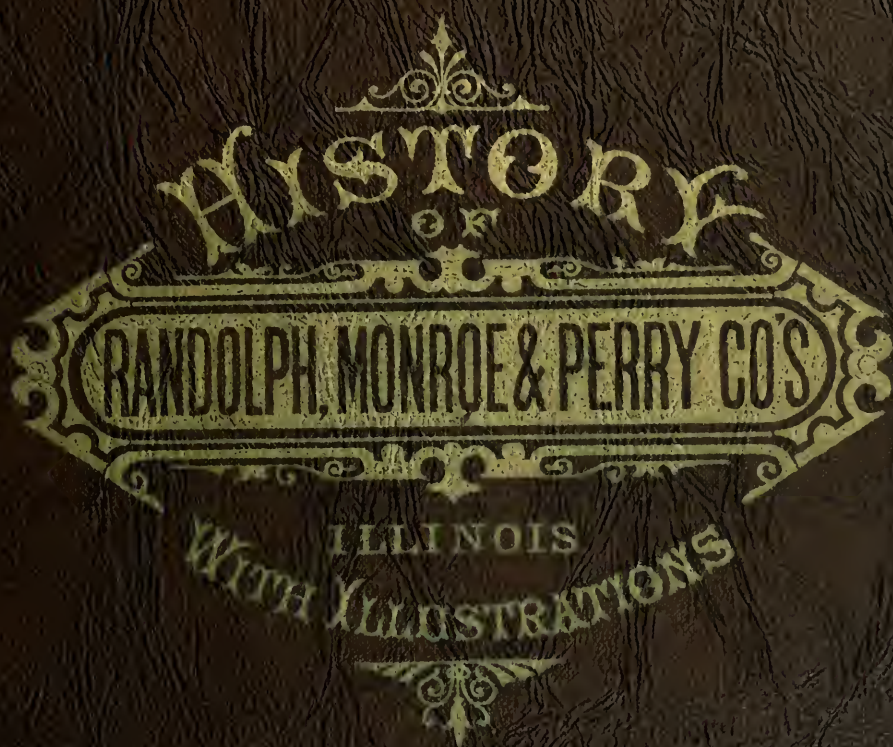


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COMBINED HISTORY

OF

RANDOLPH, MONROE AND PERRY

COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF THEIR SCENERY

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of their Prominent Men and Pioneers.

PUBLISHED BY

J. L. McDONOUGH & CO.,

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PREFACE.

THE publishers desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For the incidents relative to the early settlement of these counties, we are indebted to a few early pioneers, who have seen a wild frontier country develop into a wealthy and populous community. For other facts we are under obligations to a class of intelligent men, who, amid the ordinary pursuits of life, have taken pains to thoroughly inform themselves on the resources of their county. Among those who have specially contributed to the completeness of this history, are Samuel Mansker, Hugh Mathews, John Swanwick, Antoine Blais, Edmond Menard, the several members of the O'Hara family, E. H. Lemen, W. S. D. Smith, the Holmes family, W. K. Murphy, John Chestnutwood, J. H. Wilson, Joseph W. Drury, William and John F. Schuchert. We also acknowledge our obligations to the writings of Governor Reynolds, Rev. John M. Peck, Captain Pitman, of the English army, also the American State papers and the writings of the Jesuit Fathers. Many old and valuable manuscripts, both in the French and English languages, have been examined. These rare papers have made plain and intelligible some of the earliest incidents and anecdotes pertaining to this region of the state.

The articles on the common schools have been prepared by gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with their subject, whose names appear at the head of the sketches in the body of the work. Among the chapters most

fruitful in interest to a great number of our readers, will be found those which treat of the early history of the churches. Many persons are now living whose fathers and grandfathers, in the humble log cabin, which was then the only house of worship, assisted in founding organizations which have been of the greatest good to subsequent generations. To the clergymen of the different denominations, and to many of the elder members of these societies, we are indebted for much valuable information. The editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that prompt and cheerful manner so characteristic of the journalistic profession.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best of the material at our command. The facts were gathered from a hundred different sources, and depend largely, not on exact written records, but on the uncertain and conflicting recollections of different individuals! We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resources of this portion of the state, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greatest importance to coming generations. If our readers will take into consideration the difficulties of the task, we feel assured of a favorable verdict on our undertaking.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY

OF

RANDOLPH, MONROE AND PERRY COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.



IN 1784 the North Western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of popula-

tion and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for which is *Pascua Florida*,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barter with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

* Pascum, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "*Pascua Florida*" is the "Holyday of Flowers."

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Panuco. One-half of the six hundred † who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened

such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608,* and in 1609 when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears his name, Champlain ascended the Sorrelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII, the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemant, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois*, (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius

De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Biedna says there landed 620 men.

* Western Annals.

were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659-60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Councilles Governor, and Talon Intendant.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendant, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of

the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Arvoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "*Baie des Puans*," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.*

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens*† and *Kikibeaux* or *Kiekapooos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express.‡

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruama*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveller, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock,§ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsee*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being

* See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Poua*," that devoured men and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

† Prairie Indians.

‡ Marquette's Journal.

§ The grand tower.

* The duties of Intendant included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

† The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Catarocouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston) upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 15th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac

to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seven tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Maackinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur* † (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under

* Annals of the West.

† The site of the work is at present unknown.

the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the first of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one *Sieur de Luth*,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort

on their downward voyage, and named it *Prudhomme*. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

Joutel^o was sent out with this party, which left on the 5th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed: but found on a stream, which is named the *Vaches*, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle *Fort St. Louis*.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and

* From this man undoubtedly came the name of Duluth.

^oJoutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called *Cenis*.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to

Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."^{*}

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Caseaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,[†] while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecoeur.[‡]

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.[§]

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),^{||} while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udon or Hudson Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the northwest, as it was not until this time that the atten-

^{*} The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin: a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him (Charlevoix III, 365. *Lettres Edifiantes*.

[†] Bancroft, iii. 196.

[‡] There was an Old Peoria on the northwest shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

[§] *Western Annals*.

^{||} Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, &c., Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

tion of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad, (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.* Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."[†]

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miami, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinae, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading-post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendant, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as

* Lettres Edifiantes: Paris, 1751, vii. 97-106.

† Western Annals.

the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1733, to demand of Godeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1759 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignan, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663-4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676,|| and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee ¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to

1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749.

* Volney's View, p. 336.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History U. S. iii. 346.

§ American State Papers, xvi. 32.

|| Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 758.

¶ Now called Miami.

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbrier Company.*

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vandreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisouiere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the centre of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Paton

were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading post for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Moutour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manoeuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their polite conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had injured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servants, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few

* Revised Statutes of Virginia.

† Afterwards Commander in Chief, and died at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

* Sparks' Washington, Vol. II., pp. 428-427.

Indians, who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, Commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian Scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecoeur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evaenate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's Creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From

there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned for campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under General Forbes, against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on

the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprising a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty in England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshipped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1775, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497, 600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and

238 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1763 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges of electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the post at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rodgers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Ken-

tucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and then marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity vote.* These gentlemen opened their court on October, 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor,—George May, who assumed the duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1781) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Government of Spain exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river.†

* Butler's Kentucky.

† American State Papers.

The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising commonwealth.

The settlers did not look upon the building of the fort in a friendly manner as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations. The winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following summer a party of Canadians and Indians, attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste. About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the states claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the Union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures, which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might easily have been effected by Clark, had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the North-West from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the counties of Lincoln, Fayette, and Jefferson, and the act establishing the town of Louisville was passed. Virginia in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to,* and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything further done until 1783. During all that time the colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary

* American State Papers.

Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian Missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darkened the years of 1781 and 1782 in the history of the North-west. During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practiced on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of frontier outlaws. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio Valleys. Contemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruction. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies; Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was proclaimed to the Army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the centre of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake, thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachian River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty. To remedy this evil, Congress appointed Commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the North-west she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding, authorized the whole of her possessions to be ceded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the North-west Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To General Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated anywhere north of the Ohio wherever they chose to

locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the village of Clarksville, about midway between the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and General Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate, alleging that he had no orders from his king to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the spring of 1784, Pittsburg was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says, "Pittsburg is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the North of Ireland, or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per hundred lbs. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town, four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians, who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787. The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished, they held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784, that at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these vast tracts of land were gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterwards refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used.

During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the Western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body, had in 1783 declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two governments. Before the close of the year, 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and settlements thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the general government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the year a large tract of land was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a de-

duction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies, they received 750,000 acres bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Seventh range of townships, on the west by the Sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservation. In addition to this Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790. While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition the Territory was to have been divided into ten States by parallels and meridian lines. There were, however, serious objections to this plan; the root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts they desired a change, and in July 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress and changed to favor a division into not more than five States, and not less than three; this was approved by the Legislature of Virginia. The subject was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year, and until July 1787 when the famous "compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the sketch on Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred. The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendence of General Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward, the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions, and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of In-

dian affairs, settlers from the east began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the winter of 1787-8, pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland, westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Youghiogheny, where boats had been built, and a once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

General St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them. Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. I know many of its settlers personally, and there were never men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but was afterwards changed to the name, Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October 1787. On July 9, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government for the Northwest, under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed on the governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July: these provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the county of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the second of September the first court was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June 1788, many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them. On the 26th of November 1787 Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three about August

commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington; these settlements prospered but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30th, George Washington was inaugurated President, and during the next summer an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means, but these failing, he sent General Harmar against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but was defeated in two battles, near the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with a loss of six hundred men. General Wayne was then sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States. Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all the great cities of the North-west, and indeed of the whole country, have had their nuclei in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole was so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the Civil and Military governments of the North-western Territory. Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured. No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlers began to pour rapidly into the west. The great event of the year 1796, was the occupation of that part of the North-west including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities

in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called upon to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his headquarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the north-west of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the north-east of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present city of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September the city of Cleveland was laid out, and during the summer and autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless, erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mills"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the North-west. The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the territory,—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findley, and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September, the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th, the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council. The message of Gov. St. Clair, was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th. that body elected as a delegate to Congress, General Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of General St. Clair. The whole number of acts passed at this session and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Byrd, to the office of secretary of the Territory, *viz* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Con-

gress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the western countries there had been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indiana Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed most every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it

in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumseh, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north-west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the

* American State Papers

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

north-west, and we now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. *The people of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.*

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.



EGINNING the history of this great State we direct attention briefly to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi*. Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found

a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French

must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chippewas in 1668, and established the mission of Sault Ste. Marie, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front were painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. La Salle was a man of remarkable genius, possessing the power of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the king of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643, of wealthy parentage, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to La Salle a large tract of land at La Chine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669 he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New

York, and obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the intrepid genius of La Salle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the North west by the Ottawa River (of Canada), on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canvas, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the North-west, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. La Salle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted.

As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step as we have seen, was to advance to the falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated La Salle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At La Chine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa way he was constructing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended. In 1682, La Salle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE REGNE;
LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an

empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the village of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bear their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality. The founding of this mission was the last act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes, bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecoeur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered round it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), *Crevecoeur* (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made towards effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloüez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1685, though probably not earlier than 1682.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceeded to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties

would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Deroose, (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreuil, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, François Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Autouyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derroue and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 339,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

* Bancroft.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

PORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1718, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Conti-

nent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the Government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining-room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of barracks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundations. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeaux, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government

of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the king issued a proclamation by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguet, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguet, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Perrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguet, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguet stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguet fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Mazarin as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of

Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the differences of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fontainebleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort

gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Allerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766.

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone,

and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty-five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. There is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kasquias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri). The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little of the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting four commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac), Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of great atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered

his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revolution of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commander of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

THE "COMPACT OF 1787."

In 1632 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and

Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain. In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark: this man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the early history of America are more deserving than he. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued "Vincennes" and all Illinois from the English, and it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779, Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois county. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government to be cut into states, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of *The Compact of 1787* and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eyes these unborn states. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the north-western territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government, but the south voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the south was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York city. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the north-western territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe: the state of the public credit, the growing of southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a remarkable man; a graduate of *Yale*, he had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, law, divinity and medicine, *Harvard* had given him his A. M., and *Yale* had honored herself by adding his D. D. He had thus America's best literary indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The southern members were captivated by his genial manners, rare and profound abilities. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent; on the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do some-

thing. Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the north-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English Minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the centre of interest; the entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation; thus Cutler, making friends with the south, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper conviction, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that ever adorned any human law book; he borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before,—its most marked points were:

1st. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2d. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3d. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and gig and started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates of New York, voting against it, but as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal. Then the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. In the light of these ninety-five years, it is evident to all that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the south saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery. With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States; and this population brought their laws,

customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom, or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offences for which white men are fined; each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States, just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State. These black laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1818; it barely failed. It was renewed in 1826, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated; but slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovjoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first fruits of that long line of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off on the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Daue, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from river to bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the pri-

vilage of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their grantees, destroyed, to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims of the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as the "head-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; head-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depo-

sitions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell, and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law or equity; that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which helps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table-land, from 690 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies; we suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, *Illini*, superior men. The great battles of history have been determinative; dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position; Thermopylae has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belong to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could feed mankind for a thousand years. It is well on toward the centre of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of Lake Michigan. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the south-eastern line, with the Illinois river and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash rivers furnishing altogether 2,000

miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water. But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use. The climate varies from Portland to Richmond. It favors every product of the continent including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position. This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of immigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1880, her now native population were from colder soils. New York had furnished 143,290; Ohio gave 172,623; Pennsylvania 108,352; the entire South gave us only 216,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest developments in the early history of Illinois, is the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Governor Bond, the first governor, in his first message. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the canal company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law-commissioner was appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1831-35, George Farquar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on until it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual

nett sum of over 111,000. Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the state, in 1834-35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. There was no lack of buyers; speculators and money swarmed into the country. This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836-37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for the vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroad, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin, and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history it appears that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle. At this juncture the State bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and other leading houses for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them. In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena and Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet in the presence of all these difficulties the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph. Having touched lightly upon some of the most distinctive points in the history of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is substantially a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, varying from six inches to six feet thick. On the American Bottoms it has been cultivated for over one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones; she leads any of the other States

in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, china clay, common brick and tile clay, sands of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint, everything needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms, like algebraical signs but long before we get up into the millions and billions, the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension. Nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average, including all strata (now estimated by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick). You can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is, 41,000 square miles, one vast mine into which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there. Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain, has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain 3,000; France 1,719; Belgium 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000; Illinois has 31,000 square miles; one-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give each man, woman and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of genius to come forth to minister to our comfort. At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. Let us now turn from this reserve power to the

ANNUAL PRODUCTS

of the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. For several years past the annual production of wheat in Illinois has exceeded 30,000,000. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union; with corn, she comes forward with 140,000,000 bushels, twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,767,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop; the hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana.

The valuation of her farm implements is \$230,000,000, and the value of her live stock, is only second to the great State of New York. She raises from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 hogs annually, and according to the last census packed about one half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Illinois marked \$64,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals; more than any other State, and one-seventh of all the States.

Illinois is a grand and wonderful State, peerless in the fertility of her soil, and inexhaustible resources. She is fast marching on towards her predestined place as first among the sisterhood.

We subjoin a list of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn oats, and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; and number of horses.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets. She pays a larger amount of internal revenue to the general government than any other state.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important:

Permanent school fund (good for a young State); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum, and beeswax.

She is fourth in population; in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes, and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$210,000,000 worth of goods, which place her nearly equal to New York and Pennsylvania.

In the number of copies of commercial and financial newspapers issued, she is only second to New York, and in her miles of railroads she leads all other States. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The Religion and Morals of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary

spirit. It was a minister who secured her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as King, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The Convention did not act in the case, and the old covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people. But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 the regulators disposed of a band of horse thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives the State unruffled peace. With about \$23,000,000 in church property, and 4,321 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only defend the innocent; not because a lone officer sleeps on a distant corner of the street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because conscience guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois. The early preachers were generally ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. Gov. Ford says, "Nevertheless these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In Education, Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to Education. The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking together morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have about 11,500 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and about one-half of Massachusetts. What a grand showing for so young a State. These public schools

soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. Church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois college at Jacksonville followed in 1830, supported by the Presbyterians. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff college at Alton, and Knox college at Galesburg followed in 1838, and Jubilee college at Peoria in 1847, and the good Catholic missionaries long prior to this had established in various parts of the State, colleges, seminaries and parochial schools. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely the North-western University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over one thousand students, and \$1,500,000 endowment. Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, about 1820, and has left his impress on the State. He was a large contributor to the literature of that day in this State; about 1837 he published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published the *Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings, Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth.

In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty.

That is a grand advance for the war decade. Her growth in the last ten years has been equally marvellous.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in any age.

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

We hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say, as we can at best give only a broken synopsis of her gallant deeds. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In the war of 1812 she aided in maintaining national sovereignty. In 1831-32, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista, Chapultepec and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will perpetuate the bravery and the glory of the Illinois soldier. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and a cause and a foe-man that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other states enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to

go and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State. Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other states, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. What a glorious record there is treasured up in the history of this great country for the patriotic Illinois soldier. Her military record during the Rebellion stands peerless among the other States. Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else was dark, Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy, Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid *going to the sea*. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families. Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor: that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry. In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," and voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation, when it was all night about us, and all dread before us,

and all sad and desolate behind us : when not one ray shone upon our cause ; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the south, and fierce and blasphemous at the North ; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority ; when the stoutest heart quailed, when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic : when everything else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient, man standing like a rock in the storm and said, " Mr. Lincoln is honest, and we will trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic. He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some points, but taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of six thousand years. An administrator, he served the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute obedience to law. A leader, he was no partizan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the divine idea of free government. It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the Republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time ; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon ; and when the Anglo-Sax in language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger, then the generation looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this vortex of his ry.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government ; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed on the adoption of Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect administration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio was constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary ; a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterwards the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1803, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. An election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on an equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as the Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and staff officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress February 3d, 1809. The boundaries were described as follows :

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.



* "That from and after the first day of March next, all that part of the Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash river and a direct linedrawn from the said Wabash river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called 'Illinois.'"

The seat of government was fixed at Kaskaskia.

The territorial government was continued under the first grade from 1809 until 1812, when by a vote of the people the second grade was adopted.

Under the first grade, the Governor and Judges, who received their appointment from the President, constituted the Legislative Council, and enacted laws for the government of the people. The Governor possessed almost unlimited power in the appointment of officers; the Secretary of the Territory being the only officer, not appointed by the Governor.

Under the second grade, the people elected the Legislature, which was composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council was composed of five members, and the House of Representatives of seven members.

The Legislature enacted the laws for the government of the people, but the Governor was possessed of the absolute veto power, and was therefore in position to dictate the laws, if he chose to exercise the power.

The people also elected the Delegate to Congress by popular vote.

Territorial Officers.

The following is a complete roster of territorial officers from 1809 until the organization of the State government in 1818:

GOVERNORS.

John Bayle..... March 7, 1809. Declined.
Nathan Edwards..... April 24, 1809, to December 6, 1818.

The term of the Governor's appointment was two years. Governor Edwards was re-appointed from time to time, as his term expired, and served through the entire territorial government.

SECRETARIES.

Nathaniel Pope..... March 7, 1809, to December 17, 1816.
Joseph Phillips..... December 17, 1816, to October 6, 1818.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

H. H. Maxwell..... 1812 to 1816.
Daniel P. Cook..... January 13, 1816, to April, 1817.
Robert Blackwell..... April 5, 1817, to August, 1817.
Elijah C. Perry..... August 28, 1817, to October 3, 1818.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Benjamin H. Doyle..... July 21, 1809, to December, 1809.
John J. Crittenden..... December 30, 1809, to April, 1810.
Thomas T. Crittenden..... April 7, 1810, to October, 1810.
Benjamin M. Pratt..... October 29, 1810, to June, 1813.
William Mears..... June 23, 1813, to February 17, 1818.

* From Legislative Directory, published 1881.

TREASURERS.

John Thomas..... 1812 to 1818.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Shadrach Bond..... December, 1812, to 1814.
Benjamin Stephens..... September 22, 1814, to 1817.
Nathaniel Pope..... 1817 to 1818.

JUDGES.

Obadiah Jones..... March 7, 1809.
Alexander Stuart..... March 7, 1809. Resigned.
Jesse B. Thomas..... March 7, 1809.
Stanley Griswold..... March 16, 1809. Vice Stuart.
Adrian Sprague..... July 29, 1812.
Thomas Towles..... October 28, 1815.
Daniel Cook..... (Western circuit)..... January 15, 1818.
John Warnock..... (Western circuit)..... June 8, 1818.
John McLean..... (Eastern circuit)..... January 13, 1818. Declined.
Elihu Kent Kane..... (Eastern circuit)..... February 17, 1818.
William Mears..... (Eastern circuit)..... February 17, 1818.
Jephia Hardin..... (Eastern circuit)..... March 3, 1818.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

Elias Reesor..... May 3, 1809, to July 18, 1809.
Robert Morrison..... July 18, 1809, to May 28, 1810.
Elias Reesor..... May 28, 1810, to October 25, 1813.
Benjamin Stephenson..... December 13, 1813, to October 27, 1814.
Wm. Alexander..... October 27, 1814, to December, 1818.

First Territorial Legislature—1812.

Convened at Kaskaskia on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1812. Adjourned the 26th day of December, 1812. Second session convened and adjourned November 8, A. D. 1813.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President..... Pierre Menard.
Secretary..... John Thomas.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Van Swearingen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard..... Randolph. Samuel Judy..... Madison.
Benjamin Talbot..... Gallatin. Thomas Ferguson..... Johnson.
William Biggs..... St. Clair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker..... George Fisher.
Clerk..... William C. Greenup.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Van Swearingen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher..... Randolph. Joshua Olesby..... St. Clair.
Alexander Wiley..... Gallatin. Jacob Slick..... St. Clair.
Philip Trammel..... Gallatin. William Jones..... Madison.
John Gammal..... Johnson.

Second Territorial Legislature—1814.

FIRST SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 14th day of November, A. D. 1814. Adjourned December 24, A. D. 1814.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President..... Pierre Menard.
Secretary..... John Thomas.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Stuart.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard..... Randolph. Samuel Judy..... Madison.
William Biggs..... St. Clair. Thomas Ferguson..... Johnson.
Benjamin Talbot..... Gallatin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

Speaker..... Risdon Moore.
Clerk..... William Mears.
Doorkeeper..... Thomas Stuart.

MEMBERS.

Risdon Moore..... St. Clair. Phillip Trammel..... Gallatin.
William Babbs..... Madison. Thomas C. Brown..... St. Clair.
James Lennon, Jr..... St. Clair. Owen Evans..... Johnson.
James Gilbreath..... Randolph.

Second Territorial Legislature—1815.

SECOND SESSION.

Convened pursuant to adjournment, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1815. Adjourned January 11, A. D. 1816.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President..... Pierre Menard.
Secretary..... John Thomas.
Enroler and Expressing Clerk..... Wm. C. Greenup.
Doorkeeper..... Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard..... Randolph. William Biggs..... St. Clair.
Samuel Judy..... Madison. Thomas Ferguson..... Johnson.
Benjamin Talbot..... Gallatin.

* Expelled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

<i>Speaker</i>	Rison Moore.
<i>Clerk</i>	Daniel P. Cook.
<i>Doorkeeper</i>	Ezra Owen.
<i>Enrolling and Engraving Clerk</i>	Wm. C. Greenup.

MEMBERS.

Rison Moore.....	St. Clair.	John G. Lofton.....	Madison.
Philip Trammel.....	Gallatin.	William Rabe.....	Madison.
Thomas C. Brown.....	Gallatin.	James Louen, Jr.....	St. Clair.
Jarvis Hazelton.....	Randolph.		

Third Territorial Legislature—1816-17.

FIRST SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 2d day of December, A. D. 1816. Adjourned January 14, A. D. 1817.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Pierre Menard.
<i>Secretary</i>	Joseph Conway.
<i>Enrolling and Engraving Clerk</i>	R. K. McLaughlin.
<i>Doorkeeper</i>	Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard.....	Randolph.	John Grammar.....	Johnson.
John G. Lofton.....	Madison.	Thomas C. Browne.....	Gallatin.
Abraham Amos.....	St. Clair.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

<i>Speaker</i>	George Fisher.
<i>Clerk</i>	Daniel P. Cook.
<i>Enrolling and Engraving Clerk</i>	R. K. McLaughlin.
<i>Doorkeeper</i>	Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher.....	Randolph.	Joseph Palmer.....	Johnson.
R. Matheny.....	St. Clair.	Seth Gard.....	Edwards.
Wm. H. Bradshy.....	St. Clair.	Sammol Ometveny.....	Pope.
Nathan Davis.....	Jackson.		

Third Territorial Legislature—1817-18.

SECOND SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 1st day of December, A. D. 1817. Adjourned January 14, A. D. 1818.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Pierre Menard.
<i>Secretary</i>	Joseph Conway.
<i>Enrolling and Engraving Clerk</i>	R. K. McLaughlin.
<i>Doorkeeper</i>	Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

Pierre Menard.....	Randolph.	John G. Lofton.....	Madison.
Abraham Amos.....	Monroe.	Thomas C. Browne.....	Gallatin.
John Grammar.....	Johnson.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

<i>Speaker</i>	George Fisher.
<i>Clerk</i>	Daniel P. Cook.
<i>Enrolling and Engraving Clerk</i>	R. K. McLaughlin.
<i>Doorkeeper</i>	Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

George Fisher.....	Randolph.	Wm. H. Bradshy.....	St. Clair.
Chas. R. Matheny.....	St. Clair.	Joseph Palmer.....	Johnson.
Willis Hargraves.....	White.	M. S. Davenport.....	Gallatin.

First Constitutional Convention.

CONVENTION OF 1818.

Assembled at Kaskaskia, July—, 1818. Adjourned August 26, 1818. Thirty-three delegates. One member from Washington county died during the sitting of the convention; name unknown. Constitution adopted in convention without being submitted to a vote of the people. Approved by Congress, December 3, 1818.

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	Jesse B. Thomas.
<i>Secretary</i>	William C. Greenup.

DELEGATES.

St. Clair—Jesse B. Thomas, John Messinger, James Lemen, Jr.
Randolph—George Fisher, Elias Kent Kane.
Madison—Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough, Abraham Pricke.
Gallatin—Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus F. Hubbard.
Johnson—Hezekiah West, Wm. McFatridge.
Edwards—Seth Gard, Levi Compton.
White—Willis Hargrave, Wm. McHenry.
Monroe—Caldwell Carns, Enoch Moore.
Pope—Sammol Ometveny, Hamlet Ferguson.
Jackson—Conrad Will, James Hall, Jr.
Crawford—Joseph Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom.
Bond—Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel G. Morse.
Union—William Echols, John Whiteaker.
Washington—Andrew Bankson.
Franklin—Isam Harrison, Thomas Roberts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Under the constitution of 1818 the elective officers were the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, who held office for four years. The election returns were transmitted by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it was to open and publish them in the presence of a majority of each house of the General Assembly. In case of a tie, the choice was made by a joint ballot of both houses. The first election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was held on the third Thursday of September, A. D. 1818. Thereafter the elections were held every four years on the first Monday of August.

The Secretary of State was appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected by the General Assembly, and held office for two years respectively.

By the constitution of 1843, all these officers were made elective by the people, except the Attorney-General, which office was abolished. The term of office for each was four years, except the Treasurer, which was two years.

The office of Attorney-General was again created by law, in 1867, and the term fixed at two years. The office was first filled by appointment by the Governor, and at the expiration of the term by election by the people.

The constitution of 1870 provides that the Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold office for four years from the second Monday in January next after election. The Treasurer holds office for two years, and is ineligible for re-election until the expiration of two years next after the end of his term. The first election under the constitution of 1870 was held November 5, A. D. 1872.

By a law passed in 1849 the Secretary of State was made *ex-officio* State Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1854 the law establishing a system of free schools created the office of State Superintendent, and provided for the appointment by the Governor, upon the taking effect of the law, of some person to hold office until the election in 1855, when a State Superintendent should be elected, and every two years thereafter.

The offices of Adjutant-General, State Geologist, and Entomologist, are created by law, and filled by appointment of the Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Governors.

Name.	When inaugurated.	From what county	Remarks.
Shadrach Bond.....	Oct. 6, 1818.....	St. Clair.....	
Edward Coles.....	Dec. 5, 1822.....	Madison.....	
Simon Edwards.....	Dec. 6, 1826.....	Madison.....	
John Reynolds.....	Dec. 9, 1829.....	St. Clair.....	Resigned Nov. 17, 1834.
Wm. L. D. Ewing.....	Nov. 17, 1834.....	Fayette.....	Vice Reynolds.
Joseph Duncan.....	Dec. 3, 1834.....	Morgan.....	
Thomas Carlin.....	Dec. 7, 1838.....	Greene.....	
Thomas Ford.....	Dec. 8, 1842.....	Ogle.....	
Augustus C. French.....	Dec. 9, 1846.....	Crawford.....	
Jao. S. French.....	Jao. 8, 1849.....	Crawford.....	Re-elected under Const. of 1847.
Joel A. Matteson.....	Jan., 1853.....	Will.....	
Wm. H. Bissell.....	Jan. 12, 1857.....	Monroe.....	Died March 15, 1860.
John Wood.....	Mar. 21, 1860.....	Adams.....	Succeeded to the office vice Bissell.
Richard Yates.....	Jan. 14, 1861.....	Morgan.....	
Richard J. Oglesby.....	Jan. 16, 1865.....	Macon.....	
John M. Palmer.....	Jan. 11, 1869.....	Macon.....	
Richard J. Oglesby.....	Jan. 13, 1873.....	Macon.....	Resigned Jan. 23, 1872.
John L. Beveridge.....	Jan. 23, 1873.....	Cook.....	Elected U. S. Senator.
Shelby M. Cullom.....	Jan. 8, 1877.....	Sangamon.....	Succeeded to office, vice Oglesby resigned.
Shelby M. Cullom.....	Jan. 10, 1881.....	Sangamon.....	

Lieutenant-Governors.

