth.
Norvin R. Hull, 1505 N. Sixth.
John H. James.
Albert F. Kersey, 904 Lind.
Joseph Kroeger, 1907 State.
Walter G. Kelker, 1120 N. Eighth.
Reuben J. Kansteiner, 1201 N. Twenty-Fourth.
Chas. L. Kattleman, 527 Adams.
Chester King, 629 Vermont.
Lawrence F. Klein, 625 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Thirteenth.
James M. Lawless, 304 Jersey.
Gilbert H. Luckenbill, 714 S. Fifteenth.
Lester D. Meyer, 1253 Park Place.
John I. McKenna, 400 Cedar.
Harry L. Miller, 2219 Vine.
Frank H. Marold, 824 N. Tenth.
Evan F. Morris, 132 N. Twenty-Fourth.
Nolan E. McDaniel, 226 N. Third.
Albert R. Miller, 2219 Vine.
Lewis C. Mealy, 218 N. Sixth.
Lester J. Nicholson, 1209 N. Tenth.
Rudolph J. Neuser, 1630 Chestnut.
Harvey E. Osgard, 338 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Front.
Arnold Roberts, 616 Oak.
Wm. F. Roehl, 1006 Spring.
Pearl S. Raines, 229 S. Seventh.
Chas. T. Ryan, 426 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Eighth.
Albert R. Spohrs.
Cornelius C. Satori, 648 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ohio.
Carl Scheufle, 840 S. Seventh.
Frank Schultz, 601 N. Fifth.
Ralph E. Stegeman, 1114 N. Sixth.
Young A. L. Shelton, 1121 N. Fourth.
Robert Sanders, 613 Adams.
Walter C. Stollberg, 1106 Payson.
Joseph H. Strothoff, 828 Broadway.
Benjamin F. Smith, 620 N. Fourth.

Shanley F. Vincent, 708 Adams.
 Paul W. Westerman, 417 York.
 Otto H. Wormann, 819 S. Seventeenth.
 August Woerman, 708 State.
 Victor Werley, 1247 Maine.
 George J. Winter, 1706 Chestnut.
 Fred J. Wellman, 219 State.
 Dan White, Detroit, Michigan.
 Clarence H. Whitaker, 821½ State.
 Lawrence B. Winking, 1228 N. Ninth.
 Fred Wustrow, 419 Maiden Lane.
 Albert J. Webb, 935 Vine.
 Carl D. Weisenberger, 829 Monroe.
 August F. Wachter, 816 Jackson.
 Paul E. Winking, 1301 N. Tenth.
 Elmer Whitaker, 1419 N. Fifth.
 Chester A. York, 615 N. Twentieth.

HOW MOST OF THE MEN WERE DISTRIBUTED

To Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa: September 4, 1917, ten; September 21, 1917, 79; October 26, 1917, two; January 30, 1918, one; February 4, 1918, two; February 5, 1918, four; February 11, 1918, one; February 18, 1918, two; February 19, 1918, one; February 26, 1918, one; March 4, 1918, three; March 31, 1918, ten; April 29, 1918, 32.

Vancouver Barracks, State of Washington: February 19, 1918, six; February 26, 1918, four.

Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia: February 26, 1918, two; March 4, 1918, four.

Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas: March 11, 1918, one.

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas: March 29, 1918, one.

Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas: April 3, 1918, 96.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois: April 9, 1918, one; June 14, 1918, four.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois: April 29, 1918, one; September 3, 1918, five; September 5, 1918, 66; September 7, 1918, one; September 20, 1918, one; September 25, 1918, one.

Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri: May 13, 1918, 17; May 24, 1918, 23.

Camp Gordon, Georgia: May 27, 1918, 35.

Fort Thomas, Brent, Kentucky: May 30, 1918, 31.

Rahe Auto School, Kansas City: June 14, 1918, 11; July 2, 1918, one.

Valparaiso (Indiana) Institute: June 15, 1918, three.

College Station, Texas: January 20, 1918, one.

Swaney Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri: June 21, 1918, eight.

Camp Taylor, Kentucky: June 24, 1918, 148: August 1, 1918, seven.

Camp Forest, Lytle, Georgia: July 29, 1918, four.

Eight Hundred and Fourteenth Aero Squadron, Washington, D. C.: August 14, 1918, one.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois: August 14, 1918, two.

Lewis Technical Institute, Chicago, Illinois: August 14, 1918, two.

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois: September 1, 1918, one.

Loyal Order of Moose, Mooseheart, Illinois: September 10, 1918, one.

Student Army Training Camp: September 25, 1918, 49.

SOME QUINCY MEN WHO VOLUNTEERED

It is impossible to secure more than a partial list of Quincy men who volunteered for army service during the duration of the war. The Whig has endeavored to secure a list from the recruiting officials at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis but no records were obtainable at this time.