Name	When inaugurated	From what county.	Remarks.
Pierre Menard	Oct. 6, 1818.	Randolph	
Adolphus F. Hubbard	Dec. 5, 1822.	St. Clair	
William Kuneys	Dec. 5, 1822.	St. Clair	
Zadok Casey	Dec. 9, 1830.	Jefferson	Resigned March 1, 1833.
Wm. L. D. Ewing	Mar. 1, 1833.	Fayette	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Alex. M. Jenkins	Dec. 5, 1834.	Jackson	Resigned.
Wm. H. Davis	Dec. 9, 1836.	White	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Stinson H. Anderson	Dec. 7, 1838.	Jefferson	
John Moore	Dec. 8, 1842.	McLean	
Joseph B. Wells	Dec. 9, 1846.	Rock Island	
Wm. McMurry	Jan. 8, 1849.	Knox	
Gustavus Kerrier	Jan. 1853.	St. Clair	
John Wood	Jan. 12, 1857.	Adams	Succeeded to office of Gov. vize Bissell dec'd Mar. 21, 1860.
Thomas A. Marshall	Jan. 7, 1861.	Coles	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Francis A. Hoffman	Jan. 14, 1861.	Cook	
William Bross	Jan. 10, 1863.	Cook	
John Dougherty	Jan. 11, 1869.	Union	
John L. Beverage	Jan. 13, 1873.	Cook	Succeeded to office of Gov. vize Oglesby elec'd U. S. Sen.
John Early	Jan. 23, 1873.	Winnebago	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Archibald A. Glenn	Jan. 8, 1875.	Brown	President of Senate and Acting Lieut-Governor.
Andrew Shuman	Jan. 8, 1877.	Cook	
John Hamilton	Jan. 10, 1881.	McLean	

Secretaries of State.

Name.	Appointed or qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elias Kent Kane	Oct. 6, 1818.	Kaskaskia	Resigned Dec. 16, 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood	Dec. 18, 1822.	Madison	Resigned April 2, 1823.
David Blackwell	April 2, 1823.	St. Clair	Resigned Oct. 15, 1824.
Morris Birkbeck	Oct. 15, 1824.	Edwards	Resigned Jan. 16, 1825.
George Forquer	Jan. 17, 1825.	Sangamon	Resigned Dec. 31, 1828.
Alexander F. Field	Dec. 31, 1828.	Union	Removed Nov. 23, 1840.
Stephen A. Douglas	Nov. 30, 1840.	Morgan	Resigned Feb. 27, 1841.
Lyman Trumbull	Feb. 27, 1841.	St. Clair	Removed March 4, 1843.
Thompson Campbell	Mar. 4, 1843.	St. Clair	Resigned Dec. 3, 1846.
Horace S. Cooley	Dec. 3, 1846.	Adams	Appointed by Gov. French.
Horace S. Cooley	Jan. 8, 1849.	Adams	Elected under Constitution of 1848. Died April 2, 1850.
David L. Gregg	April 10, 1850.	Cook	
Alexander Starne	Jan. 10, 1853.	Pike	
Ozias M. Hatch	Jan. 12, 1857.	Pike	
Ozias M. Hatch	Jan. 14, 1861.	Pike	
Sharon Tyndale	Jan. 16, 1863.	St. Clair	
Edward Rummel	Jan. 11, 1869.	Peoria	
George H. Harrow	Jan. 13, 1873.	Tazewell	
George H. Harrow	Jan. 8, 1877.	Tazewell	
Henry C. Dement	Jan. 10, 1881.	Lee	

Auditors of Public Accounts.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elijah C. Berry	Oct. 9, 1818.	Fayette	
Elijah C. Berry	April 6, 1819.	"	
James T. B. Stapp	Aug. 27, 1831.	"	
Levi Davis	Nov. 16, 1833.	"	
James Shields	Mar. 4, 1841.	Randolph	
Wm. D. L. Ewing	Mar. 26, 1843.	Fayette	Died.
Thomas H. Campbell	Mar. 26, 1846.	Randolph	Vice Ewing, deceased.
Thomas H. Campbell	Jan. 7, 1847.	"	
Jesse K. Dubois	Jan. 12, 1857.	Lawrence	
Jesse K. Dubois	Jan. 14, 1861.	"	
Orlin H. Miner	Dec. 14, 1864.	Sangamon	
Charles E. Lippincott	Jan. 11, 1869.	Cass	
Charles E. Lippincott	Jan. 14, 1873.	"	
Thomas B. Needles	Jan. 8, 1877.	Washington	
Charles P. Swigert	Jan. 10, 1881.	Kankakee	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Ninian W. Edwards	Feb. 24, 1854.	Sangamon	Appointed by the Governor
Wm. H. Powell	Jan'y 12, 1857.	Peoria	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 1, 1859.	Morgan	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 4, 1861.	"	
John P. Brooks	Jan'y 12, 1863.	Sangamon	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 10, 1865.	"	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 1, 1867.	"	
Newton Bateman	Jan'y 1, 1871.	"	
Sam'l M. Etter	Jan'y 11, 1875.	McLean	
James P. Slade	Jan'y 13, 1879.	St. Clair	

State Treasurers.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
John Thomas	— 1818.	St. Clair	
R. K. McLaughlin	Aug. 2, 1819.	Fayette	
Abner Field	Jan. 14, 1823.	Union	
James Hall	Feb. 12, 1827.	Jackson	
John Dequent	Feb. 5, 1831.	Franklin	Resigned Dec. 3, 1836.
Charles Gregory	Dec. 5, 1836.	Greene	
John D. Whiteside	Feb. 4, 1837.	Monroe	
Milton Carpenter	Feb. 6, 1841.	Hamilton	Died.
John Moore	Aug. 11, 1848.	McLean	Appointed vice Carpenter.
John Moore	Dec. 16, 1850.	"	Elected.
James Miller	Jan. 12, 1857.	"	Resigned Sept. 3, 1859.
William Butler	Sept. 3, 1859.	Sangamon	Appointed, vice Miller.
William Butler	Jan. 14, 1861.	"	
Alexander Starne	Jan. 12, 1863.	"	
Gov. H. Beveridge	Jan. 9, 1865.	DeKalb	
George W. Cook	Jan. 10, 1867.	Cook	
Erastus N. Bates	Jan. 11, 1869.	Marion	
Erastus N. Bates	Nov. 8, 1870.	"	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 15, 1873.	St. Clair	
Thos. S. Ridgeway	Jan. 14, 1875.	Gallatin	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 8, 1877.	St. Clair	
John C. Smith	Jan. 13, 1879.	Jobiaviss	
Edward Rutz	Jan. 10, 1881.	Cook	

Attorneys-General.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Daniel Pope Cook	Feb. 5, 1819.	Randolph	Resigned March 5, 1819.
William Mears	Dec. 14, 1819.	St. Clair	
Sam'l D. Lockwood	Feb. 26, 1821.	Madison	Resigned Dec. 28, 1822.
James Turney	Jan'y 14, 1823.	Washington	Resigned Jan'y 7, 1825.
James Turney	Jan'y 15, 1825.	"	
George Forquer	Jan'y 25, 1829.	Monroe	Resigned Dec. 3, 1832.
James Semple	Jan'y 20, 1833.	Madison	
Ninian W. Edwards	Sept. 1, 1834.	Sangamon	
Ninian W. Edwards	Jan'y 19, 1835.	"	Resigned Feb. 7, 1836.
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.	Feb. 12, 1835.	Madison	Resigned Dec. 28, 1836.
Walter B. Scates	Jan'y 18, 1836.	Jefferson	
Usher F. Linder	Feb. 4, 1837.	Coles	Resigned June 11, 1838.
George W. Olney	June 26, 1838.	Madison	Resigned Feb'y 7, 1839.
Wickliffe Knebel	Feb. 5, 1839.	Madison	Resigned Nov. 15, 1840.
Josiah Lamborn	Dec. 23, 1840.	Morgan	
James A. McDougal	Jan'y 12, 1843.	"	
David B. Campbell	Dec. 21, 1843.	Sangamon	
Robert C. Ingersoll	Feb. 28, 1847.	Peoria	Appointed by Gov. Oglesby.
Washington Bushnell	Jan'y 11, 1853.	LaSalle	
James K. Edsall	Jan'y 13, 1853.	Lee	
Allen K. Edsall	Jan'y 8, 1877.	"	
James McCartney	Jan'y 10, 1881.	Wayne	

State Geologists.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
Joseph Norwood	July 21, 1851.	Sangamon	Act of Feb. 17, 1851.
H. A. Uffers	— 1853.	Hardin	Topographer.
Amos H. Worthen	Feb. 22, 1858.	Hancock	Vice Norwood.
Leopold Richter	Dec. 1, 1859.	St. Louis, Mo.	Artist.
Henry Engelmann	April 19, 1861.	St. Clair	Assistant Geologist.
William Billington	April 26, 1864.	Sangamon	Vice Richter.

State Entomologists.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
D. B. Walsh	June 11, 1857.	Rock Island	Died.
Wm. Leach	April 2, 1870.	Kane	Died.
Cyrus Thomas	April 13, 1875.	Jackson	

Adjutants-General.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
Wm. Alexander	April 24, 1819.	Randolph	
Elijah C. Berry	June 11, 1821.	Fayette	
James W. Berry	Dec. 19, 1828.	"	Resigned Nov. 11, 1829.
Moses K. Anderson	Dec. 16, 1830.	Sangamon	
Samuel B. Buckner	April 3, 1837.	Cook	Resigned Nov. 7, 1837.
Wm. C. Kenney	Dec. 9, 1837.	St. Clair	Died.
Thomas S. Mather	Oct. 28, 1858.	Sangamon	
Allen C. Fuller	Nov. 11, 1861.	Boone	Vice Kinney, deceased.
isham N. Hayne	Jan'y 16, 1865.	Alexander	Died.
Edward P. Niles	— 1865.	Cook	Acting ad interim.
Hubert Bilger	Feb. 24, 1869.	Sangamon	
Edwin L. Higgins	Jan'y 24, 1873.	"	
Edwin L. Higgins	July 1, 1874.	"	
Hiram Hilliard	July 2, 1875.	Cook	
Hiram Hilliard	July 2, 1877.	"	

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

Statement showing the population of the State of Illinois by Counties, according to the United States census, from the year 1800 to the year 1880, and date of organization and name of County Seat;

* St. Clair county was organized April 27th, 1790, by Arthur St. Clair, then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of "The territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river," re-organized after Illinois had been established as a Territory, April 23th, 1809

[illegible]

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.	Congress.	Term of Service.	Born	Died.
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	1st Congress	April 1, 1789, to March 4, 1791	1750	1801
Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut	2d Congress	October 23, 1791, to March 4, 1793	1740	1809
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	3d Congress	December 2, 1793, to March 4, 1795	.....	.....
Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey	4th Congress	December 17, 1795, to March 4, 1797	1760	1823
.....	.....	4th Congress	May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799	.....	.....
Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	6th Congress	December 2, 1799, to March 4, 1801	1746	1813
Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	7th Congress	December 7, 1801, to March 4, 1803	1757	1828
.....	.....	8th Congress	October 17, 1803, to March 4, 1805	.....	.....
.....	.....	9th Congress	December 2, 1805, to March 4, 1807	.....	.....
Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	10th Congress	October 26, 1807, to March 4, 1809	1750	1821
.....	.....	11th Congress	May 22, 1809, to March 4, 1811	.....	.....
Henry Clay	Kentucky	12th Congress	November 4, 1811, to March 4, 1813	1717	1852
.....	.....	13th Congress	May 24, 1813, to January 19, 1814	.....	.....
Langdon Cheves	South Carolina	14th Congress	January 19, 1814, to May 18, 1815	1776	1826
Henry Clay	Kentucky	15th Congress	December 4, 1815, to March 4, 1818	.....	.....
.....	.....	16th Congress	December 1, 1817, to March 4, 1819	.....	.....
.....	.....	16th Congress	December 5, 1819, to March 4, 1821	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York, 2d Session	16th Congress	November 18, 1820, to March 4, 1821	1784	1851
Philip P. Barbour	Virginia	17th Congress	December 4, 1821, to March 4, 1823	1783	1841
Henry Clay	Kentucky	18th Congress	December 1, 1823, to March 4, 1825	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York	18th Congress	December 5, 1825, to March 4, 1827	.....	.....
Andrew Stevenson	Virginia	20th Congress	December 3, 1827, to March 4, 1829	1784	1857
.....	.....	21st Congress	December 7, 1829, to March 4, 1831	.....	.....
.....	.....	22d Congress	December 1, 1831, to March 4, 1833	.....	.....
.....	.....	23d Congress	December 2, 1833, to June 2, 1834	.....	.....
John Bell	Tennessee, 2d Session	24th Congress	June 2, 1834, to March 4, 1835	1789	1861
James K. Polk	Tennessee	24th Congress	December 18, 1835, to March 4, 1837	1795	1849
.....	.....	25th Congress	September 5, 1837, to March 4, 1839	.....	.....
Robert M. T. Hunter	Virginia	26th Congress	December 16, 1838, to March 4, 1839	1801	1871
.....	Kentucky	27th Congress	May 21, 1839, to March 4, 1841	1805	1846
John W. Jones	Virginia	28th Congress	December 4, 1841, to March 4, 1843	1805	1848
John W. Davis	Indiana	29th Congress	December 1, 1843, to March 4, 1845	1759	1846
Charles C. Winter	Massachusetts	30th Congress	December 5, 1845, to March 4, 1847	1800	1861
Howell Cobb	Georgia	31st Congress	December 22, 1849, to March 4, 1851	1815	1880
Linn Boyd	Kentucky	32d Congress	December 1, 1851, to March 4, 1853	1800	1859
.....	.....	33d Congress	December 1, 1853, to March 4, 1855	.....	.....
Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts	34th Congress	February 2, 1856, to March 4, 1857	1816	.....
James L. Orr	South Carolina	35th Congress	December 7, 1857, to March 4, 1859	1822	1853
Wm. Pennington	Delaware	36th Congress	February 1, 1859, to March 4, 1861	1801	1872
Joshua A. Clift	Pennsylvania	37th Congress	July 4, 1861, to March 4, 1863	1823	.....
S. Iuyler Colfax	Indiana	38th Congress	December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1865	1823	.....
.....	.....	39th Congress	December 1, 1865, to March 4, 1867	.....	.....
.....	.....	40th Congress	March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869	.....	.....
James G. Blaine	Maine	41st Congress	March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871	1830	.....
.....	.....	42d Congress	March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873	.....	.....
.....	.....	43d Congress	December 1, 1873, to March 4, 1875	.....	.....
Michael C. Kerr	Indiana	44th Congress	December 6, 1875, to August 29, 1876	1827	1876
Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania, 2d Session	44th Congress	December 4, 1876, to March 4, 1877	1828	.....
.....	.....	45th Congress	October 18, 1877, to March 4, 1879	.....	.....
.....	.....	46th Congress	March 15, 1879, to .....	.....	.....

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1790 TO 1880, FROM THE OFFICIAL CENSUS.

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	Per cent increase 70 to 80.
The United States.....	39,292,414	53,084,483	72,398,811	96,533,822	126,600,000	170,994,431	230,187,612	314,433,311	385,557,367	541,286,615	39.5
The States.....	39,292,414	52,624,281	72,185,618	96,067,831	126,280,908	170,916,411	230,726,312	314,337,411	385,114,411	541,286,615	39.5
Alabama.....			127,901	309,527	597,754	717,623	964,201	999,992	1,267,791	2,666,615	26.6
Arkansas.....			14,255	30,388	57,574	209,957	434,441	484,471	604,471	1,004,471	54.3
California.....						77,718	79,083	91,923	144,471	864,471	864.4
Colorado.....						31,730	54,477	87,445	140,471	319,471	188.8
Connecticut.....	217,946	251,012	311,912	275,148	295,755	369,758	370,792	404,471	537,451	522,885	24.3
Delaware.....	59,936	64,773	73,974	77,749	79,083	87,718	91,923	112,416	114,471	144,471	25.4
Florida.....						31,730	54,477	87,445	140,471	187,448	42.9
Georgia.....	82,448	162,886	254,433	349,855	510,823	691,924	906,185	1072,886	118,109	133,048	23.5
Illinois.....			122,821	53,102	154,445	476,183	814,470	171,991	253,881	307,879	178.5
Indiana.....			242,911	343,831	510,823	691,924	906,185	1072,886	118,109	133,048	23.5
Iowa.....						43,112	192,214	674,913	119,420	162,162	86.0
Kansas.....								107,996	263,299	99,966	134.1
Kentucky.....	73,677	82,835	143,311	561,433	87,718	77,718	91,923	91,923	112,416	114,471	25.4
Louisiana.....			76,536	132,923	217,739	352,411	517,762	790,912	73,915	94,063	29.3
Maine.....	9,540	15,719	28,705	298,269	394,455	561,793	683,109	628,759	698,455	1,694,455	169.4
Maryland.....	57,748	111,418	306,446	407,550	410,700	470,919	530,934	670,919	780,919	1,040,919	81.1
Massachusetts.....	33,577	42,816	47,340	52,109	61,044	73,169	85,169	117,451	178,102	231,102	33.3
Michigan.....			47,621	87,651	316,391	212,267	397,654	749,113	118,409	1,630,911	361.9
Minnesota.....						60,777	179,233	607,455	780,966	77,506	175.6
Mississippi.....			88,919	40,352	74,448	159,211	379,613	606,326	712,922	1,012,922	101.2
Missouri.....			298,451	665,371	1,045,331	383,702	682,014	118,202	172,293	218,884	25.8
Nebraska.....								288,411	122,932	472,433	267.8
Nevada.....								48,911	115,441	115,441	115.4
New Hampshire.....	114,885	183,838	214,461	246,221	260,928	317,671	317,671	326,713	319,891	319,891	21.0
New Jersey.....	154,139	211,149	215,362	274,226	328,233	373,396	490,555	672,035	669,036	1,139,036	113.9
New York.....	341,029	565,053	959,499	137,311	1,156,608	2,189,621	3,097,134	3,886,755	4,857,759	6,888,759	108.8
North Carolina.....			178,738	253,558	438,919	737,983	870,136	905,036	1,010,036	1,407,036	140.7
Ohio.....			45,363	236,769	581,295	973,663	1,191,467	1,690,929	235,951	2,652,951	1,939.2
Oregon.....								132,974	62,465	99,223	74.7
Rhode Island.....	44,373	69,235	81,091	104,737	138,233	179,621	237,176	292,621	352,621	412,621	41.2
South Carolina.....	68,845	69,122	76,931	82,919	97,719	108,820	147,545	176,220	217,333	276,228	27.2
Tennessee.....	29,673	34,591	45,115	50,741	58,185	59,498	68,367	76,708	76,606	109,423	14.4
Texas.....	3,561	105,662	267,727	422,771	681,964	8,292,210	10,277,717	11,069,011	12,852,210	16,242,210	24.9
Vermont.....	74,425	134,465	217,895	233,966	283,962	329,718	412,611	315,668	330,551	332,288	5.5
Virginia.....	84,710	88,200	97,400	103,516	121,445	129,737	141,260	139,618	129,613	162,896	23.4
Washington.....								41,413	41,413	41,413	41.4
Wisconsin.....								77,881	106,470	131,140	24.7
The States.....	39,292,414	52,624,281	72,185,618	96,067,831	126,280,908	170,916,411	230,726,312	314,337,411	385,114,411	541,286,615	39.5
Arizona.....									96,811	40,411	318.7
Dakota.....								48,811	14,811	153,189	834.2
Idaho.....			1,091	24,021	33,039	39,811	47,111	53,687	75,689	117,738	177.8
Montana.....									1,999	32,611	117.4
New Mexico.....								50,031	50,031	30,417	90.1
Utah.....								93,547	93,547	118,439	26.8
Washington.....								11,289	10,773	87,739	133.6
Wyoming.....								11,901	2,855	73,120	213.5
									9,118	20,788	127.9
The Territories.....		1,003	24,23	33,039	39,811	47,111	129,111	2,9957	44,730	78,271	76.9
Total Population.....	39,292,414	53,084,483	72,398,811	96,533,822	126,600,000	170,994,431	230,187,612	314,433,311	385,557,367	541,286,615	39.5
		Increase percent	Increase percent	Increase percent	Increase percent	Increase percent	Increase percent	Increase percent	Increase percent	Increase percent	
		1790-1800	1800-1810	1810-1820	1820-1830	1830-1840	1840-1850	1850-1860	1860-1870	1870-1880	
		35.10	26.38	33.06	26.31	31.72	28.89	37.11	22.65	18.06	

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND RAIL-
ROAD FACILITIES OF RANDOLPH, MONROE
AND PERRY COUNTIES.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



THIS county is situated on the southwest borders of the state, and bisected at right angles by the 38th degree of north latitude, and the 90th degree of longitude west from Greenwich. It is an irregular district of country, triangular in outline, and bounded on the north by Monroe, St. Clair and Washington coun-

ties, on the east by Perry and Jackson counties, and on the south and west by the Mississippi river and Monroe county. It embraces an area of about sixteen congressional townships, or upwards of five hundred square miles. The Kaskaskia enters the county from the north in Baldwin precinct, flows in a southerly course, and discharges its waters into the Mississippi river about ten miles above the south line of the county. The east is traversed in the same direction by Mary's river, which enters the Mississippi about four miles below the mouth of the Kaskaskia. In addition to these, Horse creek, and Nine Mile creek, tributaries of the Kaskaskia, flow through the northern portion of the county; and the Little Mary, a tributary of Mary's river. These, taken together, furnish an excellent waterway for all sections of the county. Besides the above, there are streams of lesser note, which form auxiliaries to complete almost a perfect surface drainage.

Topography.—The features of the county topographically are somewhat varied. About one-third of its surface, comprising the northeastern portion, is comparatively of a level or rolling surface, sufficient for good natural drainage. The prairie tracts are very small and limited, and possess a loamy soil of lightish color, with a yellow clay sub-soil. These prairie lands, although not possessing the deep black soil peculiar to the central and northern part of the state, are nevertheless, very productive yielding abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats, and grasses, and this without very much effort on the part of the husbandman. The prairie region is restricted, mainly, to that portion of the county underlaid by the coal fields.

Soil and Agriculture.—Between this prairie region and the bottom lands on the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers, there is a belt of country underlaid by sandstone and limestone, which is quite broken and hilly, rising at some points to quite prominent bluffs. Originally this portion of the country was covered with heavy timber, and a considerable portion of its surface is still occupied by the natural forests.

The soil upon these broken lands is somewhat shallower than that of the prairies, yet its productive qualities seem to be about equal to the adjacent lands, and where the surface is sufficiently level for agricultural purposes, good crops are usually realized. The yellow clay sub-soil of this region appears to possess all the essential elements of a good soil, and when brought to the surface and subjected to atmospheric agencies, it becomes most productive. Hence, sub-soiling will be found largely advantageous to those soils that, from long and injudicious cultivation, have been partially exhausted. These broken lands are especially adapted to the growth of every kind of fruit peculiar to the temperate zones, and the smaller fruits may be successfully cultivated even where the lands are too undulating for the raising of cereals. Some of the enterprising German farmers have already commenced the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of native wine by them has proven quite a success. It is a matter of experiment as yet, whether the Catawba will succeed as well here as in a more northern climate. Yet there are other varieties, if it should fail to be valuable, that can be successfully cultivated. The Delaware and Concord varieties have proven valuable and productive in all portions of the temperate zone, rather than in a comparatively mild one; hence its cultivation in Southern Illinois has generally proved a partial failure, while in localities further north it has been comparatively successful. The Catawba seems to be less liable to be affected by mildew or rot in a climate as cold as it can stand without protection. It is no longer a doubtful problem that the broken and hilly lands along the principal streams, especially the bluffs of the Mississippi, where the marly deposit known as "loess" has been deposited, and is more or less intermingled with the soil, are admirably adapted to the growth of the vine. The labors of the intelligent agriculturist have already demonstrated the fact that Illinois is capable of producing, not only all the native wines required for home consumption, but a surplus for the supply of less favored regions.

The most important and productive part of the county is probably found in the American Bottom. It forms a belt of rich alluvial soil about twenty miles in length, and an average width of four miles. It is exceedingly productive, and were it not for the periodical overflows to which it is subjected from the high waters of the Mississippi, it would be esteemed as the most valuable land in the county. The soil is quite sandy, but is intermingled with vegetable mould and clay from the sediment of the river, forming a rich, warm soil, which is unsurpassed by any in the state for the production of maize and the cereals generally. The uplands comprise a series of brown and yellow clays, intermingled locally with gravel and small pebbles, and specially adapted to the culture of wheat. There have really been three eras in the county of what might be considered the staple products that have engaged the attention of the agriculturist. In an early day, Indian corn was the principal product. Later, the castor bean was largely cultivated, and was considered a most profitable crop. About twenty-five or thirty years ago, wheat became largely planted, and to this time is the grand staple of the county.

The general elevation of the uplands above the Mississippi is from three to four hundred feet. The principal varieties of timber upon the land are black oak, white oak, shell-bark and pig-nut hickory, sugar maple, linden, black gum, persimmon, red, slippery and white elm, black ash, red-bud, dogwood and sassafras. On the bottom lands are found the cottonwood, sycamore, honey-locust, hackberry, box-elder, sweet gum, white ash, swamp oak, burr oak, white and black walnut, pecan and white maple. Plenty of good timber is yet left for all the wants of the people for fuel and building purposes.

Chester.—The capital of the county is situated in the southwestern part, located on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi, about seventy-five miles below St. Louis, and contains a population of nearly three thousand inhabitants. The southern penitentiary is located here, and there are many fine business houses in the city, and it is at this writing in a prosperous and growing condition.

Population.—The population is composed mainly of English, German, French and Irish nationalities, and, according to the census of 1880, was as follows:

PRE-1878 (including the towns).	
Red Bud	2,551
Ruma	360
Brewerville	649
Prairie du Rocher	1,107
Kaskaskia	1,187
Baldwin	1,357
Chester	4,290
Evansville	1,696
Florence	751
Central and Blair	2,908
Bremen	703
Rockwood	988
Steels Mills and Wine Hill	2,482
Sparta	3,406
Tilden and Gunterville	1,998
TOWNS.	
Chester	2,725
Sparta	1,751
Red Bud	1,998
Gunterville	591
Steelville	140
Baldwin	271
Prairie du Rocher	263
Rockwood	231
Tilden	82

MONROE COUNTY.

This county comprises an irregular-shaped triangular area on the southwestern borders of the state, embracing about three hundred and eighty square miles, and is bounded on the north and east by St. Clair and Randolph counties and the Kaskaskia river, and on the south and west by Randolph county and the Mississippi river.

Waterloo, the capital of the county, is situated on the St. Louis and Cairo railway, in the northeastern part of the county, and is one of the substantial inland towns of the state, and contains a population of about two thousand inhabitants. It is located on a high, rolling site of ground that overlooks a large scope of beautifully cultivated farming lands.

Population.—The population of the county is mainly composed of a thrifty German nationality, which constitutes about three-fourths of the inhabitants of the county. The other fourth is a mixture of various nationalities, principally of English, Irish and French descent. The Irish settlements are in the center and south. According to the census of 1880 the population by precincts was as follows:

Waterloo Precinct (including city)	3,105
Columbus and New Hanover	2,810
Moredock	661
Mitchie, Bluff, and Harrisonville	2,777
Renault	1,088
New Design	1,470
Prairie du Long	1,480
	13,591

The census of 1860 was 12,832; of 1870, 12,982. The population of the town of Waterloo in 1870 was 1,537; in 1880, 1,822.

Topography.—The surface is considerably diversified, the region adjacent to the river bluffs being quite hilly and broken, while the eastern portion of the county is comparatively level, and affords an area of excellent farming lands. In that portion of the county underlain by the St. Louis limestone, in the central and southwestern uplands, there are numerous "sink-holes," which render the land nearly valueless for agricultural purposes. These depressions are funnel-shaped, and lead down to crevices or caverns below, through which the water that falls upon the surface finds an outlet into the adjacent streams. Occasionally the crevice at the bottom becomes filled up with the sediment that washes into it, and small ponds of water are found, some of which, in the vicinity of Waterloo, cover an area of several acres, and are bountifully supplied with fish.

Hydrography.—The natural drainage of the county is almost complete, the Mississippi extending along the entire western boundary, and the Kaskaskia partially on the east. The principal interior streams are Fountain creek, Horse creek, and Prairie du Long creek. The former rises in the highlands south of Waterloo, and extends in a north-westerly course until it enters the American Bottom, and from thence southwesterly, emptying into the Mississippi near Harrisonville. Horse creek, which intersects the southern portion of the county, and Prairie du Long creek, which waters the eastern portion, both discharge their waters into the Kaskaskia. In the western part of the county there are several fine lakes, among which are Moredock, Kidd, and the Grand Coule lakes, with some others of lesser note. Some of these are fed mainly by subterranean streams, which find their way through the fissures and caverns of the limestones underlying the adjacent highlands. These lakes are well supplied with fish, and are favorite resorts for the sportsman, both for hunting and fishing.

Resources, Soil and Agriculture.—As a body, Monroe county was originally heavily timbered, there being but three or four small prairies in the eastern portion, the larger of which are New Design prairie, Prairie du Long, and Prairie du Rond, none of which exceed an area of more than three or four square miles in extent. The timber of the uplands consists mainly of the usual varieties of oak and hickory on the broken lands, while on the more level tracts in the east, elm, black walnut, hackberry, wild cherry, linden and honey-locust are found in abundance. The bottom lands are for the most part heavily timbered with cottonwood, sycamore, black and white walnut, ash, elm, pecan, soft maple, persimmon, and several other varieties. The surface of the highlands is composed of a buff-colored sandy loam, often filled with bleached fresh-water and land

shells, and is underlaid with a variable thickness of drift clays and "loess," usually ranging from ten to sixty feet, and at a few points near the river bluffs it attains a maximum thickness of seventy-five to one hundred feet. The western portion of the county, embracing nearly one-fourth of its entire area, is included in the American Bottom. The average width of this alluvial belt is about four miles, and its extent north and south is over thirty miles. These bottom lands are exceedingly fertile, and really possess three classes of soil. Probably the richest and most inexhaustible is that portion known as the blue-black deposit, and can be cultivated only when it is of a proper consistency between wet and dry. The other soils are composed of either black or light sandy loams. This land is peculiarly adapted to the growing of corn, but wheat, grasses and oats are cultivated with success. On the uplands, wheat has been the grand staple for twenty-five or thirty years, and the yield and quality is unsurpassed by any lands in the state.

Perennial Springs abound in various parts of the county after rising the bluff. They are of pure cold water, and are auxiliary to the comfort of both man and beast. Many of these gush forth in sufficient quantities to form brooks of ever-running water.

PERRY COUNTY

lies immediately north of Jackson county, which forms its southern boundary, and is bounded on the north by Washington, on the west by Randolph, and on the east by Franklin and Jefferson counties. It embraces a superficial area of twelve congressional townships, or about 276,480 acres of land, three-fourths of which was originally covered with timber. It is divided into eight political divisions or precincts as follows: Grand Cote, Beaucoup, Tanaroa, Cutler, Pinckneyville, South Western, Du Quoin and Paradise.

Pinckneyville, the seat of justice, is situated on the west side of Big Beaucoup creek, and near the geographical center of the county in section twenty-four, five south, three west, at the head of Four-Mile prairie. At this writing it contains a population of about 1500 inhabitants. In 1837, according to Peck, it contained four stores, one tavern, one grocery, and fifteen or twenty families, and was surrounded with a settlement of industrious farmers.

Population.—The first settlers were principally American born, and emigrants from the south. The present population is composed of various nationalities, English, German, Irish, Negroes and Poles; the former probably being in the ascendancy. According to the official census of 1880, the county contained 16,008 inhabitants.

Hydrography.—The county is well supplied with water-courses suitable for natural drainage. The principal streams within its limits are Little Muddy, Beaucoup, and Colombo creeks, all of them being northwestern affluents of the Big Muddy river. The former constitutes the principal portion of the eastern boundary of the county, and, with its tributaries, furnishes excellent drainage for that part of the county. Beaucoup creek flows through the entire county from north to south, and nearly equally divides the territory

in acreage on the east and west, while the Colombo practically drains the west and southwest.

Topography and Soil.—The surface of the country is generally rolling, and on some of the streams becomes considerably broken by low ridges, but not sufficiently abrupt to render the land unfit for cultivation; while some portions are quite level, including a few flat prairies and a portion of the timbered land known as "Post-Oak Flats." As stated above, Beaucoup creek trends through the center of the county, and the prairies occupy mainly the highlands between this stream and the Little Muddy on the east, and the Colombo on the west, except the Grand Cote prairie, which occupies an elevated ridge in the northwest. The prairies here, as is usually the case in other parts of the state, form the highest part of the ground, yet their relative elevation is quite variable, even in a single county. In Perry, they are mostly surrounded by timbered flats, which gradually pass into more broken timbered lands as you approach the streams. Their surface is usually flat, or gently undulating, passing in places into the broken grassy upland known as "barrens." This land consists of low hills and ridges, covered with a dense growth of tall grasses, and quite destitute of timber. The sub-soil of the "barrens" consists of a white sandy loam, but the surface configuration affords a complete drainage, and therefore sustains a good growth of vegetation, which in time has formed a rich soil, highly charged with humus. These lands become dry early in the spring, and from their excellent surface drainage, resist the drouth better than the "flats" on account of the soil being more porous, and readily absorb the atmospheric moisture. The absence of timber is undoubtedly due to the annual fires that sweep over them, fed by the tall grasses that cover the surface. These "barrens" merge into the oak hills, which are similar ridges covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of post-oak, black oak, hickory, black-jack, etc.

The creek bottoms within the barren region have a soil similar to that of the flats, but a little coarser, and containing a greater per cent. of vegetable mould, rendering them as dark in color as the prairie soils. The timber is tall and heavy, and consists principally of the varieties of oak, ash, shell-bark hickory, walnut, hazel, and some other classes of timber.

The "Post-Oak Flats" are comparatively level stretches of the upland, sparsely timbered with patches of post-oak, and interspersed with black-jack and a young growth of post-oak. They thus form an open forest, and the light, bleached appearing soil is but scantily covered with vegetation. The sub-soil comprises a white sandy loam, and reaches to the depth of several feet. The surface soil is quite shallow, and seems to differ from the sub-soil only by a slight mixture of vegetable mould. This soil, like that of the prairies, is so finely comminuted as to render it almost impenetrable to water, which remains in depression upon the surface until it slowly disappears by evaporation. A potent remedy for this would be by clovering frequently, or top dressing with a copious supply of well-rotted compost. These flats extend around the prairies, forming a narrow belt between them

and the more broken timbered lands adjacent, and also from the highest portions of the broad flat ridges between the streams where no prairies occur. The prairie soil differs from the flats only in being more fully charged with vegetable humus, and a somewhat deeper productive surface. Of all these varieties of soil, the "flats" are the most unproductive, and require the greatest amount of skill and labor to bring them up to a standard that is most valuable to the husbandman. This can be effectually and cheaply done by deep and frequent plowing, which loosens the soil and aids the surface drainage, and by top dressing and plowing under green crops to give the required amount of vegetable mould, which treatment would undoubtedly insure a steady increase in the productive capacities of the soil, until it will equal the fertility of the adjacent prairies.

Agriculture and Horticulture.—This is emphatically a wheat country, although large quantities of corn, oats, rye, potatoes, etc., are raised. The wheat raised upon the timbered land rates among the best in the state.

The growth and prosperity of a country depends upon its agricultural resources; indeed the world could not move if it were not for this industry. How true the aphorism, "The success of the husbandman is the salvation of a country!" He is the bone and strength of the land, the engine, as it were, that drives the whole machinery of mankind—that which fosters life, distributes wealth, and creates happiness in every fireside in the land. When this industry fails famine, misery and tears prevail. Ireland, and other countries of Europe, have in times past been striking examples of the famine fiend; but thanks to a kind Providence, in our own country, and especially within the fertile fields of the grand old prairie state, never have the people been obliged to realize the sufferings of those who were not blessed with the necessities of life.

The means and facilities for tilling the soil have kept pace with other improvements of the age. The old wooden mould-board has given place to the elegant sulky plow, the reaping-hook is transformed into the wonderful mechanism known as the self-binder, and the tramping of the cattle and the thud of the flail have yielded to the steam engine and the hum of the gigantic thresher. The farmers of this county are up with the times, and to a large extent are using all the modern farm machinery. Horticulture is given considerable attention, but not that notice the soil and climate would warrant. Good orchards prevail in most parts of the county, and the small fruits and berries are cultivated quite largely, but with the natural resources of climate and soil of Perry county, with proper attention given to the culture of the vine and other fruits, a few acres of land might be made to yield as much profit as some of the larger farms. This may be a thought worthy the attention of those who own but small farms on the lands composed of the thinner class of soil.

Transportation Facilities.—The early markets and the facilities for transportation were as inconvenient as the produce to be moved was meager; all things were in keeping and consistent with the times. These counties, especially

Randolph and Monroe, have enjoyed special early privileges in the way of transportation. Long before steam power was invented or thought of, the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers furnished an outlet for all the products to be moved by the people. The early medium was by the means of the old-time flat boat, propelled by poles or sweeps. Then came the steam age, and a new era opened up to the people along the Mississippi; and a little later still, the iron horse became an important auxiliary to carry the products to all points of the country where the markets might be most conducive to the interests of the husbandman. Only about a half century ago, a boat propelled by steam on the Mississippi was a sight to behold, while at this time, the long line of smoke from their volcanic furnaces is scarcely lost sight of, and the whistles from their hoarse throats are continually resounding throughout the American Bottom. Steamboats have navigated the Kaskaskia as far as Carlyle. The first boat that made the trip was the "Bellevue," in the spring of 1837, Capt. Nelson commander and owner. In the same year, the steamer "Wild Duck" made a passage up the river to the same point, thus opening up a new era to the people along the banks of the Kaskaskia. At this writing, boats do not pass beyond Evansville on account of the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad bridge spanning the river a little above the aforesaid town. As already stated, the first navigation of the Mississippi was by rafts or flat boats. It was for some time a mooted question whether it could, with its swift current, be navigated by steamboats. This doubt was dispelled by the landing at St. Louis of the "General Pike," commanded by Capt. James Reed, August 24, 1817. About two years thereafter, a second boat ascended the river. This was the "Harriet," from New Orleans, June 24, 1819, and was commanded by Capt. Armitage. The trip was made in twenty-seven days. This was the beginning of river communication proper between the marts of New Orleans and St. Louis.

The first locomotive engine was invented by George Stephenson, of England, and was first successfully operated September 27th, 1825, on a short road from Stockton to Darlington, England. In 1830, there were but twenty-three miles of railroad this side of the Atlantic. The first road operated in the States extended from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, a distance of eleven and a-half miles; this was in July of the above year. The cars were drawn by horses, the locomotive not then having been introduced on this side of the water. The coaches were open vehicles, somewhat resembling the carriages of that date. In the *Baltimore American* of July, 1830, an advertisement appeared of this road, stating that a sufficient number of cars had been provided to accommodate the traveling public, and that a brigade (train of cars) would leave the depot on Pratt Street at 6 and 10 o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; returning, would leave the depot at Ellicott's Mills at 6 and 8:30 o'clock A. M., and 12:30 and 6 P. M.

The first road constructed in the Mississippi Valley was built from Illinoistown—now East St. Louis—to the bluff, a distance of about six miles across the American Bottom. It was constructed in 1837, under the personal supervision

of Governor Reynolds, Vital Jarrot, and a few others. It was expressly built for the purpose of transporting coal from where it cropped out at the bluff to the St. Louis market. It had a wooden rail, and the cars were driven by horse-power.

The first line of railroad built in the state in which the locomotive was utilized was the North Cross Railway, extending from Quincy to Danville. This was chartered in 1837, and the first engine placed upon it was in the winter of 1838-9, its run being from Meredosia to Jacksonville. The track was the primitive strap-rail style. The engine, as well as the road, soon became so impaired that the former was abandoned, and the horse-power substituted in its stead. To-day, Illinois leads the van, has outstripped all other states in this gigantic enterprise, and now modestly bears the honors of a well-earned success in its magnitude of internal improvements.

According to official reports of 1880, Illinois had 9,294 miles of track, constructed and equipped at a cost of \$408,745,915, thus surpassing every other state in the Union in miles of railroad. Many miles of track have been laid since the above report was made, the Prairie State, as usual, taking the lead of all other states. If within less than half a century such strides have been made in the facilities of transportation, what mind can conceive the progress that will be reached in the fifty years to come?

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF RANDOLPH, MONROE AND PERRY COUNTIES.

ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway Co.—This is one of the most important roads traversing Southern Illinois, and through its proprietary and leased lines does a very large business, having terminal facilities at East St. Louis and Eldorado, and an operating contract with the Illinois Central R. R., by which through trains run to Cairo. The most important stations on the line of the road are East St. Louis, Belleville, Pinckneyville, Du Quoin, Benton, Galatia and Eldorado. At East St. Louis and St. Louis it has connections with all the roads centering in those important commercial marts. At Pinckneyville, connections are made with the Wabash, Chester and Western R. R., and St. Louis Coal R. R.; at Du Quoin with the Illinois Central; and at Eldorado with the Cairo and Vincennes (now a part of the Wabash system) and the Louisville and Nashville Rail. road.

This company was incorporated June 24th, 1862, under an act approved February 28th, 1861, by the purchase of the franchises and property of the Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis R. R. Co., and the Belleville and Illinoistown R. R. Co., Oct. 30th, 1856, under act of the Illinois Legislature approved February 28th, 1854.

The Belleville and Illinoistown R. R. Co. was incorporated June 21st, 1862.

The Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R., from Belleville

to Du Quoin, 56 miles, was leased to this company Oct. 1st, 1866, for 999 years, and operated from January 1st, 1870.

By subsequent arrangement of lease, the Belleville and Eldorado R. R., another leased line, and an extension of the former, from Du Quoin to Eldorado, 50 miles, was leased to this Co. July 1st, 1880, for 985 years. The officers of the road are:—President, W. Byard Cutting, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, Geo. W. Parker, St. Louis; Secretary, Edward F. Leonard, Springfield; Treasurer, Geo. W. Parker, St. Louis; Superintendent, J. L. Hinckley, Belleville; Auditor, H. T. Nash, St. Louis; General Freight and Passenger Agent, H. S. De Pew, St. Louis; General Offices, 104 North 4th St., St. Louis.

When the main line of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute R. R. was leased in 1867 to the Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co., the lessors retained under their own management the Belleville branch, and stipulated that a certain portion of the equipment should be allotted to the branch from the general equipment of the road; also that the lessors should erect a new depot at East St. Louis, and within a certain specified time turn over the old depot grounds to the "Belleville Branch." The coal traffic along the line between East St. Louis and Belleville had always been an important factor in the general business of the road, while the trade in other traffic is also remunerative. The charter of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. authorized an extension of the road from Belleville to Paducah, and the question of building the line via Athens and Marissa, to some point on the Illinois Central Railroad in the direction of Cairo had been seriously agitated by the management during 1866-67, but it was finally deemed advisable to entrust the construction to some other corporation, and lease the road upon its completion. The road, therefore, from Belleville south to Du Quoin, a distance of fifty-six miles, was built under the auspices of the Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. Co., and opened for through traffic in 1870, under lease to the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. as aforesaid. As will be observed, this road forms a connection with the Illinois Central R. R. The short line between St. Louis and Cairo, also all points south reached via Cairo, has contributed materially towards maintaining intimate business relations between St. Louis and the Gulf States. The management, ever since the opening of the *Short Line* for through traffic, has been a commercial and financial success; and if the owners of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. were wise, under the then existing circumstances, in leasing their main line on terms which guaranteed in perpetuity the interest on nearly all their bonded debt, they displayed more wisdom in obtaining a southern outlet for the branch which enhances its material value, and contributes largely to the amicable net revenue. When the Belleville and Southern Illinois R. R. was completed and opened for business in 1870, and leased to the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. the latter company, and the Illinois Central R. R. Co., made an agreement by the terms of which the road from East St. Louis to Du Quoin, and from Du Quoin to Cairo, should be united under a business management, and practically operated as a

single line. It was then christened, and has since been known as the "St. Louis and Cairo Short Line," but popularly known as the "*Cairo Short Line*."

The character and resources of the country between East St. Louis, Du Quoin and Eldorado, traversed by the "Cairo Short Line," are well known to residents of Southern Illinois and St. Louis. The whole country, from East St. Louis to Eldorado, is underlaid with coal of a superior quality, from which large supplies are annually drawn for public works and manufacturing industries. It is, also, the finest wheat producing section of Southern Illinois, and Belleville and other points on the line of road have extensive flouring mills, whose brands have acquired deserved reputations both in domestic and foreign markets. A few miles southeast of Belleville the road enters on the Grand Prairie, which extends for twenty-two miles, and is proverbial for its superior grain crops. Here, also, a vein of very superior coal is found, especially near Coulterville, thirty-two miles from Belleville. The quality of the coal seems to improve with the increased distance from St. Louis. The celebrated "Bryden," or Williamson County coal, finds its way to St. Louis over this line of road; also the Big Muddy coal from Jackson County. The present eastern terminus of the "Cairo Short Line" is at Eldorado. In Saline County, one hundred and twenty one miles from St. Louis. Number of miles of road, 121; aggregate length of sidings, 19—total track mileage, 140 miles; in addition to the branch from Belleville to East Carondelet, 16 miles, which will soon be opened and operated for the delivery of coal to the manufacturing establishments in Carondelet.

The *St. Louis and Cairo R. R.*, was chartered February 16th, 1865, and the entire line completed and put in operation March 1st, 1875. It connects the cities of East St. Louis and Cairo, and has an entire line of track of 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was originally chartered under the name of the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Company, but within the last year it was reorganized and adopted the above corporate name. At the time of the organization of the company it was decided to build a narrow gauge—three feet—road, and it was believed that the enterprise would prove a success on account of the cheapness of construction and the economy of obtaining the rolling stock. In accordance with these views contracts were let, and the management was encouraged by the promises of liberal local aid to push the enterprise to completion; but the financial panic of 1873, overtook it before it was thoroughly completed. The promised local aid failed to be forthcoming, and the company after struggling against many difficulties, was compelled at last to place the property under the orders of the court, and a receiver appointed, under whose management it was operated until February 1st, 1882, when it was transferred to the present company, and is now conducted by them under the above name, with its General Office at 414, Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri. The following is a list of the officers of the road: President, W. F. Whitehouse; Vice President, L. M. Johnson; General Solicitor, S. Corning Judd; Secretary, C. Ritchie; General Superintendent, Chas. Hamilton; Auditor, Lewis Enoos; General Freight and Passenger Agt.,

Geo. H. Smith. It utilizes seven miles of the East St. Louis and Carondelet Railway, with a third rail from East St. Louis to East Carondelet. The road enters Monroe county in the extreme northern part in Columbia precinct; extends in a south and easterly direction through New Hanover, Waterloo, and New Design precincts—clipping the southwest corner of Prairie du Long—and crosses the boundary line into Randolph county in the extreme northwest, in Red Bud precinct; and extends thence east and south through Randolph into Perry county, crossing the line of the latter in town 6, range 5; and thus includes more than one-third the length of the entire line of road.

Wabash, Chester and Western Railroad Company.—This road was chartered March 4th, 1869, and entitled the "Chester and Tamaroa Coal and Railroad Company." It was put in operation from Tamaroa, in Perry county, to Chester, Randolph county, in March 1872. The company secured subscriptions to its capital stock from Perry and Randolph counties for which stock interest bearing bonds were issued. Those of the former county are yet outstanding and will mature in 1892; the interest—seven per cent.—is regularly and promptly paid. July 24th, 1873, the company was consolidated with the Chester and Iron Mountain Railway Company of Missouri, under the Iron Mountain, Chester and Eastern Railroad Company. The road passed into the hands of a Receiver, and was for some years the subject of lively litigation. A sale of the road took place, February 28th, 1878, under foreclosure in the United States Court, and H. C. Cole became the purchaser.

A company was organized February 20th, 1878, as the "Wabash, Chester and Western Railroad Company," and began operating the road April 1st, 1878. W. G. Barnard of Bellaire, Ohio, was President, and Charles B. Cole of Chester, Illinois, Treasurer and General Manager. This management leased the road to the St. Louis Coal Railroad Company, March 25th, 1882, for forty-five years. The main line—from Tamaroa to Chester is 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; branch—from Chester to the Penitentiary, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; sidings on the main line, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; aggregate length of all tracks, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

St. Louis Coal R. R. Co. was organized October 15th, 1879, by what was styled the "St. Louis Central Railroad Company." The road was completed August, 1880, from Carbondale to Harrison Junction, on the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, and was constructed from Murphysboro, Jackson county, to Pinckneyville, in the spring of 1882, connecting with the "Wabash, Chester and Western" and the "St. Louis and Cairo Short Line." It was subsequently leased to the St. Louis Coal Railroad Company, which was organized as stated above. It also operates under lease, the R. R. of the Carbondale and Shawneetown R. R. Co.—between Carbondale and Marion, a distance of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Total length of main and leased lines 29 miles. This road has an extensive traffic in coal, and reaches the St. Louis market over the line of the St. Louis and Cairo Short Line R. R. *Officers.*—President and General Manager, Andrew C. Bryden, St. Louis; Vice-President, Edwin Harrison, St. Louis; General Superintendent and Secretary, James C. Bryden,

Carbondale; Auditor, Edwin Brown, St. Louis; Assistant Superintendent, James Prentice, Carbondale.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The main line of this road enters Perry County from the north near the center of Tamaroa precinct in section 4, and extends southward through the entire county, having about 18 miles of road in the county, besides the sidings. The most important stations are Du Quoin and Tamaroa.

In September, 1850, Congress passed an act, and it was approved by President Fillmore, granting an aggregate of 2,595,053 acres, to aid in building this road. The act granted the right of way, and gave alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the road. The grant of land was made directly to the State. On the 10th of February, 1851, the legislature of Illinois granted a charter to an eastern company, represented by *Rantoul* and others, to build it, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The road was completed in 1854. The legislature, in granting the charter, and transferring to the corporation the lands, stipulated that *seven per cent.* of the gross earnings of the road should be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the State forever. This wise provision, in lieu of the liberal land-grant, yields a handsome annual revenue to the State; also that in the event of war government transportation should be furnished at a certain reduction from the prices regularly paid by the general government for such services. The proceeds of land sales have been regularly applied to the redemption of construction bonds, and it is significant that while the original issue of mortgage bonds amounted to \$22,000,000, that amount has been so reduced that in 1890 the whole issue will be retired, and the stockholders will own a road more than 700 miles in length, fully equipped, with no outstanding liability other than the share of capital. It may be noted here, that when the general government donated lands to the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, it was intended that through the aid derived from these lands a through artery of travel should be established between the Lakes and the Gulf-ports. Had the war not supervened, the project would then have been carried out in its entirety, and the North and South movement of traffic would have been fully developed, but the enforced delay in carrying out the original programme was utilized in building up the State of Illinois, and in perfecting the track of this road. The resources of the company were taxed to their utmost capacity during the war, in furnishing transportation for the general government; but the interests of communities along the line were carefully watched, and a local business was built up, which in volume and value far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the proprietary. Strict attention to local business has always been a marked characteristic of Illinois Central Railroad management, hence their lands have been eagerly sought after; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the value of the road is not dependent entirely upon its identification with the through business of the country, but on the contribution of local traffic, which shows a permanent and certain increase. Two years after the close of the war, in 1867, the Illinois Central Railroad Company leased three

railways in Iowa, "The Dubuque and Sioux City," "Cedar Falls and Minnesota," and "Iowa Falls and Sioux City" Railroads. The last named road was not, however, completed to Sioux City until 1871. These leased lines have been extensive feeders to the Central; and also have added immensely to the commerce of Chicago, and have been great auxiliaries in the development of Iowa and southern Minnesota.

On the opening of the *Vandalia* line, the Illinois Central made its first direct advance toward securing a representation in the traffic between Chicago and St. Louis. Two through trains were run daily, *via Effingham*. In 1870, on completion of the Belleville and Illinois Southern Railroad to Du Quoin, the southern business of the Illinois Central Railroad, originating in St. Louis, was transferable from Odin and Ashley, the former connections with the Cairo Short Line. Though the Illinois Central Railroad put in a car-hoist at Cairo, to obviate the difficulties incidental to the different gauge of the southern roads, the tedious transfer between Cairo and Columbus militated against a satisfactory development of through business, and it was not until 1873, by completion of the Mississippi Central Extension, from Jackson to a point opposite Cairo, that the Illinois Central was enabled to compete on equal terms with rival routes to the South for the business of the Gulf States. This extension could not have been built without the aid of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was given by exchanging one million of Illinois Central, *five per cent.* sterling bonds, which were easily negotiable in foreign markets, for five millions of the southern bonds, bearing *seven per cent.* annual interest, with the understanding that the difference between the interest of the sterling and the southern bonds should constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The financial panic of 1873, combined with other local causes, prevented the line between New Orleans and Cairo from earning sufficient to meet the annual interest charges, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver, where it remained until 1877, when a reorganization of the companies resulted in placing the direct control in the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. No expense has been spared to put the road-bed and equipments in first-class condition. About the same time the Illinois Central Managers acquired, on favorable terms, possession of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, and thereby secured in perpetuity the traffic of a valuable section of country formerly tributary to competing roads. At Durant, 309 miles from Cairo, connection is made with a branch, 21 miles in length, to Kosciusko, also at Jackson (Mississippi); the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad furnishes a line to Vicksburg, and thence *via* the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad for Monroe, La., Shreveport and all points on the Texas and Pacific Railway. The Morgan's, Louisiana and Texas Railroad, in connection with steamers from Brashear, furnish an alternate route to Galveston and other points in Texas.

The following statistics in reference to the physical condition and equipment of the Illinois Central Railroad, will not be devoid of interest:—

	MILES.
Main line, Cairo to La Salle, opened for business, Jan. 8th, 1855,	308.99
Galena Branch, La Salle, to Dunkirk, opened June 12th, 1855,	146.73
Chicago Branch, Chicago to Centralia Junction, opened Sept. 20th, 1856,	249.78
Springfield Division, Gilman to Springfield, opened in Sept., 1871,	111.47
Total length of Main Line and Branches,	816.97
Aggregate length computed as single track,	833.68
Length of Sidings,	132.68
Total length of track owned in Illinois,	966.36
Iowa Division, from Dubuque to Sioux City,	327.00
Southern Division, from Cairo to New Orleans,	548.00
Minnesota Branch, from Waterloo to Moberly,	80.00
Making the total number of miles,	1921.36

The line between Chicago and Cairo is operated as the Chicago Division; that between Centralia and Dubuque as the Northern Division, and the Road between Gilman and Springfield as the Springfield Division. The tracks of the various lines are mostly steel-rails, the road beds, especially in this state, are ballasted with rock, the rolling stock is excellent, and the road throughout is, in all parts, first class. The Main Line passes through the richest portion of the state—and is the greatest thoroughfare of travel and traffic between the North and the South.

RAILROAD LINES.

Believing that there are many farmers in these counties who desire a profitable investment, we would therefore call the attention of all who are desirous of procuring more land, or larger farms to the large quantity of good farming land, the Illinois Central Railroad company still offer for sale, along their line in Marion, Fayette, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Union, Williamson, Alexander, and Pulaski counties in this state.

TITLE.

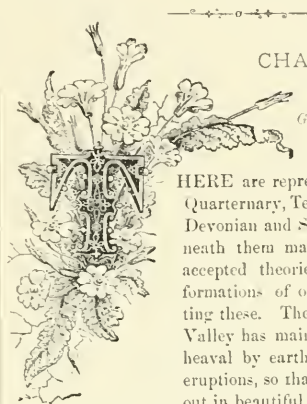
The title to these lands offered for sale is as perfect as human agency can make it. It was originally donated by act of Congress to the State of Illinois, and by an act of the State Legislature transferred to this company and its trustees. No incumbrance of any kind whatever. To all who desire in good faith to examine any of these lands, the railroad company issues half-rate tickets on any of their own lines to and from the nearest points to the land, and if such ticket-holder buys even a forty-acre tract, they will allow what he paid for such ticket as part payment on the purchase. These lands are productive, the climate healthy, and prices very low—usually from \$4 to \$8 per acre, on easy terms, and a low rate of interest. These lands can be purchased on the following terms:

One quarter cash, with five per cent. interest for one year in advance on the residue; the balance payable in one, two and three years, with five per cent. interest in advance each year on the part remaining unpaid. For example, for forty acres of land at \$5.00 per acre, the payments would be as follows:

Cash payment,	\$5.00 principal, and \$7.50 interest.
In one year	50.00 " " 5.00 "
In two years	50.00 " " 2.50 "
In three years	50.00 " " "
	\$250.00 \$15.00

Or the same land may be bought for \$180.00, all cash, as ten per cent. is deducted when all cash is paid. Full information on all points relating to any particular locality or tract, will be furnished on application, either in person or by letter, to

P. DAGGY, *Land Commissioner*,
Room 36, No. 78 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.



CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY

HERE are represented in Illinois the Quarternary, Tertiary, Carboniferous, Devonian and Silurian systems. Beneath them may, and, if generally accepted theories be true, must be formations of other systems antedating these. The Empire State of the Valley has mainly escaped from upheaval by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, so that her prairies spread out in beautiful repose uninterrupted by unsightly masses of matter from long past ages. In the counties of Randolph, Monroe and Perry, the various systems penetrated thus far by man in his inquiries after geological truth have rewarded his research quite as well as any throughout the state. The Mississippi with her deep grooved channel upon the West; her line of bluffs following up her general course; a break traversing the counties all contribute to make clear the stratigraphical chart. The Quarternary, Tertiary and Carboniferous systems present out-croppings here and there throughout their extent.

The Quarternary, or uppermost stratum, is possessed of greater economical value than all other formations combined. It comprises the drift and all deposits above it of whatever may be the quality of the soil. In scientific terms, it includes the alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff and drift of various thicknesses, which crop out here and there upon the surface. All those deposits which have been formed since the inauguration of the present order of things, might be appropriately classified under the head of Alluvium as it embraces soils, pebbles, sand, clays, and vegetable mold, all of which are here found.

Soils are a well-known mixture of various comminuted and decomposed mineral substances, combined and mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and composing those ingredients so well adapted to the nourishment of the vegetable kingdom. They are formed by the action of water in form of rain or dew; by atmospheric changes of heat and cold; by decay of vegetable and animal matter. The soils of these counties are very deep and exceedingly productive. The vegetable kingdom has contributed largely to their formation. The luxuriant growth of prairie grass,

high as a man's head riding horseback (as the old settlers are wont to say), dying with the touch of frost each autumn to form a thin layer of vegetable mold, or, being burned by the raging fires of the hazy Indian summer-time to add their mite of alkali, has contributed untold wealth to the fertility of the soil. Here and there, are clay formations cropping out upon the surface, kindly inviting the hand of industry to transform their barrenness into tile and brick, and thus contribute to the general good. Immediately underneath are evidences of the aqueous agencies in pebble and formative sand rock measures, only waiting to become useful in various ways that man's inventive genius has devised. Upon the surface here and there, are the monuments to the existence of a glacial period, in form of great boulders, composed of quartz, feldspar, mica, and hornblend. We look upon these massive rocks, and note nothing in common with the formations surrounding them. Bedded in the virgin prairie soil, poised upon its surface, their composition declares them of different origin from other rock, and the abrasions upon their surface, sometimes in deep longitudinal grooves, oftentimes well rounded in general outline, declare in plain words a long journey thitherward. Scientists have critically examined them. Evidently the storm of centuries have beaten upon them where they stand, and the hand of time has broken many a fragment and piled them at their bases, as if to number the years of their being. Speculations have been indulged as to their mighty journeyings from the far-off North land during an age when Manitoba waves would have been hailed as the breath of spring-time; an age when animal and vegetable existence were alike impossible. Borne on before the resistless power of slowly-moving glaciers or icebergs, they were dropped here and there on far-stretching prairies, or carried on the very tops of mountains, like those of Missouri, where their piled up confusion leads to the idea of a battle-field with the gods. Who can number the ages that have rolled away since it paused in its course, or measure the time of its journey? or who assay to count the time it occupied its place in the parent ledge before the glacier or iceberg wrenched it from its place and bore it away?

The prairies themselves, stretching out in their beauty,—nay, in silent grandeur,—have invited man's genius to assign to natural cause their origin, and declare the years of their formation. Much scientific discussion has been indulged respecting them. Prof. Leo Lesquereux, in report of the State Geologist of Illinois, asserts that they, with their peculiar surface soil, owe their origin to the same causes that are at present operating to form prairies, though on a less extensive scale. The black, rich soil is doubtless, he says, due to the growth and decay of successive crops of vegetation, which, in the geological ages of the past, under a far higher temperature and more favorable atmospheric conditions than now exist, grew to an extent unknown since the appearance of man upon the earth. These prodigious crops of plants and grasses were from year to year submerged, and becoming decomposed, contributed their annual accumulations to the surface of the country. By the continuation of this process for untold centuries, and by the subsequent recession of

the waters that once covered the entire Mississippi Valley, a black, mucky soil was formed, and the whole region emerged as vast swamps or swales interspersed with hills and valleys, mountains and table-lands. These, by gradual growth, became outlined in prairies.

In each of the three counties here treated of, great deposits of coal have been found. The age of these formations would prove a study of interest. That of coal can be computed more accurately than any other encountered beneath us. It has been calculated that thirty feet of vegetable matter would be required to form one foot of coal. What must then have been the plant growth which gave us such vast deposits.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.*

The surface deposits of this county comprise the three usual sub-divisions of the Quaternary system, designated as alluvium, marly deposit known as "loess" and drift. The most important alluvial deposit in the county is that known as the American Bottom, which follows the great river from the northwest corner of the county southward to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, having a width varying from four to fifteen miles. This belt is exceedingly productive, and but for the overflows to which it is subjected, would be by far the most valuable land of the county. The soil is quite sandy, but is intermingled with humus or vegetable mold or clay from the sediments of the river, forming a rich warm soil of unsurpassed fertility.