In addition to those enlisted by the regular recruiting offices Major James E. Adams, of this city, also enlisted several hundred Quincy men for military service of which there is no record at the present time, except in Washington. It would mean a big task to pick out the names of the Quincy men from the war department records and in fact the war department has already found it too big a job to undertake and recently wrote Major Adams for a list of Quincy men enlisted through his office, which he was unable to furnish.

The following are the names of 185 city men whose names have been listed with the Record Committee which is endeavoring to secure the names of all men in Quincy and Adams County who have been in service and which asks all persons knowing of anyone in service to communicate with the committee:

Elias F. C. Abel, 706 Madison.

William F. Adolfs, 1305 State.

Arthur C. Alexander, 813 N. Sixteenth.

William J. Brandon, 2219 Lind.

Charles H. Bennett, 325 Maine.

Anthony Boeing, 113 Vine.

Lieut. C. O. Beatty, 609 Sycamore.

Kenneth B. Bush, 1225 Park Place.

Charles A. Baird, 837 N. Eighth.

Ralph D. Bishop, 2039 Chestnut.

Anthony Bauman, 2305 Broadway.

Claude R. Bowen, 1000½ N. Twenty-fourth.

Walter F. Bishop, 1028 Adams.
Louis H. Balzer, 625 N. Fifth.
Herbert F. J. Besling, 1001 Oak.
James R. Biesecker, Bardolph.
Arthur H. Belgar, 1104 Vermont.
Henry G. Boedige, 321 S. Fourth.
John M. Batehy, 316 S. Twelfth.
Samuel L. Beaver, 531 S. Seventh.
Ralph C. Bredenbeek, 500 Van Buren.
William G. Bauman, 1632 York.
Gus A. Bauman, Jr., 1632 York.
Russell M. Buckner, 934 N. Fourth.
Benjamin Bryson, 525 N. Tenth.
Robert A. Cason, 817 State.
Elmer G. W. Cate, 612 Elm.
Edgar J. Crammer, 2423 Cedar.
Adolph T. Curry, 1112 N. Eighth.
Eldon F. Cluteh, 1829 Broadway.
Paul S. Cobbey, Quincy.
Henry B. Carter, 1652 York.
Elmer B. Carpenter, 416 Kentucky.
George Davis, 542 Vine.
Harry R. Derby, 1258 Broadway.
Corporal Mauriee G. Dickson, 312 State.
Warren E. Davis, 2245 Cedar.
Steward C. Davis, 2245 Cedar.
Henry B. Derhake, 809 N. Sixteenth.
Willis E. Dick, 1100 State.
John F. Daul, 1004 Hampshire.
Herman Doht, 807 Madison.
William C. Eakle, 1640 Vermont.
Joseph W. Emery, Jr., 1677 Maine.
George J. Entrup, 1221 Jersey.
Chester M. Elick, 1243 Jersey.
Ray W. Ellermeier, 2116 State.
Joseph M. Forsthove, 724 N. Twentieth.
Emerson Fusselman, 2019 Chestnut.
Kenneth W. French, 207 N. Twenty-fifth.
Joseph J. Fisher, 1246 Kentucky.
Frank H. Fritz, 932½ Maine.
Otto W. Freiburg, 524 N. Seventh.
Max E. Freiburg, 524 N. Seventh.
William H. E. Fleer, 719 S. Twelfth.
Oliver W. Fleming, 824 Ohio.
Alfred Garrel, 1609 Cherry.
Harry Gertenbaeh, 711 S. Sixteenth.
Cyluo F. Gantert, 1432 N. Sixth.
Simon M. Glass, 1124 Maine.

Helen M. Greenan, 1100 Payson Avenue.
 Harry W. Gaines, 1259 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vermont.
 Thomas D. Hickey, 2231 Vine.
 Clarence T. Harmon, 211 York.
 William Hayner, 422 Payson Avenue.
 Alfred J. Helfrich, 1863 Kentucky.
 Andrew J. Helfrich, 525 N. Twentieth.
 John E. Halligan, 800 N. Twelfth.
 Esther A. Harrod, 1523 N. Sixth.
 Joseph A. Hoffman, 1001 Adams.
 Arthur C. Heinz, 914 N. Eighth.
 Lloyd Hadsell, 310 Lind.
 Gilbert C. Hoener, 1019 Madison.
 John R. Haerle, 1513 Spring.
 Edward A. Herrmann, 1606 Payson Avenue.
 Gilbert W. Harland, 735 S. Thirteenth.
 Lawrence H. Heuer, 909 Jefferson.
 Burr P. Irwin, 1800 Grove Avenue.
 Macaulay Irwin, 300 Maine.
 Isaac James, 925 N. Sixth.
 George W. Jennings, 2047 Chestnut.
 Royal W. Jackson, Lawrence, Kansas.
 Benjamin Kessell, 520 N. Sixth.
 Thomas M. Kearney, 1013 Jersey.
 Herbert L. Kurz, 628 Oak.
 Frank W. Kurz, 628 Oak.
 Fred B. Klusmeyer, 319 N. Eleventh.
 Leonard J. Krueger, 705 Ohio.
 Thomas B. Knox, 634 N. Eighth.
 John J. Kroner, 1628 Spruce.
 Kenneth C. Kemp, 425 N. Sixth.
 Roy H. L. Keller, 1317 State.
 Ralph B. Korte, 700 Monroe.
 August B. Kasparie, 719 Oak.
 Horace D. Koehler, 635 Spruce.
 Irwin L. Lummis, 1601 Vermont.
 Merle F. Lummis, 1601 Vermont.
 John A. Lymenstull, 632 Jefferson.
 Milton Lubker, 1232 N. Sixth.
 Albert R. Long, 507 N. Seventh.
 Monte Lane, 314 S. Ninth.
 Frank A. Llewellyn, 1805 Grove Avenue.
 George L. Mahair, 419 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
 Charles W. Mathews, 620 York.
 Neal E. Monroe, 1631 Maine.
 George J. Moore, 300 S. Tenth.
 Arthur J. Muehlenfeld, 1023 Kentucky.
 Edward Moore, 420 Kentucky.