The loess is a deposit of light brown or buff siliceous marl, sometimes also quite calcareous. It caps the bluffs of the Mississippi and other streams of the county, and is of a thickness varying from ten to sixty feet, or even more. It generally contains great numbers of bleached shells. It gives origin to the bald knobs, that are often a conspicuous feature in the river bluffs. The drift deposits of this county comprise a series of brown and yellow clays, intermingled locally with gravel and small pebbles, spread over the entire surface of the uplands, and underlying the loess where both are present. Boulders of igneous character are occasionally seen in the valleys. Specimens of galena, analogous to the ores of Potosi in southeast Missouri, are frequently found beneath the soil in this county. Whether native, or transported by human agency, or yet by easterly currents, carrying them from their resting places across the river, is a subject for speculation. The stratified rocks exposed at the surface include a portion of the lower coal measures, from the micaceous sandstone above coal No. 6 in the general section to the base of the measures, together with the Chester group and the St. Louis group of the lower carboniferous limestone series.

Coal Measures.—The beds exposed in the county that belong to the coal measures comprise a series of micaceous sandstones, limestones, and shales, with two seams of bituminous coal. The thickness of the whole, including the conglomerate at the base, probably does not exceed two hun-

* We are indebted to the State Geological Reports for much data bearing on the Geology of these counties.

dred and fifty feet. The following vertical section shows the succession and comparative thickness of these beds:

Micaceous sandstone and shale	30 to 40 feet.
Band of limestone	3 "
Shale	12 "
Limestone and bituminous shale	4 " 6 "
Coal (Belleville)	6 " 8 "
Fire-clay and nodular limestone	3 " 6 "
Shale or shaly sandstone	30 " 40 "
Limestone	3 " 4 "
Bituminous shale	3 " 5 "
Coal No. 5 (?)	2 " 4 "
Fire clay	2 " 4 "
Shale and sandstone (conglomerate)	50 " 150 "

The coal measures underlie about one-third of the county, being that part known as the prairie district. The sandstone and shales that form the base of this group of strata give origin to a more broken surface. Of the coal measures, two are developed in this county, the Belleville coal (No. 6) and a lower seam, probably No. 5. The Belleville coal seam is very regular, with an average thickness of about six feet. It almost invariably has a good roof, composed either of limestone or hard bituminous shale, either of which makes a substantial roofing, both safe and economical. In a few places, packets of a conglomerate have been found in this roofing, notably in a shaft sunk near Coulterville, the giving way of which is attended with disastrous results. The coal from this seam is compact, of a bright color, and comparatively free from pyrites. Sometimes it rests upon a bed of fire-clay, but more frequently on one of argillaceous limestone. The over-cropping limestones are fossiliferous. The out-cropping of the coal measures, which underlie the northwestern part of the county, is along Mary's river. At Pope's bank the coal is deposited in five distinct layers, measuring respectively sixteen, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, and one and a half feet.

At Boyd's coal mines, one mile west of Sparta, the coal is obtained by a shaft sunk to the depth of about fifty feet through the following beds:

Clay and gravel	20 feet.
Limestone	2 "
Shale	15 "
Limestone	5 "
Coal	6 "

The dip is slightly easterly, and does not exceed 5°. A mile and a half northeast is Wood's coal mine, where the coal is reached at a depth of forty feet. It is overlaid with bituminous shale and limestone. In the vicinity of Steelsville, the coal is of an average thickness of six feet, and is found from twenty-five to thirty feet below the surface. Four miles to the south it out-crops in the bluff along Cox's creek.

Chester Group.—The following vertical section gives an idea of comparative thickness and relative position of the different members of this group:

Grey silicious limestone No. 1	25 to 30 feet.
Shales and shaly sandstones, with fossil plants	80 " 90 "
Shaly limestone No. 2	15 " 18 "
Massive brown sandstone	40 "
Limestone No. 3, upper bed at Chester	40 " 45 "
Green and blue argillaceous shales, with plates of limestone	45 " 79 "

Arenaceous and argillaceous limestone No. 4	20 to 30 feet.
Massive and shaly sandstone	15 " 20 "
Compact and granular grey limestone No. 5	150 "
Massive quartzose brown sandstone	120 "

This group attains its greatest thickness in the southern part of the county. At Chester the middle portion of this group forms the greater portion of the river bluff, and the beds afford the following section at this point:

Green and purple scales	8 feet.
Compact grey limestone	10 "
Limestone, irregular, partly nodular and partly argillaceous	32 "
Green and argillaceous shales, with thin plates of limestone and ferruginous bands	70 "
Compact grey limestone, with intercalated beds of blue and green clay shales	82 "
Total	202 "

Adjacent to the city, and partly exposed on the hill-tops, is a bed of quartzose sandstone. This sandstone is overlaid with another limestone which may be found as you journey farther from the river, so that like step-stones these formations rise one above another, exposed as the aqueous abrasions have by lapse of time laid them bare. Near the Penitentiary buildings the top of the limestone is eighty feet above low water level of the river, and is overlaid by a massive sandstone about fifteen feet in thickness. Below Chester, limestone almost wholly made up of crinoida and fish teeth abounds—a limestone susceptible of a high polish. At Prairie du Rocher, the bluff is composed of the massive grey limestone of the St. Louis group, but before reaching the general level of the adjacent country we pass over the lower sandstone of the Chester group, and the limestones and shales of the higher beds are found exposed on all the small streams between the bluffs and Red Bud. At Red Bud, the sinking of a shaft presented the following record of strata:

Surface clay	18 feet.
Grey limestone, containing fossils found in the Chester group	13 "
Clay shale	46 "

Economical Geology.—Elsewhere in this work soils are treated of, and in presenting a brief view of what is appropriately termed economical geology, we shall only call attention to the minerals that furnish the basis of future wealth and importance to this country.

Coal.—By far the most valuable and important mineral deposit underlies fully one third of the county. It has been calculated that the yield of a coal seam is one million tons to the square mile for every foot of thickness of the seam, and consequently the yield of the upper seam as here found would aggregate six million tons. Then if three hundred square miles of the county are thus underlain the enormous amount of eighteen hundred million tons of coal awaits the application of human genius in its exhumation. Then, too, yet beneath this partially developed seam is another with probably one-third as much more coal. Mining coal, a comparatively new industry, is being rapidly prosecuted, and with constantly increasing facilities for its transportation, and not only this, but for transfer of rude ores from the mountains of Missouri, to be changed as if by a magician's

wand into various forms of utility and beauty through its agency. It is destined to grow and demand enlarged facilities for exhumation and carriage. Manufacturing interests are taking hold, and will be within the next decade more than double in number and capacity.

Building Stone.—Enough stone, and that too, of superior quality—abounds here to supply the state for centuries. Its presence was one of the great inducements offered in behalf of the location of the State Penitentiary at Chester. To particularize, the St. Louis limestone, abundant in the northwestern part of the county, rising full two hundred feet in height, could be made available for the heaviest masonry, as well as for foundation-walls for dwellings, for flag-stones, etc.

The lower sandstone of the Chester group, an excellent free-stone, which can be sawed or cut easily when freshly quarried, hardening on exposure, will furnish, practically, inexhaustible supplies for various purposes of art. Then the lower limestone of the same group, for all manner of architectural display, is most excellent; for caps, for cornices, for columns, and for shafts it is well adapted. Much of it is susceptible of a high polish, and will be availed of by way of ornamentation.

Lime.—Stone employed in its manufacture abounds. The best is found in the vicinity of *Prairie du Rocher*. It is not surpassed by any calcareous deposit in the Mississippi valley for the production of a superior quality of lime.

Clays.—The fire clay which underlies each of the coal seams may be used advantageously. Clay for the manufacture of brick of fair quality everywhere abounds, underlying the surface soil.

MONROE COUNTY.

As in Randolph we find along the great river, following its course, a widespread bottom presenting its inexhaustible alluvial deposits. Soil sandy, intermingled with humus or vegetable mold and clay from the sediments of the river. Hemming in the great water way, as if to check its overflow, are great bluffs of varied character. The disturbances in the regular stratification of rocks are very marked, there being two decided axes. The nucleus of the more northern one is the Keokuk limestone, which is well exposed near Columbia on a small creek. Above the exposure is a brownish-gray and cherty limestone, forming about forty feet of its bulk, while the remaining ten feet consists of blue calcareo-argillaceous shales with small geodes of quartz. Immediately west, the overlying St. Louis limestone dips full 20 degs. south, while on the eastern side of the axis the dip in the opposite direction varies from 8 to 12 degs., thus forming a trough or valley, and indicating, at some time away back in the sleeping ages, mighty convulsions of nature which have pushed upwards out of their natural beds great masses of rock, different from their fellows, upon either hand. These convulsions speak of an age antedating the carboniferous period, since coal measures in regular lines cross the valley, intervening the exposures of the Keokuk limestone. The other axis is to the south and shows the elevation of the Saccharoidal sandstone. Its extent is limited, as it rapidly

sinks to the eastward beneath shales and limestones of the Lower Carboniferous series.

The relative position and comparative thickness of the stratified rocks in this county are shown in the following section:

No. 1. Coal measures	40 to 50 feet.
No. 2. Chester group	100 to 150 feet.
No. 3. Upper St. Louis limestone	140 to 150 feet.
No. 4. Lower St. Louis or Warsaw	120 to 130 feet.
No. 5. Keokuk limestone	100 feet.
No. 6. Burlington limestone	75 to 100 feet.
No. 7. Kinderhook group	80 to 100 feet.
No. 8. Trenton limestone	120 feet.

The aggregate thickness of these rocks may be estimated at about one thousand feet, and they represent a very large portion of the whole Paleozoic series below the coal measures, as that series is developed in Southern Illinois. No part of the State presents more interesting phases of geological research than here. Coal is found throughout the basin formed by the break in the formations already referred to, and is necessarily confined to a narrow strip. Breaks in coal measures, being quite as uneven as the basis on which they rest, make successful mining hazardous. At a number of points within the isolated synclinal basin, coal was found, and in some places successfully mined. Gall's coal mines, on the northwest quarter of section 3, township 2 south, range 4 west, have been quite extensively worked and abandoned. The beds exposed give the following section:

Calcareous shales	6 to 8 feet.
Compact argillaceous limestone	3 to 4 feet.
Bituminous shale	1 to 2 feet.
Coal. Bellevue seam	3 to 4 feet.
Calcareous shales and no lular limestone	3 to 4 feet.
Shale and shaly sandstone	15 feet.

No. 2. Chester Group.—As developed in this county is the upper group of the lower carboniferous system, consists of a heavy bed of sandstone forming its lower division, above which are two or three beds of limestone alternating with sandy and argillaceous shales and sandstones. In thickness they are less than in Randolph county, and as we travel north grow more and more so. In places the rock of this group is massive and concretionary in structure, then again, fossiliferous, consisting of coarse, granular and partly crinoidal limestone.

Nos. 3 and 4 St. Louis Limestone. Upper and Lower. Occurs in extensive outcrops in the county, and in two well-marked divisions. The upper consists mainly of light-gray compact, regularly bedded limestones, with some thin shaly partings, and the lower of buff or brown marly and partly magnesian beds, and with some very massive layers of a semi-oolitic, nearly white limestone. Exposures of these groups are met with to the east and north of the Chester group. The sink holes met with are a sure guide to the extent of these formations, they being only formed where the upper division of this group forms the bed-rock.

No. 5. Keokuk Group.—Exposures of this group are rare in this county, forming as it does the nucleus of the anticlinal axis passing near Columbia. It has been found to be composed of coarse-grained gray limestone, yellow calcareous shale, blue shale, cherty gray limestone and bedded chert.

No. 6. *Burlington Limestone*.—May include the bedded chert attributed above to the Keokuk group. It is confined to the vicinity of Salt Lick Point where it forms the upper escarpment of the bluff. It consists of alternations of light-gray crinoidal limestone and chert. The bluff where found is the highest between St. Louis and Chester, presenting from its summit a grand panorama of river and valley.

No. 7. *Kinderhook Group*.—Seemingly out of its place, having by some agency been pushed entirely out of its relative position, usurping that of the Devonian and upper Silurian groups, is found only in the vicinity of the foregoing group, and consists of ashen gray shales, which pass upward into chocolate-colored shales and limestones.

No. 8. *Trenton Limestone*.—The oldest formation found in Southern Illinois. Its presence is attributable to like causes with the three preceding groups. It forms a low ledge of massive gray limestone at the base of a bluff about two miles below Eagle cliff. Wherever it outcrops it consists of heavy bedded yellowish gray crystalline limestones, intersected with vertical fissures or joints. These vertical fissures are, in places most marked, separating great columns so that they stand apart like silent sentinels. Some of them are from forty to fifty feet in height. They have locally received the appellation of the "stone chimneys."

Economical Geology.—In his report the State Geologist says there is no county in Southern Illinois more abundantly supplied with building stone of various qualities than this, and it is so generally distributed over all portions of the county as to be easily accessible to every neighborhood. The stratified rocks are here something more than a thousand feet in thickness, and fully one-half may be considered of economical value. The sandstone that forms the basis of the Chester group will furnish an unlimited supply of excellent building stone. It generally is compact, free from foreign substances, but sometimes shows a concretionary structure; where this is the case it can be readily quarried as it splits evenly in blocks of required sizes. It works easily under the chisel, and hardens on exposure. The limestones of the same group furnish some good material suitable for rough walls. The rock most generally used, however, comes from the St. Louis group which furnishes the bed rock of a much larger area of territory than does any other. It is mostly a compact, fine grained, bluish-gray limestone, weathering to a nearly white color, and generally lies in regular beds of fair workable thickness from size suitable for flagging, curb-stones, &c., to blocks of two feet thickness. Most of the macadamizing material used in the county is obtained from the hard, bluish-gray limestones of this group. Dimension stone of any required thickness and form is obtainable from the lower division of this group. It is one of the best building stones in the county. In the next or Burlington group the rock is too cherty for use.

Marble.—The Trenton limestone affords some beds of light-gray crystalline thick-bedded rock that receives a fine polish, and the thickly imbedded organic forms give to the polished surface a slightly mottled appearance, pleasing to the eye. It may be obtained at Salt Lick Point in inexhaustible quantities.

Coal.—As already indicated the only coal found in this county is that obtained in the valley or basin formed by the upheavals on either side. The valley is narrow and coal seams irregular throughout its extent, being found in pockets. The veins where found are of uneven thickness, ranging from thin leaves to four feet.

Iron Ore may be found thick enough to prove of some economical value at the junction of the Chester and St. Louis groups. Its presence is indicated, and a band, apparently of good quality, is here exposed.

Hydraulic Limestone.—The manufacture of cement is of sufficient importance to cause thorough examination to determine the existence of Hydraulic limestone in workable quantities. That it exists here is well known, whether in quantity and of quality to re-pay investment in its mining and reduction is problematic.

Limestone for Lime.—This county could afford sufficient lime, that too, of most excellent quality, to supply all the demands that could possibly be made upon it for centuries. Lime kilns are here and there operated successfully, and at a hundred other points might be constructed to the advantage of proprietors.

Brick Materials.—Clay suitable for the manufacture of brick everywhere abounds, and sand may be readily supplied from the banks of adjacent streams.

PERRY COUNTY.

The geological formations of this county are restricted to the coal measures and the superficial deposits known as drift. The coal measure strata that formed the original surface in this region, consist mainly of arenaceous, argillaceous and bituminous shales, fine-grained sand stones, and thin beds of silicious and argillaceous limestone. The drift deposits above the coal measures are comparatively thin. Perhaps a medium would be represented by the following section:

Soil and sub-soil	3 feet.
Reddish Clay	12 "
Sand and gravel	3 "
Yellow tough clay	10 "

Beneath this clay last named, is encountered a blue mud, which is rich in vegetable remains, or in places where the stratified rocks belonging to the coal measures are reached, the blue mud being absent. The coal measures embrace a depth of about three hundred feet. At Tamaroa the following section was obtained:

Soft micaceous sand-stones	13 feet.
Sandy Shale	20 "
Massive hard ferruginous sandstone	10 "
Blue clay shale	20 "
Impure Iron ore, with fossil shells	2 "
Bituminous Shale	3 "
Coal No. 8	9 in.
Fire-clay	3 "
Sandstone	15 "
Sandy Shale	102 "
Hard calcareous sandstone	3 "
Black carbonaceous slate	16 in.
Clay Shale	3 "
Hard, arenaceous, slaty rock	16 "
Clay Shale	7 "
Light grey, sub-crystalline limestone	8 "

Bituminous Shale	2 ft.
Coal, sometimes wanting No. 6?	2 "
Fire clay or clay shale	3 "
Limestone, light-colored, arenaceous	7 "
Gray S. ale.	6 "
Limestone	6 "
Shales, with fossil plants	25 "
Coal No. 5?	5 to 7 ft.
Clay shale, with nodules of limestone	15 "

At other points throughout the county workable veins of coal were found at much less depths. The Black Diamond mine exhibits the following section :

Clay, (surface material)	24 feet.
Limestone	9 "
Clay Shale	1 "
Bituminous Shale	1 "
Coal	1 "
Fire-clay	4 "
Limestone	6 "
Clay Shale	5 "
Limestone	7 "
Blue clay shale	15 "
Hard, dark-colored limestone	3 "
Bituminous Shale	2 "
Coal	5 "
	93 "

At Pinckneyville the depth is only some forty to fifty feet to coal, which out-crops on a ravine southeast of the town in section 30, T. 5 S. R. 2 W.

Economical Geology.—Perhaps no county in Southern Illinois offers superior inducements to the mining of coal than this. The accessibility and quality of the coal are both in its favor. Mr. Pratten's analysis of the Du Quoin coal gave the following result :

Specific gravity	1.246
Loss in coking	48.9
Total weight of coke	51.3-100
ANALYSIS:	
Moisture	8.5
Volatile matters	40.4
Carbon in coke	48.1
Ashes (light gray)	3.0-100
Carbon in coal	59.6

The analysis when compared with that of other bituminous coal found throughout the state is favorable to the Du Quoin. In reference to the accessibility, not alone is the coal found throughout this county at comparatively little depth, but the roofing is superior, being in places a hard, blue limestone. Where it is a bituminous shale it is not so good.

The amount of accessible coal in this county is enormous. The State Geologist in his report estimates it at two billion, four hundred million tons, which at \$1.50 per ton would yield \$3,600,000, and adds that this estimate is undoubtedly below rather than above the actual amount of coal to be obtained from the beds underlying the surface of this county alone. Here then, would we look for the future manufacturing establishments of Southern Illinois, for the erection of smelters, furnaces, iron industries, foundries, &c. An era of prosperity awaits the hand of industry, and the mining of her black diamonds will expedite its advent.

Building Stone.—In this, Perry county is deficient. Material suitable for foundation walls is found and some adapted to such masonry as enters into making of bridges and culverts is accessible. Some of the limestone out-

cropping is adapted to the manufacture of quick-lime, and has been thus used. The sand-stones, are too soft for general uses, but are used for flagging, light walls, &c.

Sand and Clay for the manufacture of brick may be found almost in any place where it may be desirable to manufacture them: and from the abundance of coal, and the economy with which they can be burned, brick will always be one of the cheapest and most easily obtained materials for building purposes in this county.

CHAPTER V.

FLORA.



IN treating of the flora of these counties, it is not our purpose to treat exhaustively on all the plants of the respective counties, but rather to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within their limits. The intelligent and practical husbandman first looks to the native vegetation as a dial to be governed by in determining the value of new lands. The growth, size, and kinds of timber will, to a great extent, decide and determine the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes.

The botanist, in making a survey of the State, classes it under three heads: the heavily timbered regions of the South, the flora of which is remarkable for its variety and beauty; the central portion, consisting mainly of prairie region; and the North, which is a combination of both timber and prairie. These counties represent the characteristics of the latter, having a fair proportion of each, also including the American Bottom varieties. Many of the early species of the vegetable kingdom have changed and passed out of sight since the coming of the Anglo-Saxon. The "buffalo grass," which formerly grew only upon the prairies, and the high pampas grass, have become extinct and given place to blue grass and other varieties sown and cultivated by the present tillers of the soil. The plants are many and rare, peculiar to this climate and latitude. Among the most important for medical purposes we find the bone-set, ginseng, colombo, pennyroyal, pink-root, Indian turnip, sarsaparilla, and other varieties too numerous to mention. The native plants of beauty are the lily, phlox, golden rod, eye-bright gerardia, asclepias, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows and flower-gardens of this section of the Prairie State. Beside these, there are the climbing vines, which fill the forest with beautiful festoons of artistic form, such as the woodbine, grape, clematis, bitter-sweet, etc. The trees and grasses, however, engage the special attention of the traveler. The many varieties of oak, hickory, and elm, are in abundance,—the giant cottonwoods, sycamore, walnut,

and hundreds more that wave in the breeze, attest the virtue of the soil and the excellence of climate to produce what Dame Nature has so bountifully brought forth.

The following are the indigenous floral and vegetable products of these counties: *Poa pratensis*—spear-grass; *Poa compressa*—blue-grass; *Arisema triphyllum*—Indian turnip; *Thyphlatifolia*—cat-tail; *Sagittaria variabilis*—arrow-head; *Cypripedium pubescens*—yellow lady's slipper; *Cypripedium candidum*—white lady's slipper, common; *Cannabis sativa*—hemp; *Hamulus lupulus*—hop, common; *Datura stramonium*—Jamestown weed; *Asclepias cornuti*—milk weed; *Fraxinus Americana*—white ash; *Fraxinus samburifolia*—black ash; *Phytolacca decandra*—poke weed; *Amygdalus hybridus*—pig weed; *Rumex crispus*—sour dock; *Sassafras officinale*—sassafras; *Bonjoi olidiferus*—fever bush; *Marrubium vulgare*—hoarhound; *Solanum nigrum*—night-shade; *Physalis viscosa*—ground cherry; *Monarda didyma*—horsemint; *Nepeta cataria*—catnip; *Hedeoma pulegioides*—pennyroyal; *Diospyros virginiana*—persimmon; *Plantago major*—plantain; *Verbascum thapsus*—mullein, common; *Cirsium laciniatum*—common thistle; *Lappa major*—burdock; *Taraxacum dens-leonis*—dandelion, common, been introduced during the last forty years; *Erechtites hieracifolia*—fire-weed; *Ambrosia artemisifolia*—rag weed; *Xanthium strumarium*—cockle burr; *Bidens bipinnata*—Spanish needle; *Bidens chrysanthemoides*—beggar ticks; *Menta cotula*—May-weed; *Leucanthemum vulgare*—ox-eye daisy. Another plant which has become quite common in Randolph county, along the bluff near Kaskaskia, is a species of the flag. It was brought from France by one of the old French families, on account of its floral beauty. The berries that it bears are a special delight of the birds, and the result is that the whole section of country is likely to be inoculated with its presence.

Eupatorium perfoliatum—thoroughwort, not common; *Cornus Florida*, dogwood; *Sambucus Canadensis*—elder, very common; *Ribes cynosbati*—wild gooseberry; *Tyrus coronata*—wild erab, abundant.

Crataegus, several species; *Rosa setigera*—climbing rose; *Rubus lucida*—dwarf wild rose; *Rubus villosus*—blackberry, abundant.

Asimina triloba—papaw, quite abundant along the creek bottoms; *Nelumbium luteum*—May apple, abundant in shady places.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, or bloodroot; *Lepidium Virginicum*—wild pepper grass; *Portulaca Oleracea*, or purslane; *Tilia Americana*, or linden; *Xanthoxylum Americanum*—prickly ash; *Rhus typhina*—sumach; *Rhus toxicodendron*—poison oak; *Vitis aestivalis*—summer grape, common; *Vitis cordifolia*—frost grape; *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—Virginia creeper; *Esculus parva*—buckeye; *Acer saccharinum*—sugar maple; *Acer dasycarpum*—white maple; *Nyctago aceroides*—box elder; *Baptisia tinctoria*—indigo weed, not abundant; *Cercis Canadensis*—red-bud; *Gymnocladus Canadensis*—Kentucky coffee-tree; *Gleditsia triacanthos*—honey locust; *Prunus Americana*—red plum; *Prunus chiesua*—Chickasaw plum; *Prunus crotina*—wild cherry; *Fragaria Virginiana*—wild strawberry; *Rubus occidentalis*—black cap raspberry; *Rubus Canadensis*—dewberry, common.

Populus angulata—cotton-wood, abundant.

Salix—willow, several varieties.

Alnus serrulata—alder.

Betula—birch; *Carpinus Americana*—horn-bean, not common.

Corylus Americana—hazel nut; *Castanea pumila*—chin-quapin.

Quercus rubra—red oak; *Quercus tinctoria*—black oak; *Quercus nigra*—black jack; *Quercus imbricaria*—laurel oak; *Quercus prinus*—chestnut white oak; *Quercus cuscuta*—yellow oak, not common; *Quercus alba*—white oak, common; *Quercus obtusiloba*—post oak, abundant.

Carya glabra—pig-nut hickory; *Quercus macrocarpa*—overcup oak; *Carya tomentosa*—white heart hickory; *Carya alba*—shell bark hickory; *Carya oliviformis*—pecan, common.

Juglans nigra—black walnut, abundant; *Juglans cinerea*—butter-nut, not common.

Platanus occidentalis—sycamore.

Ulmus fulva—red elm; *Morus rubra*—red mulberry; *Urtica dioica*—stinging nettle; *Ulmus Americana*—white elm, abundant.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course to pursue in the study of plants more beneficial to the student or general reader. There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

CHAPTER VI.

FAUNA



THE study of Natural History is always interesting to all ages and classes of society, and more especially the animal kingdom of our own inhabitation, both the fauna of the past and present. It is difficult for those of the present day to believe that the wild buffalo of the Western plains once roamed over the prairies east of the Mississippi; or that the Elk and Black Bear were on their native heath in this part of the country only a little more than half a century ago. Many other varieties of animals, which found their homes in the forests and on the prairies of this part of the state, have fled before civilization, and are now seen by our children only in the cages of the menagerie. In order to more fully interest and inform the reader, pertaining to this science, we here append in a classified form the most important animals indigenous to this region.

UNGULATA, OR HOOFED.

Of the hoofed animals, one of the most prominent is the American Bison (*Bison*, or *Bos Americanus*), which disappeared from the prairies of Illinois before the arrival of the white man, leaving, as the only evidence of its former pres-

ence, a few "buffalo wallows" in certain parts of the state. The bison is a large animal, with thick, heavy body, short, stout legs, short, black horns, and black, or brown shaggy hair. Large herds of these animals at present roam over the plains at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Like the mastodon and other ancient animals, the bison is destined at no distant day to become extinct. The American Elk (*Cervus Americanus*), next to the moose, is the largest deer of America. It is remarkable for the size of its antlers, which sometimes grow to the height of six feet, and weigh from forty to eighty pounds. The animal itself is about as tall as an ordinary horse, is very fleet, and has wonderful powers of endurance. It long ago left the prairies of Illinois, and is now found in the northern parts of the United States and in British America. The deer family (*Cervidae*) has had, so far as is known, only one representative in this region, viz.: the common American deer, (*Cervus Virginianus*), which disappeared from its prairie haunts several years ago, and is found in the mountainous regions of Missouri and the unsettled parts of other states. Its flesh is very sweet and palatable, and it is highly prized in the finest markets, where it commands a ready sale at the highest price.

CARNIVORI, OR FLESH-EATERS.

The most ferocious animal of the carnivorous order, common to this country, is the wolf, which belongs to the dog family (*Canidae*). There were formerly two species of this animal in these counties, viz.: the prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*), and the common American, or gray wolf (*Canis occidentalis*). The former is small, with long body, elongated, sharp muzzle, smooth tongue, and like all the dog family, has five-toed fore-feet and four-toed hind ones. It formerly inhabited, in large numbers, the wild prairie regions, but latterly has disappeared from this part of the state. The latter is large, with long, slim body, long, sharp muzzle, smooth tongue, and straight, bushy tail. In years gone by the howling of these wolves was the evening serenade of the pioneer settlers, and foreboded havoc among the flocks of those times. A few of this species are still found in dense woodlands and unfrequented thickets on the prairies. Two species of fox (*Vulpes*) are found here, the common or Gray Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*), and the Red Fox (*Vulpes fulvus*). The former are still numerous in this region; the latter, rare. Both species are noted for their extreme cunning, and their predatory habits. Foxes are readily distinguished by their slender, pointed muzzle, long, bushy tail, and the elliptical pupil of the eye. Of the Cat family (*Felidae*), the only two indigenous representatives are the American wild-cat (*Lynx rufus*), and the Canadian lynx (*Lynx canadensis*). The former was very common during the early history of this country. It was about thirty inches long, of a pale rufous color, dappled with gray, ears black on the outside, tail short, with black patch above the end. It was very destructive to lambs, kids, poultry, etc. It has, within the last few years, almost disappeared. The lynx was never common in Illinois, though it was occasionally seen thirty years ago, and even later. It is about forty inches long, of a grayish color, streaked with black; ears tipped with a bunch of black hairs, and tail very short.

It is further distinguished by having one molar less than the true cat, in each side of the upper jaw. The panther (*Felis pardus*) was also an early inhabitant of this region, although not numerous. The common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) is one of the most familiar wild animals in these parts. It inhabits the timbered regions, generally near some stream or body of water, to which it resorts for food, in the shape of craw-fish, frogs, mussels, etc. It also feeds upon roots, berries, young corn, "roasting-ears," birds, and other small animals. This animal, from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail, is about two feet long, and has a pointed muzzle, five toes on each foot, and a ringed tail. It is nocturnal in its habits, and in cold climates passes the winter in a partially torpid state. Its fur is valuable. The raccoon belongs to the family of *Procyonidae*, of which it is probably the only representative in this region.

The weasel family (*Mustelide*), belong to the well-known animals, minks, skunks, otters, common weasels, etc., most of which have long, slender bodies, five-toed feet, and glands which secrete a liquid of very disagreeable odor. Otters and minks are hunted for their furs, which are very valuable. The former are amphibious, and are at present rarely seen. The costly fur called ermine is obtained from a weasel which inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

Weasels are brown in summer and white in winter, the tip of the tail being black. The color of minks is dark-brown, or black, throughout the year. The otter (*Lutra canadensis*) is black, and is noted for its size and strength. Its toes are webbed; head large and flat; ears short; tail slightly flattened, and nails crooked. It is aquatic, and subsists on fish. Minks and weasels prey on birds, poultry and small animals of various kinds. The skunk (*Mephitis Americana*) has a pointed nose, bushy tail, and is nocturnal. It feeds upon beetles and other small animals. It is also fond of eggs. It was very common a few years ago, but like most of the wild animals, is gradually disappearing. Of the opossum family (*Didelphidae*), the only species here is the common opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*). Opossums are small animals, about twenty inches long to the tail, which is from twelve to fifteen inches in length, nearly bare, and prehensile. Its hair is whitish with dark-brown tips. When captured and wounded, it feigns itself dead. It is a marsupial, or pouched animal, and carries its young, which at birth weigh only a few grains, in a ventral pouch situated near its hind-legs. On emerging from this pouch, which occurs four or five weeks from birth, the young twine their tails around that of their mother, and thus supported ride on her back. The opossum lives on birds, eggs, insects and other small animals. This animal, like the raccoon, is found in all parts of the United States and throughout most of North America.