Charles W. Monekton, 2817 Hampshire.
Leo J. Monekton, 2817 Hampshire.
Charles A. Miller, Williamsport, Indiana.
Robert Montgomery, Jr., San Antonio, Texas.
Henry R. Middendorf, 1501 Oak.
Lee J. McCabe, 305 Washington.
Richard B. McCarl, 729 N. Twelfth.
Everett C. McMullen, 706 State.
Ned McSherry, 1123 Jersey.
Lee G. Nicholson, 1232 Spruce.
Ralph H. Nichols, 628 Jersey.
Arthur B. Niemeyer, 2538 Vermont.
Alvin J. Niehaus, 1201 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Eighth.
Donald T. O'Neill, 510 Oak.
Almo E. O'Kell, 915 N. Fifth.
Alvin L. O'Neal, 722 N. Eighth.
Roy C. C. Phelps, 204 N. Front.
Archie L. Pape, 501 N. Thirteenth.
Morrison Powell, 913 Jersey.
Mark Albert Penick, 1461 Maine.
Lawrence G. Roehl, 1606 Spring.
Milton E. Ryniker, 710 S. Thirteenth.
John H. Reinheimer, 1824 Lind.
Harry Reynolds, 2440 Vermont.
James W. Royer, 1802 Broadway.
August J. Requet, 1849 Broadway.
Clarence M. Ruby, 630 Madison.
Carl Anslem Ridder, 2028 Vine.
George C. Ringler, 714 S. Fourteenth.
Arthur F. Rice, 1110 Cherry.
Lyman C. Rooney, 411 Vine.
Albert F. Schnette, Newark, New Jersey.
William H. Squier, 413 Vine.
Philbert A. Schlueter, 1117 Washington.
Julius H. Seidel, 1009 State.
Raymond J. Schenfele, 840 S. Seventh.
Frederick J. Schwab, 1201 N. Fifth.
Charles C. Sprague, Rockport.
Julius R. Snowhill, New Salem, Illinois.
Edgar T. Schaefer, 1121 Ohio.
Vane Otto Seals, 211 Chestnut.
Emil Schwagnmeyer, 1106 Kentucky.
Willie H. Simmon, 1103 Jackson.
Walter C. Stahl, 1028 N. Second.
Arthur L. Staff, 1013 Chestnut.
William H. Sullivan, 1084 N. Fourth.
Joseph R. Steinkamp, 1031 Oak.
Elmer C. Schutte, 838 Adams.

Joseph J. Smith, 513 Maiden Lane.
 Charles C. Smith, 328 S. Third.
 Arthur A. Stern, 314 Kentucky.
 Herbert E. Sanders, 613 Adams.
 Joseph C. Schwartz, 1020 Hampshire.
 John E. Stegeman, 827 York.
 James M. Smith, 1136½ Broadway.
 George C. Sehroer, 121 N. Fourth.
 Paul W. Tibbets, 2174 Maine.
 Harold D. Thomas, 119⅓ N. Sixth.
 Paul H. Ullman, 1207 N. Tenth.
 Virgil V. VanSteel, 1215 Park Place.
 Arthur Weise, 1404 State.
 Iuel W. Webb, 318 Payson Avenue.
 Victor D. Winters, 1807 Jersey.
 Elmer H. Wilson, 1621 Ohio.
 Enoch W. Wallace, 338 S. Fifth.
 Roy Clark, Denver, Illinois.
 Clarence M. Wolfe, 2021 Jefferson.
 Charles D. Wall, 722 S. Seventh.
 John G. Wheelock, Quincy.
 Milton J. Wahl, 331 S. Eighth.
 Clarence G. Winkler, 314 S. Fifth.
 Paul G. Weisenborn, 825 Spring.
 Harry E. Wisherd, 1724 Oak.
 Luke J. Wellman, 2239 Elm.
 Lawrence P. Zimmerman, 909 Adams.