RODENTIA, OR GNAWERS.

The animals of this order are easily distinguished by their teeth. In the front part of each jaw they have two chisel-shaped incisors, between which and the molars is a considerable space without teeth, these animals having no canines. The largest representative of the rodents ever known in this country is the American beaver (*Castor canadensis*). The

rats and mice (*Murida*) constitute the most numerous family of the rodents. They number, in all, about three hundred species in the world.

Their appearance and habits are too well known to require description here. The black rat (*Mus rattus*) was formerly very common, but of late years it has been almost extirpated by the brown, or Norway rat (*Mus decumanus*), which is much larger and stronger.

Of the mice we note, as found here, the common house-mouse (*Mus musculus*), the field-mouse, the meadow-mouse, the jumping-mouse (*Jaculus hudsonius* of the family *Jaculidae*),—which has a body about three inches long and a tail six inches,—and the tree-mouse. The musk-rat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), allied to the beaver, has but one species. This animal is about the size of a cat, and has a strong, musky smell. It is amphibious, building its mud houses in ponds and shallow lakes. It is a native of North America, and is still quite common. Its fur, like that of the beaver, is valuable. The fur of the latter is used for making the finest hats.

The squirrel family (*Sciuridae*) is represented here by the red (fox) squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*), the gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), the flying-squirrel (*Pteromys volutella*), the ground-squirrel (*Tamias striatus*), the gopher (*Spermophilus*), the prairie squirrel and the woodchuck or ground-hog (*Ardomys monax*), all of which are so common that they need not be described.

Of the hare family (*Leporida*), the common gray rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*) is the only representative now inhabiting this region. It is very prolific, and is destined to propagate its species long after some of the animals mentioned shall have become extinct.

Bats and moles—the former belonging to the order of animals (*Chiroptera*), the latter to the order (*Insectivora*)—are still very numerous. Both are carnivorous (*insectivorous*), and during hibernation are semi-torpid.

CLASS OF AVES, OR BIRDS.

In the following list of birds indigenous to these countries the old system of groups, or orders, is used rather than the new classification of birds adopted provisionally by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The former, as it contains fewer and less difficult technical terms, will, it is believed, be more readily understood by the general reader. The chief characteristics of all the birds belonging to each order are given first, and appended thereto are the names of such birds of the order as are indigenous to this region.

RAPTORES, OR BIRDS OF PREY.

These are generally of large size and stout form; bills hooked and very strong; claws sharp and curved; wings extensive and muscles powerful; females larger than males; live in pairs and choose their mates for life (?). Under this order and belonging to the hawk family (*Falconidae*), are the sparrow-hawk (*Tinnunculus alaudarius*); swallow-tailed hawk (*Nauclerus furcatus*); hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); gos-hawk (*Falco palamarius*); sharp skinned hawk, red-tailed hawk (*Buteo borealis*); red-shouldered hawk, pigeon-hawk (*Falco columbarum*); white-headed ("hald") eagle

(*Halietus leucocephalus*); ring-tailed, or golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

To the owl family (*Strigidae*) belong the great horned-owl (*Bubo virginianus*); snowy owl (*Strix nisa*); barred owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*, or "hoot owl"); American barn or screech-owl (*Strix flammæ*); spotted owl, marsh owl, Kennicott's (?) owl.

Of the Vulture family (*Vulturidae*), the only representative is the turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*).

RASORES, OR SCRATCHING BIRDS.

Birds of this order are characterized by their stout bodies, strong legs and feet, and their general adaptation to living on the ground. It includes the wild-turkey (*Melagris gallopavo*), prairie hen (*Tetrao cupido*), ruffed grouse, or "partridge" (*Bonasa umbellus*), quail (*Ortyx virginianus*), turtle-dove (*Turtur auritus*), wild or passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratoria*).

GRALLATORES, OR WADING BIRDS.

They have long necks, long bills, very long and slender legs, and slender bodies. Their general form is well adapted to wading. This order includes the plover (*Charadrius*), common snipe (*Sclopax gallinago*), American woodcock (*Philohela minor*), Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago Wilsonii*), mud-hen (*Fulica americana*), kill-dee (*Agallinates vociferus*), red-breasted snipe (*Gambetta melanoleuca*), tell-tale snipe (*Gambetta floripes*), water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), sand-hill crane (*Grus canadensis*), blue crane (*Grus americana*), yellow-legged and upland plover, white crane (*Grus albus*), and heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

NATATORES, OR SWIMMING BIRDS.

They are broad and flat; feathers compact and well oiled; legs wide apart, femur short, and feet webbed. Under this order are found the common wild-geese (*Anser americanus*), summer or wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), Canada goose (*Bernicula canadensis*), American swan (*Cygnus americanus*), brand goose, or "brant" (*Anser Bernicula*), butter-ball (*Bucephala albeola*), mallard (*Anas boschas*), blue-winged teal (*Boschas crecca*), American widgeon (*Mareca americana*), red-head duck (*Aythya americana*), canvass-back duck (?) (*Aythya vallisneria*), green-winged teal (*Nettion carolinensis*), pin-tail duck (*Dafila acuta*), trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinator*).

INSESSORES, OR PERCHING BIRDS.

The perchers differ greatly among themselves; all have three front-toes and a single hind one; feet well adapted to perching. To this order belong the majority of birds, of which we note, as belonging here, the wood-thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*), blue-bird (*Sialis Wilsonii*), cat-bird (*Mimus carolinensis*), robin (*Turdus migratorius*), brown thrush, or "thrasher" (*Turdus rufus*), titmouse, or chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), brown creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), winter wren (*Troglodytes hyemalis*), cedar bird (*Ampeles cedrorum*), rose-breasted grosbeak (*Guiraca ludoviciana*), chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), meadow-lark (*Sturnella magna*), blue jay (*Cyanura cristata*), wren (*Troglodytes do-*

nesticæ), warblers barn-swallow (*Hirundo hordeorum*), bank-swallow (*Cotyle riparia*), blue martin (*Progne purpurea*), cardinal red bird (*Cardinalis Virginianus*), field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), indigo bird (*Cyanospiza cyanea*), great northern shrike, or butcher bird, (*Collurio borealis*), yellow, or thistle bird (*Sylvia æstiva*), swamp, or red-winged black-bird (*Sturnus predatoriæ*), cow blackbird ("cow-bird") common blackbird (*Merula musica*), king bird, or bee martin (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*), raven (*Corvus corax*), common crow (*Corvus Americanus*), summer red-bird (*Pyrranga æstiva*), scarlet tanager, Baltimore oriole (*Icterus Baltimore*), pewee, or Phoebe bird (*Sayornis fuscus*), kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), ruby-throated humming-bird (*Trochilus colubris*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), ruby-crowned kinglet, golden-crowned kinglet, whippoorwill, (*Antrostomus vociferus*), grass sparrow, or black-throated bunting, lark, sparrow, finch, snow-bird (*Junco hyemalis*), chipping sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), night hawk (*Chordeiles popetue*).

SCANSORES, OR CLIMBING BIRDS.

Birds of this order have their toes in pairs, two in front and two behind. Under this order and indigenous to this county are the swift, or chimney-swallow (*Cypselus pelagicus*), red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), golden-winged woodpecker (*Calaptes auratus*), Carolina parakeet (*Conurus Carolinensis*), sap-sucker (*Picus pubescens*).

(CLASS) REPTILIA, OR REPTILES.

Under this class we find represented here the order *Tes-tudinata*, or turtles, and including such individuals as the box-turtle (*Cistoda virginica*), snapping-turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), wood tortoise (*Glyptemys insculpta*), and soft shelled turtles, including mud-turtles. Of the order *Lacertia* (lizards), the common striped lizard (*Ameiva scolineata*) is the only representative we have found here. Under the order (*Ophidia*), or serpents, we note the common black-snake (*Bascanion constrictor*), water-snake (*Serpens aquaticus*), rattle-snake (*Crotalus horridus*), moccasin (*Toxi-cophis atrapiscus*), copperhead (*Trigonoccephalus contortrix*), garter-snake (*Eutania sirtalis*), house-snake, joint-snake, blue racer, and green snake. Of these the rattlesnake, copper-head and moccasin are very poisonous, and therefore most to be dreaded. The blowing, or hissing adder, a venomous serpent, is rarely seen here.

The class *Batrachia*, or frogs, has as representatives, the leopard frog (*Rana holocina*), bull-frog (*Rana pipiens*), wood-frog, tree-frog ("tree toad,") (*Rana hyla*), marsh-frog (*Rana palustris*), common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*), tadpole, salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*), triton, or water-newt (*Diemictylus viridescens*), and mud puppy (*Menobranchus lateralis*).

The class of *Pisces*, or fishes, is represented, in the streams of these counties, by the white, the black and the striped bass, cat fish, pike, sturgeon, gar, goggle-eyed perch, sun-fish, chub, white perch ("croppie"?), white and black suckers, buffalo and a few others of minor importance.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



THE history of no part of the West exceeds in interest that of the early settlements in Randolph county. Civilization in the Mississippi valley here first found a permanent foothold. At a time when the feeble settlements of New England, fearful of the midnight war-whoop of the savage, clung to the valleys of the Connecticut and the Merrimac; when a few Dutch burghers at the mouth of the Hudson represented the wealth and population of the state of New York, when Penn's colony on the banks of the Delaware was but an experiment; at a time when no Virginian had yet threaded the passes of the Blue Ridge, and all beyond was an undiscovered country, unpenetrated by a single English pioneer, a few Jesuit priests and French traders in fur, a thousand miles within the interior of the continent, a trackless wilderness stretching north, south, east and west, founded the old town of Kaskaskia. Other French settlements sprang up between Detroit and New Orleans; and France, to cement her growing power in the New World, within twenty miles of Kaskaskia and still on the soil of Randolph county, began the construction of a fort which at one time was considered the strongest on the continent.

From this citadel Illinois was ruled. Soldiers marched from it to fight the English in Pennsylvania and in Canada. Its gates, which might have withstood long continued assaults, were opened peacefully by the stroke of a pen in the Old World, one day in the year 1763, and the French flag was lowered before the standard of Great Britain. But a few years passed before another invading army trod the soil of the county. This time a band of Virginia riflemen suddenly appeared at Kaskaskia, and wrested Fort Gage from the British commandant. On the capture of this post was based the claim of the colonies to the Mississippi as their western boundary. After the Revolution, a flood of immigrants poured in from the country east of the Alleghenies. Kaskaskia became the capital of the territory, and then of the state. The most distinguished men of the West here began their public career. Her merchants controlled trade far and near, and sold goods to the shop keepers of St. Louis. The town, now in a state of ruin and decay, is the oldest settlement in the Mississippi valley.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

The date of the founding of Kaskaskia was probably the year 1700. For a few years it was little more than a mission station. The Indian trade gradually attracted settlers from Canada and France, and the village began to wear the appearance of business as well as of religion. A grant of land for Commons was made on the fourteenth of August, 1743, by M. Vandrieul, governor, and M. Salmon, commissary ordonnateur of the province of Louisiana.

Grants in the Common Field were made to the inhabitants in severalty. Among the French names which appear on the records as belonging to the owners of land in the village and Common Field of Kaskaskia in the last century, are those of Archambeau, Aubuchon, Allary, Autire, Bienvenue, Blouin, Beauvais, Buchet, Bougie, Baquett, Buyatt, Brazeau, Barrette, Beauvet, Chamberland, Charleville, Cottineau, Clinie, Curvois, Cerre, Danie, Doza, Delisle, Derousse, Duprain, Dobord, Duplace, Devigne, Dugay, Danis Degagne, Faggot, Godebert, Gendron, Gomes, Gaudelert, Janis, Joyouse, Lamall, Leplant, Laderoute, Lassurance, Lafatigue, Lafont, Lavassieur, Lachapelle, Lachance, Lasond, Louval, Lachange, Langlois, Menard, Morin, Moreau, Mieure, Montrieul, Philip, Peltier, Pagé, Picard, Provost, Prieur, Placé, Rochblave, Ravel, Racine, Richard, Seguin, St. Pierre, Turpin, Turcourt, Torrenceau, and Valle.

Kaskaskia is said to have become an incorporated town in 1725. By that time a considerable immigration had set in from France. Fifteen or twenty years later considerable attention was paid to agriculture and commerce, and cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides, and leather were floated down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence to France. On the cession of Illinois to England many of the French families removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, some to St. Louis, and some to Ste. Genevieve, thinking that they there could still find a home under the French government. In 1766, the year after this exodus, Kaskaskia is described as containing sixty-five families, "besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves." The richest inhabitant at that time, Jean Baptiste St. Gerome Beauvais, kept eighty slaves, and furnished "to the king's magazine" eighty-six thousand pounds of flour, which was only part of his harvest for one year.

The year 1722 is given as the date of the founding of Prairie du Rocher. The grant of Communs was made on the seventh of May, 1743, the same year as that of Kaskaskia. The village never grew to any great size, and no event of importance seems to have marked its history. A mill was built by the Jesuits. In 1766 it was a settlement of twenty-two families, and the inhabitants were said to be very industrious, raising a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. Like Kaskaskia, it suffered by the removal of some of the French families to the west of the Mississippi on the British occupation of the country.

The village of Fort Chartres had an existence corresponding with the occupation of the fort of that name by the French garrison. It sprang up, outside the gates, on the building of the fort, and when the garrison marched to St. Louis, and the British took possession, the French families abandoned their houses, and transported themselves to (as they supposed) the French side of the river. The church here was the mother of the churches at Prairie du Rocher and St. Phillips, the latter on their establishment being merely chapels connected with the church of St. Anne at Fort Chartres.

The French settlers were gregarious in their habits, fond of social intercourse and dwelling together, and averse to pushing their improvements to any considerable distance

from the outskirts of their villages. The "improvement rights," granted under the law of 1791, show the limits within which tracts of land were placed under cultivation. On the west side of the Kaskaskia river, six or eight miles above the village of Kaskaskia, improvements were made and crops raised, at an early day, by Jean Baptiste Gendron (claim 1007), Antoine Beauvais (claim 283), Louis Longvalle (claim 2007), and Antoine Buyatt (claim 295). Claim 999, farther up the Kaskaskia, containing three thousand eight hundred and eighty arpents, was granted to Nicholas Cailotte Lachance, and his rival sons, Nicholas, Baptiste, Antoine, Gabriel, François, Joseph, Michael, Charles, and Benjamin, on account of improvements which they had here made. This seems to have been the farthest up the Kaskaskia river that the old French settlers ventured. Where Diamond Cross now is, "on the hills, about three miles east of Kaskaskia river, on Gravel run," as it is described, the four hundred acres contained in claim 241 were granted to Jean Baptiste Beauvais, covering land which he there had in cultivation. Claim 292, a couple of miles from Chester on the hill road to Kaskaskia, comprised the improvement right of Antoine Bienvenue. On Mary's river, at the mouth of Gravel creek, where claim 291 has been surveyed, Joseph Colchont settled and made some attempt toward bringing a farm under cultivation.

The statement has been made that Kaskaskia, in the year 1763, contained two or three thousand inhabitants. If this be true, its subsequent decline must have been very rapid. The French settlements in Illinois doubtless reached the period of their greatest prosperity about 1763. The news of the cession of the country to England drove the wealthy and influential families across the Mississippi, and the French colonies on the west of the river were thenceforth larger and more prosperous than those in Illinois. In the year 1800 there were seven hundred French within the present boundaries of Randolph county. Of these the village of Kaskaskia had five hundred and Prairie du Rocher two hundred. In all the rest of Illinois there were about six hundred French inhabitants, of whom the greater number, four hundred, lived at Cahokia. There were besides a number of French slaves in Prairie du Rocher, the descendants of the five hundred brought from the island of San Domingo by Philip François Renault in 1719.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French settlers were ambitious for neither wealth nor knowledge. They were content to take the world as it came, and endeavored to extract all the enjoyment possible out of life, and to avoid its cares. All were devout Catholics and punctual in the discharge of their religious duties. They were eminently a social people. Instead of settling on separate farms, like the American pioneers, they clustered together in villages, so that they might have the greatest opportunity for social intercourse. Their physical wants were easily supplied, and the great part of their lives they gave to pleasure. The young people delighted in the dance, and this cheerful and innocent diversion was actually carried on under the eye of the priest and the aged

patriarchs of the village, who freely sympathized with the spirit of the gay assemblage. The excitement and animation of a French ball room were surprising. Old and young, rich and poor, met together in good feeling and with hearts overflowing with merriment. It was the usual custom to dance the old year out and the new year in. The numerous festivals of the Catholic church strongly tended to awaken and develop the social and friendly intercourse of the people. On the morning of the Sabbath they were always found at church, but the rest of the day was devoted to social intercourse and diverting pastimes. Husbands and wives were kind and affectionate, and the children obedient. Hospitality and generosity were common virtues.

Their costume was peculiar. Blue was their favorite color, and handkerchiefs of that hue usually adorned the heads of both men and women. No genuine Frenchman in early times ever wore a hat, cap, or coat. The *capot*, made of white blanket, was the universal dress for the laboring class of people. In summer the men wore a coarse blue stuff, and in the winter, cloth or buckskin. The women wore deer-skin moccasins, and the men a coarser and stronger article, made of thicker leather. With that natural aptitude for dress, which seems to belong peculiarly to their nation, the women caught up the fashions of New Orleans and Paris with great avidity, and adopted them, as far as they were able. Notwithstanding their long separation by an immense wilderness from civilized society, they still retained all the suavity and politeness of their race. It is said that the roughest hunter, or boatman, among them could at any time appear in a ball-room, or other polite, or gay assembly, with the courage and behaviour of a well-bred gentleman. The women were remarkable for the sprightliness of their conversation, and the ease and elegance of their manners.

They seldom violated the penal law. Reynolds remarks that very few, or none, of the creoles were ever indicted for the crimes the law books style *malum in se*, and that the records of the courts in Illinois do not exhibit an indictment against a creole Frenchman for any crime higher than keeping his grocery open on a prohibited day of the week. Education, however, was neglected. The priests and old ladies taught the children, but there was no regular system of schools. While not superstitious, the ancient French in Illinois believed that some of the negroes of the West India islands possessed supernatural power to do any one harm, and that they could also look into futurity. In Cahokia, about the year 1790, this superstition got the upper hand of reason, and several poor African slaves suffered for this offence. One, called Moreau, was hung on a tree not far from the village, and another, named Emanuel, was shot.

They were on friendly terms with the Indians. The ease with which the French could adapt themselves to circumstances, made them at home by the camp fires of the savage. When with the Indians they adopted their modes of life, dressed like them, and frequently took as wives the dusky squaws. In the wars between hostile tribes the French suffered as did their Indian allies. In the parish register of Kaskaskia are recorded solemn services for the dead—"Slain

upon the Mississippi by the Chickasaws;" "Killed by the savages on the Wabash;" and for others who fell victims to Indian atrocities within a few miles of the village.

The horses and cattle of the French, for want of proper care and food for many generations, had degenerated in size, but had acquired additional vigor and toughness, so that a French pony was a proverb for endurance. These ponies were sometimes attached to the cart or plow singly, and sometimes two were hitched together, one before the other. The carts were made entirely of wood, and held about double the contents of a common large wheelbarrow. Oxen were yoked by the horns instead of the neck, and in this way were made to draw the plow and cart. No reins were used in driving. The driver's whip, which had a handle about two feet long, and a lash two yards in length, controlled the horse effectually.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

The favorable report of the Illinois country, carried back by the soldiers of Col. Clark, occasioned the first American immigration in 1780. Descending the Ohio, and stemming the current of the Mississippi, a colony of pioneer settlers reached Kaskaskia, among the members of which were John Montgomery, John Doyle, David Pagon, Joseph Anderson, John Dodge, Minard Asturgus, James Curry, and Levi Teel. The most of these had been soldiers under Black. Shortly after their arrival, they made settlements east of the Kaskaskia river.

John Montgomery improved a tract of land four or five miles northeast of Kaskaskia. The old Vincennes road afterward ran past his place. Montgomery built a small water-mill here, which was in use for some years. The place in which he settled is included in claim 1993, containing four hundred acres, granted to him on account of his improvement. This place was one of the best known in the early history of the county, and after Montgomery, Stacy McDonough resided here for half a century.

John Doyle was one of Clark's soldiers. He resided in and near Kaskaskia. He was a man of some education, and taught one of the earliest English schools in the country. He was acquainted with both the French and English languages, and was often employed as an interpreter. He was unambitious, made no endeavor to obtain either wealth or position, but was respected as an honest man.

David Pagon, had served in Clark's expedition to Illinois, as had also James Curry and Levi Teel. Claim 2008, on Nine Mile creek, two miles north of Ellis Grove and five miles from Kaskaskia, includes the place on which Pagon settled. Teel improved a farm east of the Kaskaskia river, a little more than a mile above the mouth of Nine Mile creek. Pagon built a house in a strong and substantial manner so as to withstand an Indian attack. While the house was yet unoccupied, Teel and Curry, having been hunting in the neighborhood, took possession of it to spend the night there. The door had three bars across it, and a hole cut in at the bottom for the cat to go in and out. Toward evening the house was besieged by sixteen Piankashaw Indians. Curry first discovered their presence, and told Teel to get ready his gun for defence. Teel was inclined to open the door and

surrender, but Curry would not listen to this proposal. As Teel stood by the door, with his foot near the cat hole, an Indian from the outside thrust a spear through his foot, and fastened him to the floor. He instinctively seized the spear to pull it out, when the Indians pierced his hand with other spears, thus nailing him to the floor, and rendering him useless. Curry was a man of extraordinary bravery, and cool and prepared in any emergency. Fearful that Teel would open the door and let in the enemy, he sprang up into the loft, and through a small hole in the roof thrust out his gun and fired at the Indians. Three shots, fired in rapid succession, killed as many warriors. Descending to the lower floor he found Teel transfixed by his hands and feet in the manner described. Going back again to the loft, he tumbled the whole roof, weight poles and all, down on the Indians, who had huddled close to the side of the house to avoid his shots. The roofs in those days were put on without nails, but had weight poles to hold them fast. Sometimes large round timbers were laid on the tops of the houses on purpose to roll off on assailants below. The roof falling, killed the chief, and disabled some others of the Indians, and as day was breaking, the rest of the band ran off, leaving Curry the victor. He took both guns, and walked along by the side of Teel, who was almost exhausted by loss of blood, toward Kaskaskia. Teel gave out before reaching the village, when Curry hastened on for help, and at last succeeded in getting him to the town where he recovered from his wounds.

Curry was a large, strong and active man, fearless of danger, at the same time bold and discreet, and while serving under Clark was chosen among the first to accomplish any especially desperate and hazardous service. While out hunting with Joseph Anderson, it is supposed that he was killed by the Indians. He left their camp one morning, and did not return, nor was ever heard of afterward. Joseph Anderson settled on Nine Mile creek, and lived there till his death. His improvement right of four hundred acres, (claim 308) lies on both sides of the creek, just above Little Nine Mile, and connects with that of Pagon.

John Dodge and Minard Asturgus improved land on the hills opposite Kaskaskia. The donations of land which they received, four hundred acres each, claims 996 and 1001, extend within a mile of the village, and within half a mile of Fort Gage. Dodge had been one of Clark's soldiers.

Settlements were also made in the year 1780 by John Hiltbrand, Henry and Elijah Smith, David Hix, and Haydon Wells, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, above the mouth of Nine Mile creek. Some of these had served with Clark. Elijah Smith settled on the Kaskaskia, where Cox's ferry now is. Claim 1044, covering the customary four hundred acres of land, was given to his heirs in right of his having made this improvement. This is the farthest grant of land that was made up the Kaskaskia, and for a long while Smith's little farm was the limit of the settlement. Hix's improvement was on claim 1992, immediately south of Smith. Thomas Hughs came from the western part of Pennsylvania in the year 1783. During that year he built a cabin, and placed some land under cultivation, on Nine

Mile creek. Claim 319, comprising four hundred acres of land, granted to his heirs, covers this improvement. The next year he went back to Pennsylvania for his family. Coming down the Ohio river near Fort Massacre, the boat was attacked by the Indians, and Hughs and an infant child in the arms of its mother were killed. The child was shot through the head, and its brains were spattered over the mother's breast. The mother was wounded severely in the shoulder. Some friends were accompanying the family to Illinois, and of these two were killed. The rest of the party escaped and returned without attempting to continue their journey.

Indian hostilities broke up the settlements east of Kaskaskia, and interfered with the immigration to Illinois. The American pioneers found refuge in Kaskaskia. Israel Dodge, Ichabod and George Camp, John Cook, Jacob Judy, William Musick, James Piggott, and Robert Seybold had all become residents of the village before 1783. Israel Dodge was the father of Henry Dodge, afterward United States Senator from Wisconsin. In 1790 he removed across the river to Upper Louisiana. James Piggott settled at Piggott's fort in the present county of Monroe. He had served in the war under Clark, as had also Seybold. Jacob Judy built Judy's mill in Monroe county.

The Indian troubles lasted till about the year 1795. In 1796 and 1797 several families re-established themselves east of Kaskaskia river, and remained there permanently. Ichabod and George Camp made improvements west of the Kaskaskia river, and Camp creek bears their name. They afterward removed to St. Louis, and lived at Camp Spring, then west of the city, now included within its limits. Mrs. Hughs, whose husband, Thomas Hughs, was killed by the Indians on the Ohio, as has been narrated, afterward married James Pillars. In the year 1795 the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Pillars, two sons, John and Richard Pillars, and James Hughs, the surviving son of Thomas Hughs, came to Illinois. They settled on the farm east of the Kaskaskia, long known as the "old Hughs place." Pillars lived here several years, and was a quiet and industrious citizen. James Hughs returned to Kentucky, there married, and came again to Illinois in the year 1800. He was a man of great energy and sound judgment. He was in the United States ranging service during the war of 1812-14. John Reynolds, then a boy, afterward Governor of the State, resided in the same neighborhood from 1800 to 1807. He says: "Before any common school was established in the neighborhood where my father resided, I mounted a horse nearly every evening during a winter, and rode about a mile and a half to the residence of James Hughs, to study under his guidance the arithmetic. Mr. Hughs, although he was raised in the backwoods, and was filled with fun and frolic, was a man of strong mind and benevolent heart. He took great pleasure in teaching me the arithmetic, and during this winter I studied the most important principles contained in the treatise."

Stace McDonough, in the year 1797, settled on the old place which John Montgomery first improved, in claim 1993, a couple of miles northeast of Ellis's Grove. He had

experienced many adventures in his campaigns against the Indians, and became a leader in the frontier community. He was born, of Scotch ancestry, in New Jersey, in the year 1770. His parents dying when he was an infant, he was bound out, but he and his master met getting along well together, he ran away, and coming West, found his way to Kentucky. He took part with the Kentucky troops in their expeditions against the Indians north of the Ohio, and in Col. Clark's campaign in the year 1786, though then only sixteen years of age, distinguished himself by his brilliant services. He was strong, athletic, and courageous, and a faithful and ardent soldier. He was an excellent marksman, and frequently acted as a spy. He entered into the service of the United States government in 1790, and in Gen. Harmer's campaign of that year was given the command of a train of pack horses. The next year he served under General St. Clair, and was placed in charge of the convoys of provisions for the army. He was in the disastrous defeat of St. Clair on the fourth of November, 1791, escaping on foot from the field of battle, and saving the life of an officer whom he found wounded and exhausted on the ground, and whom he assisted into camp. He commanded one of the government boats on the Ohio in 1793. He was an excellent pilot, and thoroughly understood the navigation of the river. Near the mouth of the Kentucky river, an Indian standing on the shore shot him in the shoulder. A white man with the Indians, called out in English, "to throw that man overboard, he will die in a short time." He never recovered fully from the wound, but was well enough to take part in Wayne's campaign against the Indians a year or two later. He left the service at the close of the war in 1795, and married in Louisville, Kentucky. After coming to Illinois he improved a fine farm. He was extremely fond of the rifle, and spent a good deal of his time in hunting. In the war of 1812-14 he was captain of a ranging company, and did good service in protecting the frontiers from Indian depredations. He was also, during this war, contractor for carrying the mails from St. Louis to Shawneetown. This mail route was then very important, on account of its being the only one by which correspondence was kept up between Illinois and Washington. The country between the Kaskaskia and the Ohio rivers was a wilderness, and the Indians hostile, but he carried the mails with punctuality. Like many of the early pioneers he had strong natural abilities, but no education. He was honorable and upright in his relations with his neighbors. He died on the farm on which he settled on coming to the county, after having lived on it nearly fifty years.

Toward the close of the Indian wars the settlements in Illinois began to extend. The New Design settlement, in the present county of Monroe, was at that period by far the largest American colony in Illinois, and soon after 1795, it began to extend southward into Randolph county. In the year last mentioned the town of Washington was laid off on the west bank of the Kaskaskia river, not far south of the northern boundary of the county. Its site was the high bluff of the river, overlooking to the west the Horse prairie. Johnson J. Whiteside was one of its projectors. The

Whitesides had emigrated from Kentucky to the New Design settlement in 1793. Washington came to be known as Horse Prairie town. Its inhabitants cultivated large fields of grain, and raised stock. Among the residents of this place were William Going and his son, who bore the same name. They had come from Kentucky in 1794, and erected a station a short distance southwest of the present town of Waterloo. Both were blacksmiths. The old gentleman was a quiet and orderly citizen, except when excited with tafia. At courts and other gatherings he had bells to sell, and often put a cord through the staples of a dozen bells of all sizes and then tied them around his waist. His head was adorned with a fox-skin cap, the tail suspended behind, and his other dress was of the same backwoods character. Thus equipped, he danced in the crowd, making of course, a terrific noise. He was not a large man, but strong and active. He compelled Judge Simms, one of the United States judges for the Northwestern territory, while he was holding court at Cahokia, to undergo this bell-dance at which his honor grew very impatient. He was noted for performing other wild freaks. He died at the Horse Prairie town, and was buried in the old graveyard north of the town.