ROSTER OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WHO LEFT QUINCY

The following are names of Illinois National Guardsmen who left with Company F and the Machine Gun Company of the old Fifth Regiment, who left Camp Parker more than a year ago, a few of whom were later discharged:

GENERAL OFFICERS

Gen. Henry R. Hill, brigade commander.
 Col. Frank S. Wood, regimental commander.
 Lieut. Col. Charles D. Center.
 Capt. Marks Alexander, adjutant.

COMPANY F

Capt. E. L. Wingerter.
 First Lieutenant Kenneth A. Elmore.
 Second Lieutenant Arthur F. Shinnate.
 First Sergeant Harry E. Meador.
 Supply Sergeant Ray B. Sinnock.
 Mess Sergeant Eldredge Long.

SERGEANTS

Floyd Goodwin.	Frank Balzer.
Elmer E. Fowler.	Chester K. Heidebreder.
Albert J. Stevens.	

CORPORALS

Walter A. Smith.	Fred J. Dinkheller.
Arthur W. Pfeiffer.	Paul E. Briggs.
Albert O. Merkel.	Elmer R. Caldwell.
Brady E. Waters.	William E. Short.
Donald G. Best.	John W. Adams.
Napoleon B. Brown.	Forrest W. Peters.
Henry E. Risley.	

COOKS

John C. Vineent.	Warren Watters.
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MECHANIC

Harold C. Ewing.

BUGLERS

Fred L. Goodwin.	Harry M. Salyer.
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FIRST CLASS PRIVATES

John R. Allen.	Thomas H. Squiers.
Paul Arrowsmith.	Joseph W. Watters.
Ray Arlington.	Robert G. Nelson.
Carl J. Bierkemeier.	Emery W. Ewing.
Harold T. Baymiller.	Virgil O. Haneock.
Edward R. Bell.	Glenn Vaughn.
Gilbert Cooper.	Raymond H. Close.
Lee E. Donley.	Walter H. Fleer.
John W. Koettters.	Earle P. Mariele.
Charles M. Stewart.	Raymond O. McKamy.

PRIVATES

Herbert H. Allen.	Clyde Barton.
Lawrence H. Aseheman.	Leon D. Barton.
Albert J. Armstrong.	William C. Brust.
Guy K. Austin.	William Burghardt.

Fred H. Beck.	Henry F. Loenker.
Charles C. Bell.	Lester O. Maeklin.
William J. Bryant.	William P. McMullin.
Clarence W. Bybee.	Burnett Maddox.
Thomas Burns.	Charles Mitchell.
Leslie G. Cosgrove.	William C. Mackword.
Orion P. Cheney.	Porter Miller.
William H. Clickner.	Edwin A. Murchison.
Fred W. Cox.	Veloris Mayes.
Harry E. Canfield.	Stanley S. Mossberger.
Cecil M. Cunningham.	Frederick G. Newell.
William Chick.	Henry R. Norris.
William T. Compton.	Eugene A. Pike.
Dane E. Clevenger.	Alois L. Paul.
Alvin P. Clevenger.	Ernest W. Phelps.
Leo De Viney.	James Phillips.
Robert E. Eoff.	Leslie G. Roush.
Herman S. Fischer.	Frank W. Richardson.
Allen M. Franklin.	Gerald E. Rhodes.
Elza E. Fusselman.	Oliver M. Rhodes.
Melvin N. Gross.	Henry J. Shaw.
Hollis G. Griffith.	Roy S. Stephen.
Owen D. Hull.	Henry O. Schmidt.
Elmer R. Hartung.	Martin Stockman.
John L. Hellhake.	Henry J. Starnes.
Roy H. Harte.	Jesse Sherrill.
Harry Hayes.	Andrew Sherrill.
Erwin L. Hainline.	Frank M. Sherrill.
Grover Hoskin.	Elmer L. Schlipman.
Vern V. Haynes.	Howard E. Thompson.
Hamilton S. Holderoft.	Herman J. Thiele.
Ira G. Howlett.	Clarence E. Taylor.
Osear S. Joseph.	James L. Thiele.
James Jay.	Joseph R. Vogel, Jr.
Edward H. Klocke.	Edward D. Verteas.
Howard W. Kenny.	Charles Witt.
Fred Luke.	Archie T. Williams.
Elmer E. Leake.	Carl A. Wilson.
Artie V. Leake.	Barney M. Warden.
Lee H. Little.	Elmer C. Ward.
Thomas Lenane.	Claude D. Wheatley.
George R. Lippencott.	Vivian W. Wheatley.
	Clarence E. Walmsley.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

James P. Beatty, captain.
 Joseph A. S. Ehart, first lieutenant.
 George F. Cumane, second lieutenant.

Bennett W. Bartlett, second lieutenant,
 Laurence D. Smith, first sergeant,
 Carl J. Grimmer, mess sergeant,
 John H. Pott, Jr., supply sergeant,
 Arthur A. Reese, stable sergeant.

SERGEANTS

William H. Henning.	Robert T. Strickland.
Chester I. White.	Otto A. Wurl.
Roy H. L. Keller.	