William Going, the son, was a man of different qualities. He had received but a limited education and could hardly read and write, but possessed strong natural abilities which, had he made use of them, might have fitted him for almost any position. He was brave and courageous, and impressed his associates as a man of decision and firmness. His impulses were naturally on the side of honesty and integrity, but bad associations, and evil habits, gradually grew on him, and often the public was forced to think strange of his conduct. At horse races, shooting matches, and at the card table, his was the governing spirit. Besides being a blacksmith, he was a good gunsmith. He had no taste for steady and hard labor. He worked in his shop when it pleased him, and with the object of only earning enough to support himself and family. For wealth he cared nothing. He had steady nerves and excellent eyesight, and none excelled him in repairing, or shooting, a gun. Reynolds relates that he at one time, at ninety yards, with a rest, put four rifle balls into the same hole, near the centre of the target. The fifth ball also touched the hole. From the Horse Prairie town he moved to a place on the Kaskaskia river, in St. Clair county, below the present town of Fayette, and from there to Arkansas, where he died in 1830.

John Pulliam, from 1799 to 1802, was a resident of the Horse Prairie town. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia; after the Revolutionary war he removed to Kentucky, and in 1796 came to the New Design settlement. In 1797 he removed to the neighborhood of Florissant, west of St. Louis, and returned to Illinois two years later to settle in Horse Prairie town, near which he cultivated a farm. In 1802 he began improving a farm on Prairie du Long creek, near the mouth of Richland creek, in what is now Monroe county. He died on the Kaskaskia river, near the present town of Fayette, in 1813. He was a man of sound mind, and considerable energy and activity. From him sprang

one of the most numerous pioneer families in Illinois. John Grosvenor, a stone mason and farmer, and a native of Connecticut, lived in the Horse Prairie town for some years after 1799. He had a large farm adjoining the town which he cultivated with more industry than was usually displayed in those days, raising considerable amounts of produce. As the country in the Horse Prairie improved, the village declined, and soon became extinct.

Among the pioneer settlers on Horse creek was Henry Levens. He emigrated from the western part of Pennsylvania. He was a large, stout man, a stranger to fear, and well calculated to brave the dangers and difficulties of a new settlement. He was without much education, but possessed decisive and energetic qualities of mind which made him a conspicuous personage among the early pioneers. He came to Illinois in 1797. Coming down the Ohio river, he landed at Fort Massacre with two wagons and teams, one of which was an ox team. In one of the wagons he placed a large skiff to be used as a wagon body on land and a ferry boat in crossing the large creeks encountered on the journey. The party was twenty five days in coming from the Ohio to Kaskaskia. He settled on Horse creek, about two miles above its mouth, and three miles north of the present town of Evansville. He here obtained a donation of four hundred acres of land (claim 2607) by reason of his improvement. In the year 1800 he built a saw and grist mill on Horse creek, near his residence, which he carried on with much energy and industry, and with great advantage to the other settlers. At the time this was built it was the only saw mill in the country. The lumber for nearly all the flat boats built in early times in Illinois, was sawed at this mill. Levens was a man of great hospitality, and his house was the usual place at which dancing and convivial parties assembled. He raised a large family, and both his sons and daughters were inclined to gayety and sociability, and indulged freely in the pleasures of the ball-room, and other amusements of a similar character. The most of his sons, and some of the daughters, played on the violin. The family was the centre of attraction, and many happy days, and particularly nights, of innocent amusement and recreation were enjoyed in pioneer times at Levens' hospitable dwelling on Horse creek. The sons were active, resolute men, excellent hunters and marksmen, and frequently carried off the prizes at the shooting matches which formed a common amusement for the neighborhood. They also delighted in foot racing, wrestling, and jumping, and an early chronicler remarks that they "were not bashful in a fight, in which they indulged at times to the great discomfiture of their adversaries." The gun, race-horse, and violin were articles of greatest admiration in the family. Although fond of amusement, the Levens' family became more wealthy than the most of their neighbors. Their stock was raised, winter and summer, without much labor, and the mill and farm yielded considerable income. The peltries, resulting from the hunting expeditions of the sons, added something. At one time the family consisted of four, or five grown unmarried sons and two daughters. The progress of the settlements at last crowded the old man too much, and in

1818 he sold out his possessions on Horse creek, and moved to the frontiers of Missouri where he died at an advanced age.

The Horse prairie, lying between the Kaskaskia river and Horse creek, obtained its name, as did also the creek, from the fact that herds of wild horses were found in the prairie, and along the creek, in early times. These horses had escaped from the French villages. In the upper end of the prairie, at the close of the last century, a settlement, composed of Samuel and Winder Kinney, Chance Ratcliff, Robert McMahan, Jarrot Brickey, the Gibbons, Teter, and some other families, was formed in the upper end of the prairie. In a few years the most of the families moved away. McMahan was born in Virginia, removed to Kentucky, and in 1793 came to the New Design settlement. In 1795, in the present Monroe county, three miles northeast of New Design station, his wife and four children were killed by the Indians. On coming to the Horse prairie, he settled on Ralls' ridge where now runs the road from Red Bud to the Kaskaskia. He was justice of the peace, and one of the judges of the old court of common pleas. He removed to St. Clair county near Lebanon, and then to the neighborhood of Troy, in Madison county, where he died in the year 1822. Jarrot Brickey was a native of Virginia, and came to Illinois from Kentucky. He lived in the Horse prairie for nearly half a century. He was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14, as was also his son, Preston B. Brickey, whose farm was half a mile north of the present town of Red Bud.

Kaskaskia by this time had become the residence of several Americans. John Elgar, who came to the village in 1784, had assumed a prominent position in the community. William Morrison reached the place in 1790, and began an extensive mercantile business. The earliest practicing lawyer in Illinois, John Rice Jones, had settled in the town the last named year, and in 1798 Dr. George Fisher began the practice of medicine.

THE AMERICAN POPULATION IN 1800.

According to the estimate of Reynolds, the American population in Illinois in the year 1800 amounted to eight hundred souls. The New Design and American Bottom settlements, in the present county of Monroe, contained six hundred inhabitants, and there were other scattering settlements in that county. Only about one hundred Americans lived in Randolph county. Of these, six or eight families lived in Kaskaskia. The settlement east of the Kaskaskia River contained seven families, and the Horse Prairie colony was still less in number.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENTS.

On the opening of the present century the arrivals became more numerous, and the number of American inhabitants of the county rapidly increased. The immigrants were mostly from the western and southern states, and the Ohio river was the main channel by which the pioneers reached the country. Fort Massacre was a usual point for leaving the Ohio and beginning the journey overland. In very early times the French had opened a road from Fort Massacre to Kaskas-

kia, marking the miles on the trees. The figures were cut in with an iron instrument and painted red. This road made a great curve to the north to avoid the swamps and rough country on the sources of Cache river, and to take advantage of the prairie as much as possible. A road also ran from Fort Massacre to Cape Girardeau, then in the Spanish country. There were two celebrated crossing places on the Ohio, Lusk's Ferry and Miles' Ferry. The former was opposite the present town of Golconda, and the latter six or seven miles farther up the river. From Lusk's and Miles' ferries a road had been established to Kaskaskia. This road was first opened by Nathaniel Hull, one of the pioneers of Monroe county. Roads were afterwards cut leading from Shawneetown to Vincennes and Kaskaskia.

The scanty American population of the county received a notable addition in 1800 in the family of Robert Reynolds. His son, John Reynolds, then a boy of twelve, afterward became governor of the state. Robert Reynolds was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1785. In Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, John Reynolds was born in 1788. The family in the fall of that year removed to East Tennessee. In February, 1800, with eight horses and two wagons, the family left Tennessee for the Spanish country west of the Mississippi. Upper Louisiana, now Missouri, was then popularly known as the Spanish country. The Spanish authorities encouraged by liberal land grants the immigration of Americans. Several members of the Murphy family had gone from the Reynolds neighborhood in East Tennessee, and had settled on the St. Francois river, southwest of St. Genevieve, and Robert Reynolds had decided to settle there. The Ohio was crossed at Lusk's ferry, and they first set foot on Illinois soil where now stands the town of Golconda, in Pope county. The west side of the Ohio was then called the Indian country. Governor Reynolds relates that he asked Mr. Lusk how far it was to the next town, and that the proprietor of the ferry laughed and said, "One hundred and ten miles to Kaskaskia, the first settlement on the route." Big Muddy river was found to be full and swimming, and after waiting on the banks two weeks for the stream to fall, a raft was constructed, with two days' labor, and the family and their effects were ferried over. Four creeks were rafted between the Ohio and Kaskaskia, and the journey required four weeks. Governor Reynolds has recorded his impressions as he reached the bluff east of Kaskaskia, and surveyed the prospect. It was spring, and the landscape was clothed in beauty. The prairie between the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers was covered with grazing horses and cattle. The Mississippi itself could be seen through the forest of cottonwood trees skirting its shores, and the ancient village of Kaskaskia presented its singular and antique construction to his sight. The ancient cathedral stood a venerable edifice in the heart of the village, with its lofty steeple and large bell—the first church bell he had ever seen. Around the village were numerous camps and lodges of the Kaskaskia Indians, who still retained much of their original savage independence.

Many of the young warriors decorated themselves with

paints, and tied feathers in their hair, and sometimes attached to their heads the horns of animals.

After securing some provisions, and provender for the horses from General Edgar's mill, near which they had encamped, preparations were made to cross the Mississippi, when Robert Morrison, John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard and John Edgar came up, and proposed that, instead of going to the Spanish country, the Reynolds family should remain for a time at Kaskaskia, and look around for a permanent residence in the vicinity. After spending some time in the exploration of the eastern side of the Mississippi, Robert Reynolds re-affirmed his decision to settle west of the river, and applied to the Spanish commandant at St. Genevieve for a permit, but found that a pledge was required that he should raise his children in the faith of the Roman Catholic church. To this he refused to agree, and he remained in Illinois. The family lived in Kaskaskia some months, raised a crop of corn in the common field, and then settled east of Kaskaskia. Governor Reynolds says: "Our residence was within about two miles and a half of Kaskaskia, and we made mathematically the seventh family of the colony. We made our habitation east of the Kaskaskia river, in the forest amongst the high grass, and the wolves and wild animals were howling and prowling about us all night. About the year 1805, a small school was formed in the settlement where my father resided. I was a scholar at this humble institution during part of the winters and the wet days we could not work on the farm, for one or two years, while we remained in the settlement. There were some books scattered about the country, but they were not plenty. Although my father was a reading man, and possessed a strong mind, yet, as far as I recollect, he brought to the country with him no books except the Bible. John Fulton, who settled in the vicinity, brought with him Rollin's Ancient History. My father borrowed it, and I read it day and night at the times I spared from labor." In 1803, Robert Reynolds, with Pierre Menard and Robert Morrison, represented Randolph county in the Legislature of the Indiana territory. In 1807, he moved to the Goshen settlement, four miles southwest of Edwardsville.

In 1801 John Baird and family settled four miles northeast of Kaskaskia. He was born in Virginia and raised in the country adjoining the New river. He emigrated from Virginia to Tennessee in the year 1787, and there married a relative of Robert Reynolds. He is described as a brave, energetic, decisive man, and while living in Knox county, Tennessee, was always elected captain of the companies raised to pursue the Indians when any depredation was committed, which was not unrequent. In April, 1793, he led one hundred and twenty-five men from Knoxville to Nashville, and killed a few Creek Indians. The next month, in command of fifty men, he pursued a band of Indians who had killed two citizens near Clinch river. In defiance of the orders of the United States government he crossed the Tennessee into the Cherokee country, and there killed several of the savages. The government ordered him to be tried by court martial, but the people of Tennessee sustained him in his course. On the formation of the state government of

Tennessee he was elected to the legislature from Knox county. He died in Illinois in 1809. One of his sons, Joseph A. Beaird, became a prominent citizen of Monroe county, which he represented in the state senate for several terms. Another, William A. Beaird, was sheriff of St. Clair county from 1818 to 1830.

Among the additions to the settlement east of Kaskaskia in 1801 was Joseph Heard, who first settled on Garrison hill, and then improved a farm on Gravel creek, two miles and a half north of Chester, in later years the property of Joseph B. Holmes. His son, Hugh Heard, settled two miles north of his father, in the neighborhood of Diamond Cross, and the farm on which he lived was long known as the "Old Heard farm." After living on this farm many years Hugh Heard removed to Wisconsin. James Heard, a brother to Hugh, located still farther north, and made a farm on which he lived to old age. Joseph, William and James, were sons of the latter. With Joseph Heard came George Franklin who improved a farm in section twenty-two, of township six, range seven, and afterward removed to the neighborhood of the present town of Pinckneyville in Perry county.

In the year 1802 the arrivals became more frequent and the settlements began to expand over wider territory. John Fulton, the same who as Governor Reynolds relates, brought with him to Illinois Rollin's Ancient History, came from Tennessee, and settled east of Kaskaskia, in the vicinity of Robert Reynolds. He made a valuable addition to the community, and was active and foremost in promoting the public welfare. His sons, Thomas, David and Cyrus, lived afterward in the same neighborhood. The two former died there, and the last removed to Marion county. William Roberts came from Lexington, Kentucky, also in 1802, and settled east of the Kaskaskia river, in the neighborhood of Ellis Grove, where he improved a farm. He was a man of enterprise and shrewdness, and traded down the river, becoming well known along the banks of the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and New Orleans. He died in 1822. His son, Thomas Roberts, was nearly of age at the time of the settlement of the family in the county. He settled on a farm near his father. For many years he acted as justice of the peace. He was a member of the county commissioners' court from 1828 to 1834. His death occurred in 1858. One of his nine sons, Daniel Preston Roberts, was the last register of the land office at Kaskaskia, receiving his appointment in 1853, and continuing in the office till its removal to Springfield. John and Ephraim Bilderback came in 1802. Ephraim settled east of the Kaskaskia. He was a man of great industry, and paid close attention to his farm. His sons were William, Stuart, James, Charles, Franklin, Henry, Ephraim, Thomas and John. William removed to the extreme southern part of the county, where he entered land as early as 1814. Charles also settled in that part of the county. John Bilderback, the brother of Ephraim, was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14. He died without children.

Robert Tindall, of the Chester district, South Carolina, in 1802 began improving a farm five miles northeast of Chester

in section thirty-two, of township six, range six. This was the first settlement in that vicinity. He undertook the erection of a water mill on a small stream flowing through his farm, but before its completion it was washed away by the floods. He then built a horse mill near his residence which was in operation for some years and proved a great advantage to the neighborhood. On Mary's river, about four miles above its mouth, Benjamin Crane, with a family of seven sons, whose names were Benjamin, Squire, William, James, Joel, Lewis, and John, settled probably in 1802, though by some the date is placed earlier. The Cranes were men of decided character, and were the leading citizens in the country adjacent to the mouth of Mary's river. On the west side of the Kaskaskia river, near the mouth of Camp creek, Paul Harellston made a settlement in 1802. He was a man of considerable influence and prominence in early times.

The vigorous and influential Irish settlement, east of the Kaskaskia, in the neighborhood of Plum creek, from which have sprung many of the leading citizens of the county, was founded in 1802. These colonists were of Irish blood, Presbyterians in religious faith, and came to Illinois chiefly from the Abbeville district in South Carolina. They were known in Randolph county as "South Carolina Irish." They had the same energetic traits which have marked the Scotch-Irish stock in all parts of the United States, and left a lasting impression on the county. James Patterson was the pioneer of this settlement. He was born in South Carolina. His father had come to America from Ireland, and had taken part as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He arrived in the year 1802, and settled on the site of the present town of Preston. He was a man of great energy and activity, and always maintained a high standing in the community. He filled the office of justice of the peace for several years, and in 1819 was chosen a member of the county commissioner's court. He was a ranger in the war of 1812-14. About the year 1819 he moved to the neighborhood of Sparta, and there died in 1829. His four sons, John, Samuel, Reuben, and James Harvey, became well-known citizens of the county. Robert Huggins came from South Carolina in 1803, and lived for some years in the Irish settlement, and then removed to the Opossumden prairie. His son, James Huggins, settled in Flat prairie, about the year 1817, and improved the first farm in that prairie. The descendants of Huggins lived afterward in Perry county.

In June, 1803, Abijah Leavitt, came to Fort Gage as a sergeant in Col. Pike's division of the regular army sent to garrison the fort. He was from Bangor, Maine. He obtained a discharge from the army, and settled a mile back from Garrison hill, on section twenty-nine, of township six, range seven, where he improved a farm, on which he lived for many years. In early life he had been a sailor. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, and was held in esteem by his neighbors. Edward, John, George, and Abijah Leavitt were his sons. Edward, the oldest, was born on the Ohio river, on the way to Illinois. Two of the sons are yet living, and Abijah lives on the old farm on which his father settled.

Numerous and valuable additions were made to the Irish

settlement in the year 1804. John McClinton, David Anderson, James Anderson, and Adam Hill, with their families, numbering in all thirty-one persons, reached the settlement on Christmas day of that year. This was the largest single colony which up to that time had settled in the county, and gave a great impetus to the growth of the Irish settlement. A few weeks after their arrival McClinton's wife died, and he himself died within a year afterward. His three sons, John, William, and Samuel McClinton, were placed under the guardianship of the Hills and Andersons, David Anderson, or as he subsequently came to be called, Colonel Anderson, was a man of much popularity. He was strong and athletic, benevolent and kind in his disposition, and a warm friend of religious institutions. He was elected colonel of the militia. For several years, under the territorial government, he was one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and afterwards in 1819 and 1820 one of the members of the county commissioner's court. His sons all died in early life. His oldest daughter became the wife of Robert G. Shannon. James Anderson died a few years after coming to Illinois. He left five sons James, John, William, Thomas and David. The Andersons settled in section five, of township five south, range seven. They came from the Abbeville district, South Carolina, where their ancestors had settled previous to the war of the Revolution. Adam Hill settled northeast of Evansville. John, William, Adam, Robert and Samuel Hill were his sons.

At the close of the year 1804 another important colony reached the Irish settlement, among which were Absalom Cox, Archibald Thompson, James Thompson, Robert McDonald, and William McBride. This colony also came from the Abbeville district in South Carolina. Absalom Cox settled on the Kaskaskia on the old claim granted to Elijah Smith for his improvement there made. He established Cox's ferry across the river at that point within a few years after his arrival. When he located here it was the highest settlement of the Kaskaskia. He was elected captain of a militia company, and was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14. He died on his farm in the year 1844. John, William, Thomas, and Absalom were his sons. Archibald Thompson was a man of excellent character. In 1812 he moved to a farm two miles south of the present town of Evansville where he died at an advanced age in 1833. He was one of the judges of the common pleas court which existed in territorial days. Robert, William, Moses, Archibald, John and James Thompson were his sons. He was elected a member of the State legislature in 1834, and died while filling that position. James Thompson settled on a farm on coming to Illinois in 1804. He served as a ranger during the Indian troubles. Robert and Archibald were his sons. William McBride proved a valuable member of the community. He was born in the north of Ireland, and was advanced in years when he came from South Carolina to Illinois. He died in 1818. He had three sons, Thomas, John and William. William, the youngest, was captain of a militia company in 1813, and county commissioner in 1844. He was the father of John T. McBride. Robert McDonald settled near the Kaskaskia, a short distance below Cox, and

there died. None of his descendants now remain in the county.

John Lacy, in the year 1804, reached the county from South Carolina, and improved a farm about seven miles northeast of Chester. He lived here some years, and died. His widow married Major Adair, and the farm on which Lacy settled became afterward known as the "Major Adair place." Samuel Cochran, in 1804, settled three miles north of Chester, and improved what was afterward known as the Haskin farm. His location was at some distance from the other settlements, and, though sociable and fond of companionship, he was here obliged to lead a secluded life. He was influential and popular, and among the public positions which he held was that of judge of the common pleas court. He held this office previous to 1809, while Illinois was yet a part of the Indian territory. He died in Jackson county, in 1824. His sons were John, William, George, Alexander and Elisha, and all were noted for their skill as hunters. William lived and died on the farm one mile northwest of Chester included in claim 292. George, Alexander and Elisha became citizens of Jackson county. Near the present town of Rockwood, a man by the name of Emsley Jones, settled about the year 1804. In a quarrel with a man named Reed, living in the same neighborhood in the Mississippi bottom, he killed Reed. For this murder he was hung in the commons, south of Kaskaskia. His execution was witnessed by a great concourse of people. This was the second hanging to take place in the county. In the year 1802, about fifteen miles east of Kaskaskia, near Mary's river, a young man going back from Kaskaskia to the east, was shot by an Indian. The murderer was a straggling Delaware from west of the Mississippi. With the murdered man's saddle and some other articles he escaped towards the mouth of the Big Muddy river. The Kaskaskia Indians were employed to search for the murderer whom they found and brought to Kaskaskia. Certain articles belonging to the murdered man, found in the possession of the Indian, formed the evidence on which he was convicted. He was hung late in the fall of 1802, by Dr. George Fisher, then sheriff, on a honey locust tree, on the bank of the Kaskaskia river, a mile or so above the village of Kaskaskia. These two executions were the only ones in Illinois till 1821, when one took place at Belleville.

In the year 1805, Alexander Barber reached the county from Ohio. He settled east of the Kaskaskia river and west of Ellis Grove, where he lived twenty years, and then moved to a farm two miles north of Rockwood. He was a man of strong natural mental abilities, clear judgment and robust constitution. These qualifications gave him a leading place among pioneers, and his opinion and judgment were much relied on. He had mechanical genius, and as the settlement increased engaged in building mills, and thus was of much use to the people of the county. The name of Barber, to the early residents of the county, always suggested a mill. He filled the office of justice of the peace without interruption for more than forty years, and his official acts in this position are unusually equitable and satisfactory. Alexander Clark in 1805 settled three miles

south of the present town of Evansville. The Abbeville district, South Carolina, made another contribution to the settlement of the county this year in the Lively family. Joseph Lively settled the Seymour farm in section twenty-eight, of township six, range seven, three miles northeast of Kaskaskia. In 1823 he removed to the lower end of the Opossumden prairie. He died in 1823, leaving six sons, Amos, Shadrach, Enoch, Richard, James and Reuben. John Lively settled on the prairie northwest of the Irish settlement, which thenceforth was known by the name of Lively prairie. He died in the year 1826. Reuben, James, Turner, William and Hugh were his sons. Another branch of the Lively family settled in what is now Washington county, where in 1813, the wife and all the children, but two, of William Lively were killed by the Indians.

Among the arrivals in 1806 were George Wilson and Samuel Crozier from the Abbeville district, South Carolina. The former settled near the fork of Plum creek, and from there removed to the mouth of Doza creek. When the war of 1812-14 began, he, with his neighbors, built a fort which stood about a mile from the east bank of the Kaskaskia, not far from the line between townships 4 and 5. He took an active part as a ranger in that war, and after its conclusion settled in the old fort, improving a farm in the neighborhood. In 1828 he moved to the Heacock prairie, where he died in 1857. His sons were John, George, William, James and Andrew. Samuel Crozier improved a farm on Nine Mile creek, three miles south of the present town of Evansville. He was affable and benevolent, and possessed unusually strong mental qualities. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1822, and served till 1824. John, James, Andrew, Archibald, and Samuel, were his sons. John settled on the site of Red Bud in 1824, and his son, Samuel Crozier, was one of the founders of that town.

The year 1807 witnessed the arrival of John Campbell, who settled near the mouth of Nine Mile Creek; of the Taggarts who settled in the part of the county north of Chester where their descendants still live; of John Steele, the pioneer of the Steeleville neighborhood, and of John Mansker, who moved across the river from Missouri and located on the island in the Mississippi opposite Rockwood. John Campbell was from the Abbeville district, South Carolina. From his first location near the mouth of Nine Mile creek, he removed to a place four miles east of where Evansville now is, where he died in 1827. He was unassuming, quiet and respectful. John, Samuel, Archibald and James Campbell, his sons, settled near their father. John and Daniel Taggart were also South Carolinians. The former for some years remained in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. He was in the ranging service, and after the conclusion of the war settled on the farm, nine miles north of Chester, on which he afterward lived many years. Amos Taggart was his son. Daniel Taggart also performed service as a ranger, and settled on a farm near his brother. His sons were John, William, Amos and Daniel. John Steele was a captain in the Virginia force during the Revolutionary war. After the colonies had gained their independence he became one of the pioneer settlers of Tennessee, living for a time near

Knoxville, and then in the neighborhood of Nashville. He had the qualities requisite for a pioneer life—self-reliance and courage—and selecting a location beyond the limits of the settlements, made the first improvement in the neighborhood of the present town of Steeleville. His sons were George, Archibald, James, John and Thomas. George Steele was the founder of Georgetown, or Steeleville, as the place came to be called. He settled on the site of the town in 1810, and in 1812 a fort was erected here for protection against the Indians. All the five brothers were in the ranging service during the war. John Mansker was one of the pioneers of Kentucky and Tennessee. At St. Clair's defeat by the Indians he received seven different wounds, but effected a miraculous escape from the field of carnage. In 1804 he settled in Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri, three years later located on the island opposite Rockwood, and in 1812 on the river above Rockwood. His son, Samuel Mansker, has since lived in the same vicinity, and is now one of the oldest citizens of the county.

The number of new settlers in 1808 were quite numerous. Jacob Bowerman, a man of great decision of character, settled three miles south of Steeleville, and afterward west of that town. He was remarkably ingenious, and could work at almost any trade, even making good guns, without previous instruction. As a marksman with the rifle he had no superior. He had four sons, Jonathan, Jesse, Michael and William. Robert Foster and John Anderson this year made the journey from the Abbeville district, South Carolina, on horseback. Anderson was a brother of Colonel David Anderson, near whom he settled. For many years he was a justice of the peace. Foster first settled near the Kaskaskia, to the west of Ellis Grove, and then on Plum creek, where he erected a horse mill and steam distillery. These conveniences caused the influx of other settlers to the neighborhood, and Foster's mill became a place of frequent resort. Musters and other public gatherings were held here. He died in 1831. Samuel, John, James, William and David were his sons. James was one of the founders of Sparta. A man named Henderson also arrived from South Carolina in 1808, and settled on the Kaskaskia river, opposite Evansville. The immediate neighborhood of the present city of Chester received its first settler this year in the person of John Clendinen who came from Green county, Kentucky. He improved the farm, afterward known as the Porter place. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the story is told that once, while guarding some prisoners, a lady came and besought permission to see her brother, one of the captured men. His gallantry did not permit him to refuse, and confiding in her integrity, he loaned her his uniform in order that she might effect her object. The lady made the visit in safety, and was grateful for his kindness. He was an honorable, industrious citizen. His descendants reside in the southern part of the county. His sons were James, Henry, John and Harvey. James Clendinen settled about half a mile west of Diamond Cross in 1808, from which place in 1837 he removed to the neighborhood of Rockwood. Harvey Clendinen was county commissioner from 1838 to 1844. Andrew McCormack and

John Miller located in the Bilderback settlement, north of Kaskaskia and east of the Kaskaskia river, in 1808. Richard Robbison came to this part of the county the same year, and afterward removed to the vicinity of the present town of Steeleville. He had a large family of sons from whom sprang a numerous posterity. Augustus Davis, who came to Kaskaskia in 1808, became subsequently a member of the Steele settlement. James White, a South Carolinian, settled in 1808 on the hills west of Steeleville, half a mile north of where the road leading from Steeleville to Chester crosses Mary's river. This year William Barnet came from Kentucky and joined the Irish settlement. He died in 1818. John, his oldest son, lived for many years on the place his father settled. William, the second son, while returning home from a campaign against the Indians in 1813 was drowned while crossing Plum creek, within a distance of two miles from his father's house.

Kaskaskia in the first decade of the present century received a large increase of American population. Michael Jones came to the town in 1804 as register of the land office. His address was pleasing and plausible, his education good, and he was well qualified for business, though his temperament was said to be excitable and irritable. With E. Backus, receiver at the land office, he acted as commissioner to adjust land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The Rector family came to Kaskaskia in 1806, and were connected with the surveys of the public lands. There were nine brothers and four sisters, all born in Fauquier county, Virginia. Reynolds speaks of them as singular and peculiar in their traits of character; ardent, excitable and enthusiastic in disposition; possessing integrity and honesty of purpose in the highest degree; impulsive and ungovernable when their passions were aroused; true and devoted friends, but impulsive and energetic enemies; and the most fearless and undaunted people he ever knew, dangers, perils and death appearing to them, when excited, as only amusements. William Rector, the oldest brother, was colonel of a regiment in the campaign against the Indians in 1812. In 1816 he was appointed surveyor-general for Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Stephen Rector was a lieutenant in the ranging service in the war of 1812-14. Nelson Rector was captain of an expedition up the Mississippi in 1814, and had an engagement with the British and Indians at Rock Island. Dressed richly in a splendid military uniform, with a large red feather in his hat, he led his company from the boat, disregarding the fire of the Indians, especially directed to him, as though their rifles were but pop guns. Thomas Rector fought a duel with Joshua Barton, a prominent citizen of Missouri, on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis. The establishment of the territorial government in 1809 brought to Kaskaskia many distinguished residents, among whom were Gov. Ninian Edwards, Nathaniel Pope, Benjamin Stephenson, Judge Jesse B. Thomas, Judge Alexander Stuart, John J. Crittenden, and his brother, Thomas P. Crittenden, William C. Greenup and Matthew Duncan, who established, in the fall of 1809, the first newspaper in Illinois. The winter of 1809-10 witnessed more gayety, carousal and amusement at Kaskaskia than the town has ever since

known. Governor Edwards and other territorial officers, soon after their arrival, organized a colony of their own, and located in the prairie in the bottom below Prairie du Rocher. Edwards, Thomas, Stuart, Stephenson and some of the Rectors resided here.