CORPORALS

Edward C. Castle.	Samuel E. Israel.
Hugh F. Dehner.	Eugene Ralph.
Charles S. Edwards.	Clyde W. Winner.

MECHANICS

Howard Ogle.	George H. Ost.
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COOKS

Alex Carr.	Richard J. Dunham.
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BUGLER

Ernest Nelson.

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

Ralph T. Butcher.	Donald L. Manes.
Harold W. Leffingwell.	George M. Persons.
Harry W. Phillips.	

PRIVATES

William F. Adolph.	James W. Dorsey.
Warren E. Baker.	Theodore H. Dorsey.
Arthur H. Belger.	Ferdie L. Ferguson.
Beverly F. Boling.	Anthony H. Folmer.
Harry C. Boyle.	George W. Freemyer.
Fred M. Bray.	Arthur E. Gibbs.
John R. Carlisle.	William D. Grimes.
Edward W. Church.	Gerald D. Grover.
George W. Cook.	Robert J. Hartley.

Charles N. Hendricks.	Lafayette F. Sapp.
Kirby L. Hill.	Emmett W. Snider.
Clifford O. Hope.	William C. Stanbridge.
Edward M. Howell.	Charles E. Stott.
William W. Hummell.	Frederick T. Thompson.
Cecil G. Kane.	Mitchell J. Von Pressig.
William M. Mansperger.	Robert L. Vollrath.
Arthur R. Marvin.	Paul K. Wells.
Alvin W. Michel.	Roger H. Wells.
Charles A. Miller.	Ernest J. Wible.
Roy W. Pott.	Brant L. Williams.
Floyd W. Rains.	John F. Williams.
Walter E. Randall.	Joseph L. Williams.
	James A. Wilson.

SOME COUNTY MEN WHO ENLISTED IN THE ARMY

The following is a partial list of men from the county who enlisted in the army service. The names are all the men from the county whose names have been recorded by the Record Committee:

John I. Anderson, Clayton.
 Ernst H. Brockmeyer, R. R. No. 5, Quincy.
 John A. C. Brandes, S. Twenty-fourth Street.
 Rankin W. Bowles, Camp Point.
 Edgar C. Brosi, Coatsburg.
 Sidney Baker, R. R. No. 2, Hull.
 Ivan Butts, Camp Point.
 Jesse T. Beer, Camp Point.
 Clarence D. Bates, Camp Point.
 Elvin O. Brown, Siloam.
 Harry J. Bottorff, Clayton.
 George T. Carl, Quincy.
 Erette D. Clevenger, Camp Point.
 Robert C. Cate, Camp Point.
 Charles R. Cross, Camp Point.
 Addie E. Cantrell, Camp Point.
 Frank L. Cook, Adams.
 Charles W. Cook, Adams.
 Russell L. Cook, Adams.
 Theodore C. Cantrell, Camp Point.
 Bert Caves, Clayton.
 Charles C. Campbell, Clayton.
 James H. Campbell, Clayton.
 Elmer F. Colwell, Marblehead.
 Harry E. DeMoss, Camp Point.
 Floyd O. DeMoss, Camp Point.
 Homer R. Dodd, R. R. No. 2, Hull.
 Milton M. Dean, R. R. No. 1, Adams.

Herbert W. Donley, Camp Point.
Vennie Downey, Clayton.
Leon G. Easum, Clayton.
Chester V. Easum, Clayton.
Alvoid Edmonston, Clayton.
Luther L. Ferguson, Columbus.
Thomas A. Fuller, Loraine.
Cecile Gruny, Camp Point.
George R. Gray, Coatsburg.
Elmer F. Grossman, Paloma.
Oliver J. Grossman, Paloma.
Charles R. Gooding, Paloma.
Ernest D. Getts, Camp Point.
Samuel B. Gaines, R. F. D. No. 8, Quincy.
George R. Gruny, Camp Point.
Fred A. Garrett, Camp Point.
Arlo H. Geisel, Camp Point.
Arthur H. Heilwagon, Twenty-first and Harrison Streets.
Edward W. Howell, Loraine.
Thomas A. Hall, Loraine.
Harry W. Heinecke, Camp Point.
Fred J. Hufnagel, Camp Point.
Joseph B. Jefferson, Clayton.
Hugh T. Kircher, R. F. D. No. 2, Quincy.
Theodore B. Koettters, Riverside.
John H. Kendall, Coatsburg.
Dana C. Lambert, Coatsburg.
Granville B. Lummis, Loraine.
John E. Morton, Paloma.
Henry E. Morton, Paloma.
Roger A. Middendorf, 530 N. Eighteenth.
Raymond E. Morrison, Loraine.
Ralph L. Mixer, Bayliss.
John H. Matheny, R. F. D. No. 7, Quincy.
William B. Michels, Camp Point.
Walter J. C. Mealiff, Mendon.
Rolla McGinley, Loraine.
Albert A. Ohnemus, R. R. No. 8, Quincy.
Maurice P. O'Hare, Adams.
Charles A. Odell, Loraine.
Silber C. Peacock, Quincy.
Ralph E. Potter, Sumner.
Cleo V. Potter, Mendon.
Richard H. Platt, R. R. No. 8, Quincy.
George A. Proctor, Adams.
George D. Richardson, Camp Point.
Joseph Reagan, Thirty-Seventh and Broadway.
Dennis H. Reagan, Thirty-Seventh and Broadway.

George W. Reynolds, Camp Point.
 Leonard J. Rossmiller, Fowler, R. F. D. No. 1.
 Clifford C. Rosson, Clayton.
 Joseph E. Renacker, Camp Point.
 Edward W. Simon, Coatsburg.
 George A. Selters, Clayton.
 Floyd Shriver, Loraine.
 William R. Summers, N. Eighteenth Street, Quincy.
 William C. Sanders, Quincy.
 James R. Stevens, Clayton.
 Samuel R. Stevens, Clayton.
 Grover P. Stephens, Clayton.
 Albert L. Smith, Kellerville.
 Merle Smith, Clayton.
 Robert S. Turner, Clayton.
 Donald A. Thompson, Mendon.
 Ellis S. Tandy, Adams.
 Mark H. Tandy, Adams.
 Anton F. Theilen, Camp Point.
 Fred Ticken, Coatsburg.
 George C. Ticken, Coatsburg.
 Ray E. Todd, Bowen.
 William H. Unglaub, R. F. D. No. 7, Quincy.
 Ly R. Wilson, Clayton.
 Earl Wells, Adam.
 Vertness V. Wood, Bowen.
 Hurley E. Witt, Loraine.
 James C. White, Paloma.
 Edwin F. Weber, R. R. No. 2, Quincy.
 Raymond H. York, Clayton.
 Lawrence A. Zieger, Clayton.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS GOING FROM QUINCY

A complete list of Quincy boys who volunteered in the navy after the outbreak of the war is printed below:

George Henry Avery, 1102 Vermont.
 Verner Kenneth Rice, 701 N. Fifth.
 Henry Frank Dinkheller, 1825 Cherry.
 Andrew Jos. Hering, 2234 Vermont.
 Walter A. Hertzler, 813 Ohio.
 William Herman Niere, 523 Payson Avenue.
 Samuel Ruder, 1873 Hampshire.
 Bernard Jos. Wermeling, 1015 Jackson.
 Clifford Gleason, 1609 N. Fifth.
 Victor Penn Emis, 617 Locust.
 Thomas Walter Plumber Sullivan, 1034 N. Fourth.
 Eddie Jas. Sullivan, 1034 Cherry.

Lawrence J. Mester, 839 S. Eighth.
Earl Frederick Hardyman, 624 Spruce.
Lewis Kenneth, 1461 Vermont.
Marion William Wilde, 528 S. Seventh.
Alfred William Peters, 625 Jefferson.
Matthew Joseph Higgins, 408 Oak.
Louis Charles Eberhardt, 1011 Jersey.
Walter George Hoener, Quincy, Illinois.
Harry Coussemeyer, 1125 S. Twelfth.
John Patrick Reagan, R. R. No. 1.
Russell Bruce Wells, 200 S. Twelfth.
James Alexander McKinley Knox, R. R. No. 7, Box 75.
Raymond Henry Huber, 304 Spring.
Florenz Ernest Frank Koek, 1341 Ohio.
Edward Guegel, 838 Maine.
Clarence L. McGowry, 210 Spring.
Sylvester P. Keck, 918 Lind.
Roy W. Heimbuch, 808 S. Ninth.
Russell A. Simon, 822 S. Fifth.
Anton C. Hansmann, 820 Cherry.
John A. Krull, Wood Hotel.
Carlton H. Henington, 704 Cedar.
Frank F. Paddford, 912 Oak.
William H. Cranston, 620 Vine.
Arzineus H. Mescher, 1859 Lind.
John W. Myers, Jr., 1001 Jersey.
Fred William Haxel, 1124 Hampshire.
Harry H. McCubbin, 620 Cedar.
Leland M. Downing, 304 S. Third.
Edward H. Zehnle, 1107 Lind.
Aclred William Balzer, 1512 Vine.
George H. Vahle, 811 Washington.
Robert C. Miller, 700 S. Sixteenth.
Elmer Edward Oberling, 636 Kentucky.
Rome W. Wiskirchen, 818 Maine.
Othmar C. Klene, 1217 N. Tenth.
Charles E. Jones, 1141 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Seventh.
Jesse E. Merick, 1216 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vermont.
Arthur V. Buxman, 417 Kentucky.
Gilbert G. H. Hoener, 1019 Madison.
Herbert Frei, 802 N. Eighth.
Fred Spohr, 2028 Elm.
Alphons C. Stroot, 421 N. Twelfth.
Albert F. Muegge, 1001 Monroe.
Harvey G. Riggs, Jr., 2314 Maine.
George M. Anderson, 2005 Spring.
Ralph C. H. Ruff, 1009 Monroe.
James H. Cohen, 1404 S. Adams.