In 1809 John Beattie came to the Irish settlement. He was a native of the Abbeville district, South Carolina. He was quiet and retired in disposition, but with much force and decision of character. John, Andrew and Charles Beattie were his sons. The settlement in the Horse prairie began to increase in 1809. That year witnessed the arrival of Chesley Allen, Rawleigh Ralls and Edward Faherty. Allen was a Virginian. His sons, James, John, Albert, William and Miner Allen became respected citizens of that part of the county. Rawleigh Ralls was born in Virginia, and served as a soldier in the latter part of the Revolutionary war, though at that time he was not yet grown to manhood. From Virginia he removed to Tennessee, and in 1809 came to Illinois. He first settled near Prairie du Long creek, about three-fourths of a mile north of the line between Randolph and Monroe counties, and from there moved to the beautiful ridge running parallel with the Kaskaskia, and still known as Rall's ridge. Edward Ralls, his son, settled on the farm on the ridge that had been originally improved by Robert McMahan. He died in 1851. John Ralls, another son, was one of the pioneer preachers of the county, and died in 1857. Edward Faherty settled on the southern border of the Horse prairie. His sons, Patrick and John Faherty, were afterward residents of that part of the county. Ezra Owen and his son, Thomas J. V. Owen, located in the "Dr. Fisher settlement," as it was called, also in the year 1809. Ezra Owen was made major of the militia, and served creditably in that position. The son was sheriff of the county from 1823 to 1828, and in 1830 was elected a member of the state legislature. Dr. George Fisher was born in Hardy county, Virginia, and settled in Kaskaskia in the year 1789. In 1806 he removed from the village to a farm at the foot of the bluff, six miles above Kaskaskia on the Prairie du Rocher road. This vicinity was afterwards known as Dr. Fisher's settlement. He was appointed sheriff of Randolph county soon after the organization of Indiana territory, and filled the office for several years. He was a member of the first legislature of the territory of Illinois, which met at Kaskaskia at the close of the year 1812, and was chosen speaker of the house. He also served as speaker of the house in the third territorial legislature which convened during the winters of 1816-17 and 1817-18. He was a delegate to the convention of 1818 which framed the first constitution of the state of Illinois. A short time after his removal to his farm above Kaskaskia the small-pox reached the vicinity of Kaskaskia. Dr. Fisher erected a hospital on his farm, and here the great part of the French population of the surrounding bottom passed through the dangerous malady under his skillful treatment. The citizens of Kaskaskia all that summer kept guard at the outskirts of their village to prevent the contagion from reaching the town. The American settlements were undisturbed by the disease. Dr. Fisher was an able physician, though an early authority

states that his education was but ordinary, and that he depended more on his natural abilities than on books and scientific knowledge. He died in 1820.

For a few years previous to 1809 considerable immigration had come to Illinois, and the counties bordering on the Wabash, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, from Vincennes around to Alton, had begun to improve. The Indian troubles commenced in 1810, and thence till the conclusion of the war of 1812-14 few new families came to Illinois. The settlements in Randolph county happily escaped the Indian depredations. The greater part of the able-bodied male population of the country served as rangers during the war, scouring the frontier, and taking part in expeditions against the savages.

Several forts, or block houses, were erected during the year 1812. One was in the Irish settlement, about a mile east from the Kaskaskia; another was in Dr. Fisher's settlement; another on the site of the present town of Steeleville; and a fourth at Jacob Bowerman's. The settlement east of the Kaskaskia river used Fort Gage as a place of refuge. In most cases the people abandoned their own houses, and lived together in these forts till the war was over. The men kept up their farms, but always carried with them their rifles. Several attacks were made on men at work in the field by the Indians but no serious injury was done.

The only new settler who came to the county in 1811 was Michael Harmon. He came from Tennessee, and after exploring the country around Kaskaskia, decided to locate about seven miles north of the present town of Chester and the same distance from Kaskaskia. This locality subsequently came to be known as the Harmon settlement. Returning to Tennessee he brought back his family, but the next fall died. His seven sons settled in the vicinity. With Harmon's family came John Young who settled near Ellis Grove. William Nelson a native of Ireland, and a former resident of the Abbeville district, South Carolina, made a settlement on Horse Creek, some three miles south of the present town of Red Bud, in 1812. He built a distillery, became a leading man in that part of the county, and served for a long term of years as justice of the peace. He had five sons, John G., Isaac, William, Robert, and Wilson, some of whom filled public offices. Hugh Leslie accompanied Nelson from South Carolina, and became a citizen of the county.

In 1814 James and Samuel Thompson reached Kaskaskia from the Abbeville district, South Carolina. James taught school in Kaskaskia three years, and settled on a farm in township five, range seven. He commanded a company of militia in the Black Hawk war. He was a skillful surveyor. For twenty years he surveyed public lands for the United States government, and was county surveyor for several terms. In pursuit of his favorite occupation his foot probably left its impress on every section of land in Randolph county. He was judge of the probate court from 1831 till the office was abolished by the constitution of 1848. He was county commissioner in 1820. Samuel Thompson was also a surveyor, and was employed in surveying the public land for several years. William and John Allen, originally

residents of Georgia, whence they removed to Ohio, in 1841 came to Illinois, and settled in township five, range seven. In 1815 Alexander Gaston settled in the eastern part of the county, not far from the present town of Steeleville.

Andrew Borders, a native of South Carolina, then a young man of twenty-three, came to the county in 1816, and began an unusually successful business career. He settled in the neighborhood of Sparta, where he died in 1861. He brought with him to the county four slaves, whom he treated with great humanity and kindness. Samuel Crawford reached the county from Tennessee in 1816. Three years later he made a settlement in the lower end of the Opossumden prairie. He was popular with the people and held several public positions. He was a justice of the peace for a time, and receiver of public money at the Kaskaskia land office. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1828, and served till 1832. William Fowler, a soldier of the war of the Revolution, came from South Carolina in 1816, and made his home in the Harmon settlement. John Layne, the same year, settled near the present town of Steeleville; James Slater, in the vicinity of Ellis Grove; Cornelius Adkins, in the lower end of Short's prairie; and Emanuel Canaday, in the Steele neighborhood.

In the year 1817, among the settlers were several who became conspicuous and influential in the early history of the county. Among these was Robert M. Mann. He was born in the Abbeville district of South Carolina and left that state for Illinois in 1807. On reaching Kentucky news of Indian depredations deterred him from proceeding farther, and he remained in Logan county, Kentucky, till 1817, when he came to Randolph county, and entered land near the present village of Preston, on which he lived until his death in 1855. John Mann, his oldest son, came to the county some years after his father. He served as county commissioner for several years subsequent to 1842. Another son, Robert Mann, was an officer in the Black Hawk war; in 1826 was elected a member of the state legislature, and also served as school commissioner. The other two sons were William and Samuel Alexander Mann. Col. Gabriel Jones in 1817 settled near Steeleville. He was born in Loudon county, Virginia. In 1810 he removed with his father to Barron county, Kentucky. He enlisted in the Kentucky troops during the war of 1812-14, and was at the battle of the Thames in Canada. On coming to Steeleville he taught school. He was active, energetic, and talented, and was appointed colonel of the militia and served in that position several years. From 1825 to 1828 he lived near Kaskaskia, and subsequently was in the mercantile business at Steeleville and Chester. He was the captain of a company raised in the county for service in the Black Hawk war, and was made colonel of the regiment, distinguishing himself as an able and gallant soldier. He represented Randolph county in the state legislature from 1824 to 1826, and from 1828 to 1840. He was elected a member of the county commissioner's court in 1822 and 1836. He was also mayor of the city of Chester. He lost his wife in the great storm which visited Chester in November, 1864, his house being swept away in the tornado.

Ignatius Spregg, in 1817, came from Maryland and settled in the American Bottom. He was elected treasurer of the county, from 1828 to 1838, served as sheriff and became a citizen of Arkansas. In the latter part of the year 1817, James and Henry O'Harra came to Illinois and shortly afterward settled in the neighborhood of the present village of Ruma. They were of Irish descent, and their ancestors had settled at an early period in Frederick county, Maryland. In the year 1811 the family removed from Maryland to Nelson county, Kentucky, and thence came to Illinois. Curtis Conn, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, came to the county in 1817. He had lived several years in the West India islands, where he had been actively engaged in trade. After residing for a year in Kaskaskia he settled on the farm, a couple of miles northwest of Chester, which Samuel Cochran had begun to improve in 1804. He was judge of the probate court ten years. Daniel Alexander reached the county in 1817 from Maine. He settled on a farm in the Hughs settlement, and after living there many years went to Texas, where he was murdered. James McFarland, a South Carolinian, settled on the west fork of Mary's river, near where that stream is crossed by the Kaskaskia road, in 1817. Samuel Nisbet, also a native of South Carolina, settled the same year one mile east of where the village of Eden was afterward built. William Morris became a resident of the Opossumden prairie, and William Givin and the Barrows and Houseman families located in the vicinity of Shiloh. At the point of the bluff, five miles above Kaskaskia, Henry Will began the improvement of a farm in 1827, and an important settlement sprang up in his vicinity.

In the year 1818 the neighborhood south of Ruma received important additions in the families of Joseph and Thomas Orr, Benedict Horrel, John Brewer and Norton, Samuel, Lewis and Thomas Hull. Amos Paxton was also one of the pioneers in this part of the county. The Orrs were from Virginia. Joseph was a major in the militia. The Brewers and the Hulls came from Kentucky. One of the most useful and respected of the early residents of the county, the Rev. Silas Crisler, arrived from Boone county, Kentucky, in 1818, and began the improvement of a farm, on the old Shawneetown road, near the Harmon settlement seven miles north of Chester. Much of his time was devoted to the work of the ministry, and he was the founder and pastor of the Gravel creek church, one of the early Baptist churches in Illinois. He died in 1851. Amasa Aldrich a native of Massachusetts, became a citizen of Kaskaskia in 1818. A few years afterward he settled on a farm north of Chester.

In 1819, a Tennessean, Alexander Campbell, came to the Irish settlement. He afterward removed to the neighborhood of Steeleville. One of his sons, Edward Campbell, was elected county commissioner in 1844. Another, John Campbell, was sheriff from 1838 to 1848 and from 1854 to 1856, and county judge from 1849 to 1853 and from 1856 to 1861. Eli Short, a soldier in the Kentucky troops during the war of 1812-14, who had received a wound at the battle of Tippecanoe, which troubled him during the rest of his life in 1819 settled in the prairie in the eastern part of the county which still bears his name. For many years he preached the

Gospel. One of his sons, Jefferson Short, was killed in the Black Hawk war. David Hathorn in 1819 settled near the site of Evansville, and afterward in the Opossumden prairie. James Baird came from Ohio the same year, and began the improvement of a farm three miles south of Sparta. Arthur Parks settled in the eastern edge of the Lively prairie. He was county commissioner from 1824 to 1826. Adonijah Ball made a settlement on Rock Castle creek in a region which no one had previously penetrated. George W. Stratton came to the county in 1819. He first settled in the American Bottom, and shortly afterward purchased the land on which that part of Chester known as Buena Vista is now built, on which he lived till his death in 1845. Isaac Rust, a native of Maine, first came to Kaskaskia in 1819. In early life he had been a sailor, and after a few years tried the sea again for a year, and then returned to become a permanent citizen of the county. He was a wagon-maker, and introduced an improved style of wagons among the Kaskaskia people. He also repaired boats, and rigged sailing vessels with masts, thus bringing his nautical knowledge into use. In 1836 he removed to a farm two miles east of Chester. Shelton Evans and Lewis Simmons settled in the point below Kaskaskia about the year 1819, and in 1825 removed to the Horse prairie, where the penitentiary is now built, above Chester. Benjamin A. Porter settled in 1819. He built a brick house and a mill. The mill burned down, but the house stood for many years afterward.

In 1820, numerous additions were made to the population of the county. Robert Bratney, who had been a soldier in the war of the revolution, and an early settler in Tennessee, settled near the mouth of Little Plum creek. With him came his son, Joseph Bratney, who had served under Jackson in the war of 1812-14. Martin Smith arrived from the state of New York. John Thomson began the improvement of a farm four miles west of Sparta. Alexander Alexander came from the Chester district, South Carolina, and settled one mile south of where the village of Eden now is. Thomas, William and John McDill located in the neighborhood of the present town of Sparta. John Adams, a native of North Carolina, and one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, came to the neighborhood of Evansville, and in 1822 settled in the Horse prairie. John and Samuel Cochran settled in the vicinity of Chester, the former first living near the mouth of Mary's river, and afterward on the farm subsequently occupied by Isaac Rust, and the latter improving the Douglas place, two miles and a half east of Chester.

The settlement in the lower end of Flat prairie was strengthened by the arrival, in 1820, of David Cathcart, John Dickey, and John McMillen, and the next year of Ebenezer Alexander and James Anderson. Heacock prairie was settled in 1822 by Samuel Douglass, James Bean, Thomas McBride, James Redpath, and Elisha, George, Charles and Fortiss Heacock. The same year, the Grand Cote prairie, in the northeast part of the county, received as its pioneer settlers, James Coulter, John McKelvey, and Alexander McKelvey.

In the precinct histories will be found more minute mention of the pioneer settlers of the county. Of all of them it

may be said that they were simple-hearted, brave, and generous, and their memories should be cherished as those who, on the soil of Randolph county, laid the first foundations of the great commonwealth of Illinois.

EARLY MILLS.

The first water-mill ever built in Illinois was near Kaskaskia, on the opposite side of the Kaskaskia river, where now stands Reiley's mill. Prix Paget (the name is spelled "Pagi" in the deeds of conveyance) was the earliest proprietor of a mill at that place of whom there is any record. He erected a stone mill, and engaged in the manufacture of flour for the New Orleans and Mobile markets. He met his death at the hands of the Indians. The mill was attacked by a band of Kickapoos, and Paget, with some negroes employed in the mill, was killed. One negro made his escape, and gave the alarm to the people of Kaskaskia. Paget's body was found cut in pieces, the head severed from the body, and thrown into the hopper. The old mill was about one hundred and fifty yards below the site of the present one. After Paget's death the mill was abandoned for many years. The structure crumbled to pieces, so that only the walls remained. About the year 1795 the mill tract came into the possession of General John Edgar, who rebuilt the mill with enlarged capacity. From the mill-pond, about three hundred yards distant, the water was conveyed by an arched culvert. General Edgar carried on the mill for many years, and it was of great service, both to the people of Kaskaskia and the pioneer American families who settled in the various parts of the county. It was resorted to from a distance of many miles. The mill ceased to run while still owned by General Edgar. After his death, it passed into the possession of a company composed of Jacob Feaman, Anthony Lessieur, James M. Wheeler, and Samuel Jones, who put it in running order. Daniel Reiley purchased it in 1842, and made important improvements. In 1855 he began the erection of a steam mill. He was actively engaged in running the mill till his death in 1867, and made Reiley's mill the center of considerable business activity.

A mill was built in early times at Prairie du Rocher. Henry Levis' mill on Horse creek was a great convenience to the residents of that part of the county.

OVERFLOWS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

An inundation of the Mississippi bottom in Randolph and Monroe counties occurred in the year 1725. Another, which made necessary the abandonment of Fort Chartres, took place in 1772. The flood of 1785 was the greatest of the last century. The French villages were reached by the water. The inhabitants of Kaskaskia and Cahokia were compelled to seek refuge on the bluffs. The next great flood was that of 1844, still remembered and referred to, not only by the residents of the American Bottom, but by people then living along the whole course of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Water many feet deep covered the bottom. Large steamboats sailed from bluff to bluff. The village of Kaskaskia was almost destroyed. The water stood five feet deep in the old hotel building, while the high water of 1785

had just reached the floor. Subsequent overflows have occurred in later years, but none so great or destructive. The annual rise usually washes away quantities of land at different points in the bottom, and the river from time to time has shifted its channel. The Mississippi each year has approached nearer and nearer to Kaskaskia. On the 20th of April, 1881, the neck of land separating the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia, above the village of Kaskaskia, was washed away, and about one-fourth of the water of the Mississippi now passes down the Kaskaskia. Three or four days after this cut off was made, steamboats effected a passage by the new channel.

MONROE COUNTY.

While the neighboring counties of Randolph and St. Clair contained the great bulk of the early French population of Illinois, Monroe was the chief seat of the pioneer American settlements. The American inhabitants of Illinois at the beginning of the century were about eight hundred in number. Of these not many more than a hundred resided in what is now Randolph county, and less than thirty in St. Clair. Monroe county contained the balance. The settlements at New Design, at Bellefontaine, in the American Bottom and around Whiteside's station and Piggott's ancient fort, were thrifty and vigorous. Portions of the American bottom were as densely populated then as now. From this it may well be judged that an important part of the early history of Illinois is inscribed in the annals of the pioneer settlements of Monroe county. These settlements bore the brunt of savage depredations during the Indian war which raged from 1786 to 1795. Many of the pioneers fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage, and many families were massacred. The Morelocks and Whitesides became the most noted Indian fighters in the West. Afterward, when these dangers were over, population had increased, and a state government was organized, the county, in the person of one of her early citizens, furnished Illinois her first governor. The gubernatorial chair was twice subsequently filled by men who began their distinguished careers in this part of the state, and the first native-born citizen of Illinois to represent the state in the United States senate first saw the light of day in an old house which is still standing on the soil of Monroe county.

The first American colony to settle within the territory now comprised in the county, arrived in the year 1782, and was composed of James Moore, Shadrach Bond, Robert Kidd, Larken Rutherford and James Garretson. Their wives and children accompanied them, and they came to make a permanent settlement. Crossing the Allegheny mountains, they floated down the Ohio to its mouth, and then propelled their craft against the strong current of the Mississippi till they reached Kaskaskia some time in the autumn of the year 1781. From this place the country was explored in different directions, and all of the party fixed on locations now in Monroe county, as the most eligible place for settlement. The French inhabitants had clung close to two or three villages, and had made little progress toward clearing the wilderness, or extending their settlements

over any considerable territory. These Marylanders and Virginians adopted a different policy. With the true Saxon instinct of ownership of his own homestead and lordship over his own acres, each immigrant selected a location where he would be likely to experience little trouble from neighbors and remain master of his own domain. The hill tract between the French villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia and St. Louis passed near a beautiful spring, a high, healthy ground, to which the French had applied the name of Bellefontaine. Here Moore, Garretson and Rutherford determined to make their settlement. The rich soil of the Mississippi bottom attracted the attention of other members of the colony, and there Kidd and Bond made their homes. Kidd clung closest to the French villages, and settled at a distance of but a few miles from Prairie du Rocher. Bond chose a location farther north. These settlements were made in the spring of the year 1782.

James Moore, the leader of this colony, was a native of Maryland. He was a man of vigorous traits of mind, ready resources, and was accustomed to the exigencies of pioneer life. Not long after his arrival he was employed by Gabriel Cerre, a wealthy merchant of St. Louis, to take goods and trade with the Indians in the western part of Tennessee. He was thus engaged for a number of years, during which time he made his headquarters at the French Licks, as the place was then called, where now is built the capital of the state of Tennessee. His place of settlement was a short distance south of the site of the town of Waterloo where the spring, which attracted him to this locality, may still be observed.

James Garretson first made an improvement near the Bellefontaine. Claim 516, survey 720, a mile northeast of Waterloo, was granted to him as an improvement right. He afterward removed to the American Bottom, and for many years his home was in the present Morelock precinct. He was an honest, upright citizen, unambitious and unassuming, and always refused to hold public position. He was a brave man and an excellent soldier, and did his part toward protecting the settlements from the attacks of the Indians. His brother, Samuel Garretson, was killed by the Indians during the winter of 1788-89.

Robert Kidd had been one of the soldiers in George Roger Clark's expedition to Illinois in 1778, and had taken part in the capture of Fort Gage. He made a quiet and unpretentious citizen of the great commonwealth of which he was one of the founders, and died at his home in the American Bottom in the southern part of the county in 1849. Kidd lake, near the head of which he settled, bears his name.

Larken Rutherford had also been a soldier under Colonel Clark. He was a large and athletic man, and was bold and fearless in his disposition. At the storming of Fort Sackville in 1779 he exhibited much bravery. Soon after the year 1800 he removed to the present St. Clair county, and settled north of Belleville. During the latter years of his life he was a zealous member of the Baptist church. In the organization and government of the church he took an active part. He was honest in his views, and while vigorously observing his own duties, was rigid and exact in expecting the same

from others. A difference of opinion he would not tolerate. He was a member of the Richland Baptist church in St. Clair county, and in 1809 took offence at some views expressed in a sermon by James Lemen on slavery, of which Lemen was a strong opponent. Rutherford brought the matter before the church authorities, and the result was a division not only of the Richland church, but of the Baptist association, which was continued for many years.

Shadrach Bond was born and raised near Baltimore, Maryland. He lived on his farm in the American Bottom for many years till his death at an advanced age. He was the uncle of Shadrach Bond, the first governor of the State of Illinois. He was several times elected to the legislature of both the Indiana and northwestern territories. He was a representative in the territorial legislature which convened at Cincinnati in September, 1790. For several years he was one of the judges of the St. Clair county common pleas court. In these public positions he discharged his duties in a conscientious manner, and was held in high estimation by the people. His education was limited, but he possessed a strong mind and an excellent heart. He was not ambitious for wealth. In his younger days, as was the case with most of the early pioneers, he spent a considerable part of his time in hunting, and was considered an excellent woodsman. He was one of that class of men who improve with age, and the longer he lived and the better he became known, the more his character was esteemed.

All the members of this band of pioneers left descendants who have since been identified with the State of Illinois, and of whom some have reached positions of influence and distinction. The families of Bond, Garretson, Moore, and Kidd, are all represented by some member living either in Monroe, or an adjoining county, and the land on which Moore settled at the Bellefontaine has never left the family, and is now owned by heirs of the original pioneer.

Soon after these hardy adventurers from Maryland and Virginia had prepared the way, a New England man followed. This was Captain Nathaniel Hull, born in Massachusetts. He was one of the first to make his way overland from the Ohio river to Kaskaskia, and his track was the one usually taken by subsequent bands of immigrants. He settled under the bluff below Chaffin Bridge, and became a prominent citizen of the new community. His store, and the post-office there established, were in all probability, the first in the county. He served as magistrate and county judge. With all his good qualities he was a man of eccentric notions, and asked to be buried in an upright position, standing as in life, overlooking from his grove in the bluff above his house, the fertile expanse of the American Bottom.

Another of the early pioneers, William Biggs, became the first sheriff of St. Clair county, which then included Monroe, and filled other important public positions. He was born in Maryland, served under Colonel Clark in the war of the Revolution, and coming to Illinois settled at the Bellefontaine. He was taken prisoner by the Indians, who killed his companion, Vallis, in 1788, and effected his escape by paying a ransom. He was accompanied to Illinois by his two brothers. George Biggs settled southwest of Waterloo

where he received a grant of land included in claim 777. The Huff and Moredock family came in the year 1786, and first settled near the Bellefontaine, but afterward removed to the American Bottom. The murder of Mrs. Huff by the Indians, on the route to Illinois, instilled such deadly hatred of the savage race into the breast of her son, John Moredock, that he never lost an opportunity of avenging his wrongs.

Piggott's fort, or the fort of the "grand ruisseau," as it was called by the French in the American Bottom, not far from the bluff, west of Columbia, was established about the year 1783. James Piggott was a native of Connecticut, and early in the war of the Revolution engaged in the privateering service. He removed to Pennsylvania, and commanded a company of Pennsylvania troops at Brandywine, Saratoga, and other battles. His health becoming impaired by severe marches and hard service, he was obliged to resign his captaincy, and with his family followed Colonel George Rogers Clark to the west, and was placed in command of Fort Jefferson which had been established five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and on which the Indians made a desperate assault. In 1790 there were seventeen families, and forty-six inhabitants, at Piggott's fort. They addressed a petition to Governor St. Clair, praying for grants of land to the settlers. It was likely on this petition that Congress, in 1791, passed the act granting to every settler on the public lands in Illinois four hundred acres, and to each enrolled militiaman one hundred acres. Governor St. Clair, under whom Piggott had served in the war of the Revolution, appointed him the presiding judge of the St. Clair county court. In 1795 he established the first ferry across the Mississippi at St. Louis. This has been continued ever since, and is now known as Wiggins' ferry. The license was issued by Zenon Trudeau, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Louisiana. He died at this ferry, opposite St. Louis, in 1799.

The New Design settlement was founded about the year 1786. James Lemen, a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, settled here that year. He became the head of a numerous and influential family which has been held in respect in Illinois for now nearly a century. The dwelling which he constructed is still standing. It was the first brick house in the county, and is now one of the oldest in the state. The New Design settlement, toward the close of the last century, was the most flourishing of all the American colonies in Illinois. In 1793 it received a large accession in the Griffin, Gibbons, Enochs, Chance, Musick and Going families. Four years later a still more numerous colony arrived. It was composed of no less than one hundred and fifty-four persons, and was made of immigrants from Hardy county, Virginia on the south branch of the Potomac, and included the Carr, Stooker, Eyeman, Shook, Mitchell, Kinkead, Clark, Badgley, Teter and Miller families. The first season in Illinois was sad and disheartening. The summer was wet, the journey from the Ohio to Kaskaskia was accomplished in mud and water, and though the settlers extended an open-handed welcome and hospitality, disease desolated nearly every household, and swept away one-half of the new arrivals. In New Design the earliest church (Protestant) organization in Illinois was formed.

The Whitesides, the family of noted Indian fighters, came to New Design in 1793, and shortly afterward settled at the Bellefontaine and Whiteside's station. They were from the frontiers of North Carolina, and from there had made their way into Kentucky. The fort which William Whiteside erected southeast of Columbia was a noted military post in the Indian wars. John Whiteside lived for many years at Bellefontaine, and died there. Joseph Kinney settled at New Design in 1793, and shortly afterward built one of the first mills in Illinois on Rock House creek. One of his sons, William Kinney, became lieutenant-governor of the state, and another, Andrew Kinney, where Monroe city now stands, built a water-mill from which, early in the present century, flour was shipped to the St. Louis, New Orleans, and even more distant markets.

By the act of Congress of 1791, a grant of four hundred acres of land was made to all who had cultivated or improved land in Illinois, except in villages, prior to the year 1788. Under this act the public records show that forty-five improvement grants were made to Americans. The heads of American families were seventy-five in number, and all the Americans who were capable of bearing arms as militia men on or before the year 1791 were only sixty-five. Under the law which granted four hundred acres to each head of a family in 1788, two hundred and forty-four donations were made. From this it is estimated, supposing each family to have averaged five members, that the whole population of Illinois in the year 1788 was twelve hundred and twenty.

Where the road from the Bellefontaine to Cahokia descended the bluff settlements were made by the Ogles and Biggs in the year 1796. The Ogle family brought a considerable tract of land under cultivation in the bottom adjoining the bluff. The same year families of the name of Short, Griffin, Gibbons, Roberts and Valentine settled between Bellefontaine and the bluff in the present Bluff precinct. After a few years this settlement was abandoned entirely. A large grave-yard showed that the inhabitants of this neighborhood must have been at one time quite numerous. The first settlement northeast of Whiteside's station, in the present limits of St. Clair county, was made by William Scott, a native of Botetourt county, Virginia, who selected a location on Turkey Hill, near Belleville, in December, 1797. The Murdick family settled in the American Bottom in 1796, and John Murdick grew up to be the wag of the day. George and William Blair came the same year. George lived for a time on the Eberman place, north of Waterloo, and on a ranch west of his residence erected a distillery in early times. In 1802 he removed to the site of the present city of Belleville, and the public buildings were located on part of his farm at the time the county seat was removed to that place from Cahokia. James McRoberts, in 1797, settled north of the present Maysville. He lived here many years, and was honored and respected. One of his sons became United States senator. Dr. Caldwell Cairnes, at the beginning of the century, settled north of the present town of Harrisonville. For years he practiced his profession in the American Bottom.

He was a member of the convention which framed the original constitution of the state, and was one of the judges of the St. Clair county court.

Among the new settlers who reached the county in 1804 are the Ford and Forguer family. The eldest of the children was George Forguer. His half-brother was Thomas Ford, who became governor of the state. The father of George Forguer served as an officer in the revolutionary war, and took part in Arnold's disastrous campaign in Canada. He was subsequently appointed collector of revenue of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and while in the possession of a large amount of the public money, was robbed by Tories. The restoration of this amount entailed the loss of his private fortune, and he removed to the western borders of Pennsylvania, there to begin life anew. He settled near what was known as the Red Stone Old Fort, afterward called Brownsville, and was killed there by the falling in of a coal bank. Some two or three years afterward, his widow married Robert Ford, who in 1802 was killed, as it was supposed, by robbers in the mountains. This left her with a large family and scanty means of support. The Spanish government west of the Mississippi was liberal in its offers of land to actual settlers, and with the object of taking advantage of this she embarked from Red Stone Old Fort for St. Louis, in the Spanish country, in the year 1804. She reached St. Louis only to find that the country west of the Mississippi had been ceded to the United States, and she could obtain no land except by purchase. She remained in St. Louis some time, and then she and some of her children were taken sick. After their recovery, in the fall of the year 1804, the family came to the east side of the river, finding a home about three miles south of the present town of Waterloo. The next year, 1805, the family moved nearer the bluff, not far from the residence of James McRoberts. Here George Forguer and Thomas Ford attended the school kept by Edward Humphrey in the neighborhood of Chalfin Bridge. Samuel McRoberts also attended this school, so that Mr. Humphrey, in his primitive school-house in the bottom, had under his tuition at one time a future attorney-general of the state, a United States senator, and a governor of Illinois. Mrs. Forguer was a woman of much talent and ability, and she bent all her energies toward the education of her children. She observed system and economy in her family, and used every endeavor to get along. She herself taught school for a time near the McRoberts residence. She afterward moved to a place under the bluff. Those yet living who remember Thomas Ford at that period, when he was about fourteen years old, speak of him as a boy of unusually polite manners and pleasing address. Mrs. Ford bestowed much care on the rearing of her children, and endeavored to instill into them sound moral principles. Forguer, being the oldest of the children, was obliged to work out, and help gain a support for the family. He began this when he was nine years old. Altogether he attended school not much more than a year. He learned the trade of a carpenter in St. Louis, and worked at it for several years in that city. He came back to Monroe county, and purchased the tract of land on which Waterloo is built, and in company

with Daniel P. Cook laid out the town. He purchased a stock of goods and opened a store at this point. He also projected the town of Bridgewater on the Mississippi, a mile above Harrisonville. His mercantile operations proved a failure, and he began the study of law. His education was defective, but he possessed a naturally strong and vigorous intellect, which supplied many deficiencies in the way of intellectual training. He had a good voice, and the debating societies of the county furnished him the training for an accomplished and pleasing orator. He was elected a representative from Monroe county in the State Legislature in 1826, and at the end of the session was appointed Secretary of State. He was afterward elected Attorney-General. He removed to Sangamon county, which he represented in the State Senate. He was also register of the land office at Springfield. He died of a pulmonary disease, at Cincinnati, in the year 1837, at the age of forty-three. Although he began the world poor, and for some years was embarrassed with the debts he incurred in his unsuccessful mercantile operations in this county, he afterward accumulated considerable wealth.