William B. Rapp, 207 N. Twenty-Fifth.
William J. P. Purdy, 336 Maine.
Vernon S. Williams, 1138 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broadway.
Runak C. Miller, 2200 Cedar.
Eugene J. Brink, 2315 Elm.
William T. Cate, 2204 Chestnut.
Fred E. Erieson, 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Eighth.
Guy Loving, C. S. and S. Hospital.
Arthur J. Tucker, Quincy, Illinois.
Henry H. Goehl, 423 N. Twelfth.
Albert H. Krallmann, 1127 Washington.
Otis E. Hipkins, 316 Ohio.
Willard M. Carson, Quincy, Illinois.
John E. Hoeker, 900 Hampshire.
John A. Keek, 900 Hampshire.
John Lolman, 625 Monroe.
Bernie Eberhardt, Park Hotel.
Albert F. Bastean, 1617 N. Sixth.
Herman E. Taylor, 202 S. Twelfth.
Archie F. Benner, 712 $\frac{1}{3}$ Maine.
Chester D. Rosson, Quincy, Illinois.
Perry A. Reeder, 1873 Hampshire.
Rankin W. Bowles, 504 N. Seventh.
John L. E. Perry, 2914 Broadway.
John Frank Bell, 1422 Lind.
Herman A. Wortman, 2119 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hampshire.
Warren C. Cavins, 402 W. Locust.
Joseph N. Cole, Franklin House.
John E. Padavic, 619 Broadway.
Clarence H. Timme, R. R. No. 2.
Fred K. W. Sultman, 917 Monroe.
Alfred H. Bornmann, 927 S. Sixth.
Earl H. Foster, 612 N. Twentieth.
Philbert A. Schlueter, 1117 Washington.
Cyril F. Bohme, 1022 N. Eighth.
Donald E. McCarl, 729 N. Twelfth.
Rowland R. Boswell, 1625 York.
Daniel H. Johnston, 1903 Jefferson.
William B. Dayton, 2222 Maine.
Albert B. Boeke, 909 N. Eleventh.
Harvey J. Hild, 711 Van Buren.
Karl H. Harmann, 1329 Elm.
Robert E. Dick, 635 Broadway.
John R. Smith, 424 N. Eighth.
Edgar W. Baum, 725 Quincy Street.
John J. Frese, Jr., 2006 Chestnut.
Edward W. Kelley, 1705 State.
John O. E. Holm, 1029 Jackson.

Boyd L. Cole, 1629 N. Fifth.
August L. Kroner, 2021 Spring.
Carl E. Tucker, 816 N. Eighth.
Carl J. Meyer, 1323 Payson Avenue.
Cyril H. Moller, 1128 Jersey.
Edgar C. Francis, 309 Fourteenth.
Eli P. Averitt, 1236 N. Fourth.
Charles J. Hoffmans, 308 Kentucky.
Elmer A. Myers, 822 Payson Avenue.
Robert Fielding, 1112 N. Eleventh.
Clement C. Spencer, 1637 York.
Wallace D. Pope, 431½ Loenst.
Henry C. Hoffman, 1525 N. Eighth.
Donald A. Wheeler, 1103 Maine.
Alonzo L. Campbell, 930 State.
William H. Anderson, 1029½ Broadway.
John Holmgren, 824 N. Third.
Everett R. Shank, 1639 Vermont.
Leo L. Kausteiner, 1201 N. Twenty-fourth.
George G. Shumard, 3131½ N. Third.
Arthur A. Sexauer, 322 S. Tenth.
William W. Kaspervik, 1620 Spruce.
Albert J. Stegeman, 638 Oak.
Carl W. Neimeyer, 915 Payson Avenue.
Walter B. L. Hagemann, 1107 Ohio.
Carl L. Abbott, 1604 Jefferson.
Joseph F. Dilks, 424 N. Third.
George H. Schlueter, 931 State.
Paul V. McMullen, 706 State.
Everett McMullen, 706 State.
Herman A. Vahle, 933 Adams.
Charles M. Eaton, 202 S. Twenty-fourth.
Dane Bibbs, Quincy, Illinois.
Carl F. Spettnagel, 123 S. Sixth.
George L. Sanderson, 1822 Vine.
Ralph J. Marsh, 933 Payson.
Ralph A. Shaberg, 1468 Vermont.
Roy A. Garner, 717 Cedar.
Lewis W. VanAusdall, 229 N. Eighth.
George L. Meun, 521 Washington.
Orville F. Campbell, 306 Cherry.
Mitchell S. Bernard, 436 N. Fourth.
E. L. Wheeler, 627½ Maine.
Fred B. Werneth, 1650 Vermont.
Albert J. Whitaker, 821½ State.
Donald Lape, 1131 N. Ninth.
Paul G. Tiebel, 1016 Hampshire.
Edward F. Donahue, Quincy, Illinois.

John W. Corrott, Quincy, Illinois.
 John A. Mecum, 2810 Lind.
 Everett R. Ball, 682 N. Sixth.
 John C. Chandler, 406 Jersey.
 Carl A. Rummenie, 311 S. Eleventh.
 Lloyd R. Bentley, 1123 N. Sixth.
 Carl C. Arp, 1132½ Madison.
 William E. Arp, Quincy, Illinois.
 Harvey Clingingsmith, 1438 Washington.
 Benjamin H. O'Farrell, 1320 Spring.
 Wilbert H. Beckman, 528 Jackson.
 William H. Wensing, 723 Oak.
 Clarence G. Winkler, 314 S. Fifth.
 Arnold B. Huber, 304 Spring.
 Paul E. Weisenburger, 829 Monroe.
 Joseph K. Best, 1422 Maine.
 Harry E. Lamb, Star Route.
 George F. Schevemdrman, 1017½ Broadway.
 Roy H. Vahle, 132 Maine.
 Eugene M. Denny, 613 Monroe.
 Joseph H. Glahn, 615 N. Fifth.
 Ollie M. Slee, 417 N. Seventh.
 Lawrence Meyer, 633 Ohio.
 Lawrence Schmitt, 500 Monroe.
 Emmett J. Kientzle, 909 Martin.
 Carl W. Ruff, 1140 Monroe.
 Harold L. Ward, 2069 Spring.
 Walter M. Gooch, 2035 Broadway.
 Paul D. Butler, 1707½ Broadway.
 Russell Powell, 931 N. Tenth.
 Oscar W. Diestelhorst, 1229 Monroe.
 John H. Pott, Jr., 924 S. Sixth.
 Albert F. Mensde, 1011 Kentucky.
 Albert E. Akers, 1637 Broadway.
 Herbert G. Wilde, 528 S. Seventh.
 Lewis E. Williams, 507 Madison.
 Clarence W. Giegerich, 1329 Spring.

The following is a partial list of county men who enlisted in the navy:

William L. Andrew, Loraine.
 Elmer T. Anderson, Clayton.
 Henry T. Alford, Clayton.
 John B. Bedale, Mendon.
 Joseph H. Bedale, Mendon.
 William H. Boger, Camp Point.
 Charles H. Brierton, Clayton.
 Harold S. Brewster, Clayton.

Alvin T. Bates, Camp Point.
 Warren Clark, Loraine.
 James O. Crank, Mendon.
 Harry C. Curry, Clayton.
 Floyd E. Coleman, Camp Point.
 Sidney Deterding, Camp Point.
 William J. Fischer, Thirtieth and Locust.
 Otis I. Gruber, Clayton.
 Charles R. Geisel, Adams.
 John D. Griswold, Camp Point.
 Orin N. Henning, Mendon, R. R. 1.
 Floyd H. Hunsaker, Clayton.
 George O. Jones, Loraine.
 James A. McKinley, R. R. 7.
 Clyde J. Lee, Loraine.
 Aldo H. Loos, Mendon.
 Lake A. Long, Loraine.
 Ogle E. Love, Clayton.
 Emmet E. Leach, Mendon.
 Melvin T. Meyer, Paloma, R. R. 1.
 William D. Mitchell, Loraine.
 Harold N. Myers, Mendon.
 George H. McDowell, Clayton.
 Wilbur C. Pearce, Bowen.
 Martin J. Poling, Camp Point.
 Summer Pallardy, Clayton.
 John P. Reagan, Thirty-seventh and Broadway.
 Robert H. Rowbotham, Mendon.
 Chester D. Rosson, Clayton.
 Claud D. Stricklen, Loraine.
 Glen W. Stricklen, Loraine.
 Robert H. Stowe, Camp Point.
 Floyd O. Seibel, Clayton.
 Otto R. Smith, Clayton.
 Walter W. Taylor, Columbus.
 Henry A. Tilton, Columbus.
 John O. White, Paloma.
 Clyde Willard, Bowen.

LATEST FIGURES ON COUNTY'S CONTRIBUTION OF MEN

The Whig thus summarizes:

Selected Service Men, city.....	1913
Selected Service Men, county.....	651
Naval Reserves.....	56
Company F.....	113
Machine Gun Company.....	74
Navy enlistments, city.....	193

QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY

Navy enlistments, county, recorded.....	46
Army Recruits, city, recorded.....	185
Army Recruits, county, recorded.....	108
Headquarters Company	60
	<hr/>
Total, recorded	2,559
Recruits of whom no record is held here, estimated at	300
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Total Adams County and Quincy boys in service	2,859

"An accurate estimate of the number of Quincy and Adams County young men," continues the Whig, "who have entered service is not possible. Those who left in the selected service have their names filed with the draft boards and a list of those men from Quincy who left for the navy was given the Whig but no list of army enlistments from the city or county could be obtained which was complete. The figures for the regular army given here were taken from the records of Clyde Sears, secretary of the Army and Navy Record Committee."



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