Thomas Ford had better opportunities for acquiring an education. He was studious in his youth, and at school ardently attached to the science of mathematics. He awakened the interest of Daniel P. Cook, who made arrangements for him to study law, and sent him to Lexington, Kentucky, to improve his education. The misfortunes of his brother Forguer obliged him to return home, and while reading law he taught school, at intervals, at Waterloo, to gain the means of a support. He began practice in 1823; in 1829 was appointed prosecuting attorney; in 1835 was elected circuit judge; in 1840 an associate justice of the supreme court; and in 1842 governor of the state. He died at Peoria in 1849, which place he made his home after the close of his term as governor.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

In the Indian hostilities from 1786 to 1795 the inhabitants of the present Monroe county suffered greatly. The pioneer settlers realized their exposed condition, and as soon as they reached the county erected forts for their protection. One of these block houses was at Bellefontaine. Another was in the American Bottom near the residence of Shadrach Boud. Another was built by Daniel and James Flannary on the main road from Kaskaskia to Cahokia. This was about three miles southeast of the present town of Columbia, and was afterward widely known as Whiteside's station. A fourth was erected by James Piggot at the foot of the bluff, a mile and a half west of Columbia, where a small creek, called by the French the Grand Ruissseau, emerges from the bluff. This was also a celebrated place in early times, and was known as Piggot's fort. A fifth block house was built by Nathaniel Hull at his residence at the foot of the bluff just below the present Chalfin bridge. Brashear's station stood near the present town of Harrisonville, and Golden's block house not far from where Monroe city is now built. Sometimes these forts, or stations, consisted of a single block house, the second story projecting over the first, with holes

in the floor through which to shoot at Indians attempting to enter the lower story. The lower story was provided with port holes, and with strong puncheon doors, three or four inches thick, stoutly barred. Another and better style of pioneer fortification was made by building a large, strong block house on each of the four corners of a square lot of ground. Large timbers, placed deep in the ground and extending twelve or fifteen feet above the surface, filled in the interval between the buildings. Within these stockades cabins were built, and if a spring was not to be found a well was dug. When danger was suspected horses were kept inside during the night. There were usually two strong gates. In the line of the stockade, near the top, port holes were cut here and there, and platforms were constructed inside on which to stand and shoot. The timber was carefully cleared away in the vicinity so that no place of ambush might be afforded the enemy. Sometimes sentinels were kept on watch during the night. In the morning the inmates emerged from the fort with great caution, for the Indians at that hour often lurked in the neighborhood. In these stations the inhabitants found refuge in times of anticipated danger, and from them issued the expeditions that set out from time to time to punish the Indians for some atrocity.

In the year 1786 while Mr. Huff, who had married the widow Moredock, was coming to Illinois from Western Pennsylvania with the Moredock family, the party was attacked by the Indians on the Mississippi near Grand Tower, and Mrs. Huff, one of her sons, and some others were killed. The rest managed to escape in the boat. The body of Mrs. Huff was mangled in a shocking manner before the eyes of her husband and family. One of her sons, John Moredock, swore vengeance against the Indian race, and was afterward one of the foremost leaders in inflicting punishment on the savages. A few years afterward Mr. Huff, himself, was killed by the Indians on the road between Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia. Many years afterward his watch and some other articles were found on the spot where he had been killed.

Before this, in the year 1783, James Flannary had been killed, but the settlers were not much apprehensive of danger till a general war commenced in 1786. That year James Andrews, who lived two miles north of where Waterloo now stands, was attacked by the Indians, he and his wife massacred, and his child taken captive. Andrews was an adventurous young Virginian, who had come to Illinois with the American immigration, and had settled at Bellefontaine in 1782. Shortly afterward he married the daughter of Captain Joseph Ogle, and settled at the head of Andrews' run at a spot now included in claim 507, survey 721. The window of his cabin was a square hole cut into the side of the building, which could be securely closed in times of danger. Andrews had neglected to close this opening on retiring for the night, and just before dawn while reposing peacefully by the side of his wife and child there came the sharp, clear report of an Indian's rifle, and a bullet penetrated his body. He instantly leaped from the bed, and sprang out through the opposite door, believing

that the savages would be satisfied with plundering the house, and would not injure his wife and child. After ransacking the house, and loading themselves with such articles as they could carry, they prepared to depart, taking Mrs. Andrews with them, when the little girl, at that time three years old, who had before remained perfectly quiet and unobserved, called out, "Don't take my mamma." Upon hearing the cry, they returned and seized the child, and carried her with them. After traveling about a quarter of a mile Mrs. Andrews, who was in a delicate state of health, expecting soon to become the mother of another child, became unable to proceed farther, when her inhuman captors took the unhappy woman behind a tree and murdered her, leaving the body on the scene of the outrage. The body of poor Andrews was discovered some days later, far down the creek, where in weakness and delirium he had sunk down and died. Captain Ogle, the father of Mrs. Andrews, went to St. Louis, then a French trading port, and offered a liberal reward for the recovery of the child through the French traders and trappers. The little girl had been carried by the Indians as far north as Prairie du Chien, but after a short captivity she was brought back to St. Louis by the French trappers. She was raised in the family of James Lemen, at New Design. Her name was Drusilla, and on arriving at womanhood she became the wife of Henry Mace. Soon after her marriage she and her husband settled on the Andrews' tract, but a short distance from where the old house had stood. On one occasion, while sitting with her infant in her arms, an aged Pottawatamie Indian entered the house, and addressed her in broken English: "House no here long time ago," and then taking her by the arm led her to where her father's house had stood, and said, "Long time ago you papoose, heep Indian came and kill you mother." Mrs. Mace was much agitated. The Indian, without doubt, was one of the band that massacred her father and mother. She became the mother of a large family of children.

On the 10th of December, 1788, while Benjamin Ogle and James Garretson were hauling hay from the bottom, they were fired upon by two Indians. A ball lodged in Ogle's shoulder and remained there. Garretson escaped in the woods. While engaged in stacking this same hay Samuel Garretson and a man named Reddick were killed and scalped. On account of his wound Mr. Ogle was granted a pension by the government. On the 28th of March, 1788, William Biggs, who then resided at Bellefontaine, in company with John Vallis, set out for Cahokia, to sell some beaver fur. When within six miles of Piggot's fort they heard the report of two guns which they thought had been fired by hunters. Soon afterward sixteen Indians made their appearance and presented their guns in readiness to fire. Biggs and Vallis whipped their horses and attempted to escape. The bullets of the Indians killed Biggs' horse and pierced his overcoat with four holes, though his person escaped injury. With his furs and saddle he fell from his horse, and after running some distance, was made prisoner. Vallis was shot in the thigh, but clung to his horse, which carried him to the fort. He died six weeks afterward from

his wound. As soon as Vallis reached the fort a swivel gun was fired to alarm the neighborhood. When the Indians heard this gun they ran with Biggs for six miles. They were without horses, but traveled forty miles the first day. One of the Indians attempted to kill Biggs, but this his comrades would not permit, and killed the Indian himself. The Indians were Kickapoos, and traveled with Biggs to their town on the Wabash. After some time he effected his release by agreeing to pay a Spaniard, named Bazedone, two hundred and sixty dollars ransom money, and thirty-seven more for necessities to enable him to make his journey home. He reached Kaskaskia by way of the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and from there came to Bellefontaine. He was a large and fine-looking man, and was greatly admired by the Indian maidens, who were his warm friends during his captivity. He wrote and published a narrative of his adventures in 1826.

During the years 1789 and 1790 the Indians grew more bold and troublesome, and numerous murders were committed. No family or individual was safe, night or day, from their attacks. It is estimated that in these two years one-tenth of the inhabitants of the county were massacred. The Kickapoos were mostly the aggressors. They were better armed and more vigorous than the other Indian tribes, and prosecuted their war against the Americans with great ferocity. The French settlers of Illinois almost entirely escaped. The enmity of the savages was directed altogether against the American population. In the American Bottom, not far from where Fountain creek flows from the bluff, three boys were attacked by six Indians in 1789. One, David Waddle, was struck with a tomahawk in three places and scalped, but still made his escape and recovered from his wounds. His companions ran to the neighboring fort and were uninjured. James Turner and John Ferrel were killed the same year. James Dempsey was scalped and left for dead, but recovered. In the winter of 1789-90, a party of Osage Indians crossed the Mississippi and stole some horses from the settlers in the American Bottom. A party was hastily organized to pursue them toward the river, James Worley, being in advance of the others, was turned upon, and killed and scalped by the Indians, before his companions could come to his rescue. It is said that the Indians cut off the head of Worley, and threw it toward the whites as they advanced. It was seldom that the Osages, who lived west of the Mississippi, crossed the river to commit depredations in Illinois.

A Baptist preacher from Kentucky, James Smith, while journeying to the village of St. Phillips, in company with a Frenchman and a Mrs. Huff, on the 19th of May, 1790, the party was fired on by a band of Kickapoo Indians who were concealed in a thicket near Bellefontaine. The horses of the preacher and Frenchman were shot, and the woman was wounded. Mrs. Huff was at once killed on falling into the hands of the Indians; the Frenchman made his escape, and Smith was taken prisoner. His saddle bags were found the next day in a thicket where he had thrown them at the time of the attack. He was a large, heavy man, and the Indians loaded him with a pack of plunder they had secured from

the settlements, and set out toward their town on the Wabash. His march through the prairies, with a heavy load, and under a hot sun, was excessively fatiguing. Some of the Indians proposed to kill him, and pointed their guns at his breast. Having observed him praying and singing hymns, they concluded that he was a good medicine man, and held intercourse with the Great Spirit, and must not therefore be killed. Through the agency of the French traders at Vincennes, he was released, the people of the New Design settlement paying one hundred and seventy dollars for his ransom. He came back to Illinois, obtained his saddle bags which contained valuable papers relating to the titles of land belonging to his friends, and then returned to Kentucky.

In May, 1791, John Dempsey, who two years before had been scalped by the Indians and left for dead, was again attacked, and this time succeeded also in effecting his escape. A party of eight men hastened in pursuit of the Indians, who were double the number of the whites. Captain Nathaniel Hull led the party, of whom the other members were James Lemen, Joseph Ogle, Benjamin Ogle, Josiah Ryan, William Bryson, John Porter and Daniel Raper. The Indians were overtaken and a hot battle fought in the timber at the Big Spring, about five miles north of the present town of Waterloo, and a short distance east of the St. Louis road. The fight was kept up from tree to tree, the Indians endeavoring to escape and the whites pursuing. Five of the Indians were killed, and not one of the whites was injured.

In the year 1793 a band of Kickapoo Indians stole some horses from the American bottom near Eagle Cliffs, and an expedition was organized to pursue the Indians. William Whiteside was captain, and he was accompanied by Samuel July, John Whiteside, Samuel Whiteside, William Harrington, William L. Whiteside, John Porter, and John Dempsey. They followed the Indian trail, passing near the site of the present city of Belleville, towards the Indian camp on Shoal creek. One of the party generally went before on the trail to prevent the others from rushing into an ambuscade. It was considered better that one should be killed than all the party. They came up with the Indians on Shoal creek, and found three of the horses grazing in the prairie. These horses were secured, and then arrangements were made to attack the Indian camp. Captain Whiteside divided his force into two parties of four men each. These parties attacked the camp from opposite sides at the same time, the firing of the captain's gun being the signal for the commencement of the battle. One Indian, the son of the chief, was killed, and several wounded. The Indians ran off, leaving their guns and everything else behind. The old chief, Pecon by name, surrendered, and gave up his gun to Whiteside. He supposed from the bold attack that the whites were numerous, but when he found their entire number consisted of only eight men, he called in a loud voice for his men to return, and at the same time attempted to wrench his gun from Whiteside's hands. Whiteside was a large man of extraordinary strength and easily retained the gun. While the struggle was going on the whites were afraid to shoot at

the Indian lest they might kill their captain. Whiteside would not permit his men to injure an unarmed foe, and the chief was suffered to escape. Captain Whiteside was famous for his prudence, as well as his courage, and with the horses they had caught, started back, and neither ate nor slept till they reached Whiteside's station. His wisdom was verified, for the very night of his arrival at the station Pecon and seventy warriors, in pursuit, camped near Cahokia. The next year, 1794, Pecon and his band shot Thomas Whiteside near the station, and tomahawked a son of Captain Whiteside, who had wandered some distance from the fort to play.

Captain Whiteside, however, had his revenge next year. A Frenchman of Cahokia informed him that a considerable number of Indians had camped under the bluff in St. Clair county, near where the road from Belleville to St. Louis now passes. Captain Whiteside gathered a company of fourteen, among which were Samuel Whiteside, William L. Whiteside, Johnson J. Whiteside, Samuel Judy, and Isaac Enochs, and attacked the camp just before the break of day, killing all the Indians except one who ran off, and was killed, it is said, by the other Indians for his cowardice. For many years afterward the bones of these Indians could be seen whitening the ground. In this battle Captain Whiteside was wounded, and he supposed mortally. He fell to the ground, but still continued to exhort his men to stand their ground and never permit an Indian to touch his body when he was dead, as he supposed he would be in a short time. His son, Uel, was also wounded in his arm so that he could not use his gun. He examined his father's wound, and found that the ball had not passed through the body, but had struck a rib and glanced off toward the spine. The bullet could be felt under the skin. Every pioneer in those days was a surgeon, and with his butcher-knife he cut it out, remarking, 'Father, you are not dead yet.' The old man jumped to his feet, and continued his fight with the Indians. On their return to Whiteside's station the party halted in Cahokia, at the house of Mrs. Rains, to care for the wounded. This lady had two beautiful and intelligent daughters, and this accidental meeting finally led to their marriage to Uel and William B. Whiteside.

The most serious and dreadful tragedy that ever occurred in the county, or, indeed, in the State, was the murder of the wife and four children of Robert McMahan, in January, 1795, three miles southeast of the New Design station. McMahan was a native of Virginia, from which he emigrated to Kentucky where, at Crab Orchard, he married Margaret Clive. In the year 1793 he came to Illinois, and settled at New Design. In 1794 he lived in a house near the station belonging to James Lemen; he had selected a location in the prairie, and desiring to improve a farm had moved on the land which was part of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, township three south, range nine west. No other house was in sight. He made preparations to defend himself and family from an attack by the Indians. He had a rifle, and only a week before the tragedy, had run two hundred rifle balls. He also kept at the house a blunderbuss loaded with six charges of powder and nine balls. "When you hear the report of my blunderbuss," said he to his friends at

the station, "you may be certain that I am attacked." The door of his house was so constructed that it might be strongly barred, and port holes were made in the walls through which he might shoot any one who should attempt to ascend to the roof. The murders took place on the twenty-sixth of January, 1795. On the morning of that day McMahan went out to hunt for his oxen, when he perceived that his horse, which was confined in a pen, appeared to be frightened. He cast his eye over the prairie in every direction, but saw no enemy. A lone hickory tree, one hundred and fifty yards from the house, had been blown down the previous fall while in full leaf, and thus furnished a convenient hiding place for an attacking party. Unfortunately he did not think that a deadly enemy might be hid behind this convenient covert.

He entered his house but had not been indoors more than two or three minutes, when four Indians, frightfully painted black and red, entered the house, two by two, saying "Bon jour! Bon jour!" (good day! good day! a salutation which they had evidently learned from their intercourse with the French. They stood motionless a few seconds, when one of them attempted to take down McMahan's rifle from the hooks, and McMahan took down his blunderbuss; but his wife took hold of it and begged him not to resist as she hoped their lives might be spared if they submitted peaceably, but otherwise they would be killed. The Indians then seized the blunderbuss, and wrenched it from his hands. Every one then made for the door. Mrs. McMahan ran half way around the house, when she was shot in the left breast and scalped. McMahan was then pulled back into the house, thrown on the floor, and his hands pinioned close behind him, with deer sinews. Sally McMahan, the oldest daughter, then less than three years old, remained in the house, and saw one of the Indians knock her brother and two of her sisters on the head with the pole of his tomahawk. It was a light blow, only sufficient to stun them. This Indian was proceeding to open the cradle where lay a female infant, only one month old, when Sally ran out of the house, and once around it, when she was also seized by him. Three of the children were scalped. The infant likewise was murdered.

The Indians took from the house such articles as they wanted, packed a part of them upon McMahan, untying one of his hands so that he might hold the load on his back. They were in a great hurry to get off. Sally McMahan was also taken along as a prisoner. They set out for the Indian town in the northeast part of Illinois. They crossed Prairie du Long creek, not far from its mouth, and camped the first night on Richland creek, about half a mile below the present town of Belleville. McMahan meditated an escape, but did not make known his intention to his daughter. The first night the Indians tied him securely, and took away his shoes and hat and part of his clothes, so that he had no opportunity. They also tied on him a belt, partly wrought with porcupine quills and small bells, so that if he stirred, the bells would rattle and give the alarm. After the journey was commenced the Indians were kind and friendly, fixing the shoes of Sally McMahan, and making her as comfortable as possible. The second night McMahan quietly slipped the

cords from his limbs and body, and was about to rise, when one of the Indians raised up his head, and looked around, but laid down again without noticing him. When the Indian had again gone to sleep, McMahan made his escape, without his shoes, hat, and with but little of his clothing. He covered some of his clothing over the belt of bells, so that they made no noise. He slipped back to the camp, and tried to get his shoes, or a pair of moccasins from the Indians, but could get neither. He started for the New Design, as well as he could judge of the course. He was nearly famished. While with the Indians a small pittance of dried meat had been his only food. The Indians, themselves, were without provisions, and in an almost starving condition. He lay out one night, making his bed of leaves under a large fallen tree, which was held up from the ground by its branches. His feet and elbows were partially frozen, but with the daylight he resumed his journey. He visited the New Design settlement, but near Prairie du Rocher saw Samuel Judy. When he reached New Design his condition was deplorable. His clothing was torn and tattered, his feet bruised and bleeding, and his limbs partially frozen.

His wife and children lay dead for several days before the murder was discovered by the neighbors. A small dog, which had been much admired and petted by McMahan's family, came frequently to the house of James Lemen, whining, and running backward and forward in an unusual manner. No one took any hint from the actions of the dog, though the cause of its distress was plainly enough afterward made manifest. Old Mr. Judy was the first to discover the dead bodies, and shed tears when he told the sad story of the murder. The neighbors went out and buried the dead all in one grave, and on the night of the same day funeral services were held at the house of James Lemen. At nine or ten o'clock, just as the meeting closed McMahan entered the house from Prairie du Rocher. The little dog at first did not know his master, so changed was he by his hardships and sufferings, but the moment he looked into his face he leaped into his lap with extravagant demonstrations of joy. The whole assembly was profoundly affected, and McMahan burst into loud lamentations over the fate of his family.

After McMahan's escape the Indians traveled with their remaining captive, Sally McMahan, to the home of the Putawahs, southwest of Lake Michigan. Here she was transferred to an Ottawa Indian named Sukkonok, who had become a chief in the Putawah tribe and whose wife was the sister of the three who had been concerned in the massacre. By the treaty of Greenville, following Wayne's victory over the Indians in 1795, the Indians engaged to bring to the white settlements all the captives in their possession. In accordance with this agreement Sukkonok, in April, 1796, brought Sally McMahan in a canoe, down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to Cahokia where she was delivered to the white people. It was during the session of the court, and a great many people were present. The Indian chief made a speech in which he said that he had no hand in the massacre and had paid a considerable sum for the captive, and had brought her from a great distance to the white settlements. He therefore appealed to the liberality of the

white people to make him a just compensation. A subscription paper was drawn up, and one hundred and sixty-four dollars raised, which amount, in goods, was advanced to Sukkonok by Mr. Arundel, a merchant of Cahokia. Robert McMahan married a second wife, and raised a large family. He lived for some years on Ralls' ridge, near Red Bud, in Randolph county, and was justice of the peace and judge of the Randolph county court. He afterward removed to the vicinity of Troy, in Ridge prairie, in Madison county, where he died in the year 1822 at the age of sixty-three. Sally, his daughter, who was born in March, 1785, married David Gaskill, in Ridge prairie, Madison county, where the greater part of her life was spent. She died in the city of Alton, on the twenty-third of January, 1850.*

EARLY MILLS.

The first water mill in the county seems to have been Judy's mill, built a short distance east of Whiteside's station by Jacob Judy in 1794. It was of great service to the pioneer settlers. A few years afterward a number of mills were built in the same neighborhood. Some were propelled by water, and some were the old band mills. George Valentine was the builder of a mill on a stream nearly west of Judy's mill. On Fountain creek, west of Waterloo, an Irishman, named Halfpenny, one of the early school teachers in Illinois, built a water mill about the year 1795. On Ryan's creek, between Monroe City and the bottom, a mill was built by Josiah Ryan in the year 1798. All traces of this mill, and that on Fountain creek, have long since disappeared. Andrew Kinney was the first builder of a mill on the site of Monroe City. It did a prosperous business in early days, and made considerable quantities of flour for the St. Louis and other markets. Soon after the opening of the present century more mills were built. Two men named Tate and Singleton built a good stone mill on Fountain creek, a few miles southwest of Waterloo, in the year 1802.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

The most terrific hurricane that ever swept over the county occurred on the fifth of June, 1805. It moved from the northwest to the southeast, and crossed the Mississippi about a mile below the mouth of the Merrimac, passing through the present Moredock precinct. Its track was about three-quarters of a mile in width. It prostrated trees, and even swept the water out of the river and the lakes in the American Bottom. William Blair, who had a boat moored in the river, near the place where the storm crossed it, asserted that for three-quarters of a mile the water was raised out of the river by the violence of the tempest. Fish from the river and lakes were scattered all over the prairie in its course. It occurred about one o'clock in the afternoon. The sun previously had been shining, and the atmosphere had been clear. Col. James A. James, resided with his father nearly in its course, and was an eye-witness to the terrible storm.

* The account given in Reynolds' Pioneer History of the McMahan massacre is, in some instances, incorrect. He states that two daughters were taken prisoners, when there was only one. The facts, as above narrated, agree with the statements made by the daughter, Mrs. Gaskill, to George Churchill, a careful and accurate writer of Madison county, who prepared an account of the affair in 1855.

The family fled from its track. Dr. Cairnes and his family were directly in its course and saw it approaching, and succeeded in saving their lives. As the Doctor and his family were running for safety the storm overtook them. His wife was behind, and she lay flat on the earth and held to a bush. Rails, tree-tops and almost every movable thing were dashed around her with great force, and she was wounded in the head, but not fatally. The rest of the family escaped unhurt. Dr. Cairnes' cattle came running home before the hurricane reached the house and barn, bellowing and much terrified. They all perished. A horse in a lot near the house was killed by a fence rail running through him. Every log in the house and the last rock in the foundation of the chimney were swept away. Everything movable was destroyed and torn to pieces. A large bull was raised high in the air, and after being carried a considerable distance, was dashed to the ground with every bone in its carcass broken. By the time the storm reached the Mississippi bluffs, its force was nearly spent, and no injury was done on the hills. The clothes and all the household furniture of Dr. Cairnes were destroyed, and scattered far and near. One of his waistcoats was found in the Little prairie, where his father resided, six or eight miles distant. Tops of pine trees from Missouri, which did not grow nearer than fifty or sixty miles from the American Bottom, could be seen. In the midst of the storm it was very dark.

PERRY COUNTY.

The early settlers chose the timbered sections of the place where they chanced to locate in preference to the open prairie. Many ascribe as a reason for such choice, that they believed the prairies were so poor that they would not produce timber, and hence were too barren to yield crops for the sustenance of themselves and families. This, however, is an error. The true reason for the selection of homes in the timber may be thus enumerated: First, the pioneers put up their cabins where wood was plentiful for building and fuel, and where the timber afforded shelter from wintry blasts and the scorching sun of summer; secondly, in the early days the prairies were covered with a dense growth of grass, and during the greater portion of the year the surface was covered with water, thus preventing a supply of that article in a wholesome state, which could be readily obtained in the timber; thirdly, the prairie sod was so strong that they were unable to break it up for cultivation, owing to the primitive nature of their agricultural implements.

The first white man to locate permanently in Perry county, of which we have any reliable data, was John Flack, who settled in Four Mile prairie, with his family, in 1799. He built his rude log cabin on the southwest quarter of section eleven, in township six, south of range three, in what is now a part of Pinckneyville precinct. When John Flack came to his new home, he found but one white man in the county. This man's name was Cox, and with his family, he had taken up his temporary abode on claim No. 1,410, survey No. 459—the only survey or claim within the limits of

the county. The claim was located in sections seventeen and eighteen, in township six, range two, on Beaucoup creek; and also in Pinckneyville precinct. The abode of Cox, prior to his advent to this county, or whence he removed, is no longer known. The old pioneer, John Flack, left a son, John Flack, whom the later settlers found living in the Four Mile prairie.

B A Brown and family were among the early settlers and neighbors of John Flack. They lived in the Six Mile prairie; but all traces of the family have long since been lost. We find an entry of the west half of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, in township six south, of range three west, in the name of Benjamin Brown, as early as March 16, 1819. The next to locate permanently in the county was the Hutchings family. In May, 1816, John and William Hutchings, brothers, with their families, camped upon the banks of Beaucoup creek, in what is now Beaucoup precinct. They were on their way from Tennessee to Missouri, and had no intention of remaining permanently. After a few days rest they pushed onward, and on reaching Ratcliff's or Sawyer's point, in Washington county, fifteen miles distant, they abandoned their journey, and returned to their old former camping place, where they had found game and honey in abundance, and where the productive appearance of the surrounding country had favorably impressed them during their transient sojourn. John Hutchings' family consisted of a wife, four children, and three slaves, Landon Parks and Agis, his wife, and a colored woman named Dinah. William Hutchings' family was composed of a wife, six children, and a young woman named Delilah Jones, who afterward became the wife of John R. Hutchings, his eldest son. This party of emigrants had made the journey in old-fashioned wagons, drawn by horses, and comprised eighteen persons in all. The Hutchings were natives of North Carolina, where they married. John Hutchings built his first cabin on the northwest quarter of section nineteen, in township four south, of range two, which he entered July 25, 1817. He subsequently built a two story frame house near his cabin. This was known for many years as the "Travelers' Inn." William Hutchings built his first house in the south edge of the prairie, which took his name. Here he resided until 1819, on what is now known as the Watson place, and died in 1826. The Hutchings family were prominent and useful citizens, and the eldest son of William, John R. Hutchings, was one of the earliest teachers and Baptist ministers. He was also one of the commissioners chosen to select the site of Pinckneyville, and held many of the county offices, among the number that of judge. Wesley W. Hutchings, born at the pioneer home, on the 4th of October, 1822, is the only survivor of William Hutchings' family, and now resides in the Three Mile prairie, Washington county, this state. Mrs. Mary Rice, widow of Hiram Rice, and daughter of John Hutchings, is the only survivor of the eighteen pioneers, and was but five years old when brought to the territory by her father in May, 1816. The nearest trading points at the time of the settlement by the Hutchings, were Kaskaskia and St. Louis, and the only articles of trade were deerskins, honey and beeswax, which

were exchanged for such necessities as were required. John Huggins, who was an early settler of Cutler, came to Illinois in 1802. He yet lives in section twenty-one, and is a native of South Carolina.

The first to seek a home within the limits of what is now Du Quoin precinct, was Jarrold Jackson, who exacted a toll from travelers for crossing a bridge over Little Muddy, in 1803, on the road leading from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia. Thomas Taylor, a native of South Carolina, came into this precinct in 1812, from Jackson county, to which place he had emigrated in 1803. Lewis Wells, also a native of South Carolina, an old neighbor of Taylor, and one of the early county commissioners, moved to Jackson county in 1804; and from there came with Taylor, to what is now Perry county, in 1812. Mr. Wells resided in Du Quoin precinct until 1846, the year of his death. He had reached the ripe age of ninety-six years. John Campbell, who, at his death, left his children, John, Washington, Isaac, Alexander and Charles living in the precinct, came from Tennessee in 1812, and settled in the neighborhood of Wells and Taylor. In 1815, Tamara precinct received its first permanent resident in the person of the parents of Edward T. Rees. They settled near a water course, now known as Rees' creek. Edward T. Rees has been honored with the responsible position of County Judge, by his fellow citizens.

Du Quoin precinct received within its borders as permanent citizens, in 1816, Hiram Root and Ephraim Skinner and their families. They were natives of New York. Mr. Skinner lived but four years after their arrival.

Simon Willard and family settled in the southwest in 1817. He located on section two, township six south, range four; and when the land came into market, he entered it January 19, 1819. There were 504.60 acres in the tract. His neighbor, James Craine, improved and made his home on the northeast quarter of section thirteen, township six, range four. Mr. Craine entered this tract in the land office in Kaskaskia, May 14, 1818. Benjamin Brown was also a neighbor in 1817. His home was on the west half of the southeast quarter of section eleven of the same township. Richard Green, Robert Crow and Robert Johnson with their families, were living in the neighborhood. William H. Threlkel, Jacob Short and John Stuart were also residents of this section, and their names are intimately interwoven in the earlier civil history of the county as men of unquestioned honesty and ability. They were natives of New York, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Stephen Kelly was also a pioneer of this neighborhood. The Pyle family, whose names appear prominently in the civil history of the county, in pioneer days, and many of whose descendants are now respected citizens of the county, came to what is now Du Quoin precinct, from Tennessee, in 1819. There were three brothers, John, William and Abner, all men with families of well-grown children. Grand Cote received its first settler in 1819. Thomas Swanwick, a native of Chester, England, entered the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eleven in township four south of range four, on the thirteenth day of February, 1818. The land entered by this old pioneer is

now occupied by his son, Joel J. Swanwick, now past the meridian of life. James McMurdo came with Mr. Swanwick, and now resides in Randolph county. The next accession to the settlement of Grand Cote, was William P. Elliott, who came from Georgia in 1820. He located on the twentieth section, built his cabin, and in the spring of 1821, brought his family to his new home. He was an enterprising citizen, and was the first to operate a mill in this section of the county. He built a tug or band mill as early as 1822. The burrs were made from boulders picked up on the prairie.

In 1822, Shadrach Lively made an improvement in the southwest corner of Holt's Prairie. Between the years 1820 and 1830, Du Quoin precinct received a large number of settlers, among whom were Robert McElvain, Rodney Bolin and others. The widow of Rodney Bolin died a few years since, being past ninety years of age. In this decade, Daniel Dry, the first county treasurer, after the organization of the county, arrived in Du Quoin precinct. It is said that Mr. Dry, in company with his wife, made the entire journey from Pennsylvania, on foot, bringing his entire worldly wealth in an old barrel, mounted on two wheels. This improvised cart he propelled before him as he trudged on his wearisome way in search of a home in the western wilds. He spent the remainder of his days in the county, leaving behind him an unsullied reputation, and a large number of descendants, who have kept the family name untarnished. David H. Mead was also a pioneer of the same neighborhood. His name appears prominently in the civil history of the county. In the year 1824, Du Quoin received other permanent and enterprising settlers in the persons of Zachariah Clinton, Green Durrington and Micajah Phelps, all with families, who came direct from their homes in Kentucky. Also, Dr. Joseph Brayshaw, an Englishman; Avery Chapman and Joshua Davis, who settled upon what is now the site of Old Du Quoin. Cutler precinct was colonized in 1825, by a band of sturdy pioneers, who made permanent settlements. They were natives of Smith county, Tennessee. Enoch Eaton, who still lives upon his old homestead, the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, in township five south, range four, was the first of the company to arrive with his wife and two children. One of his sons, R. H. Eaton, is now a resident of Pinckneyville. He made the journey with the old-fashioned wagon, drawn by horses. He was soon followed by his father, who brought his family in a cart drawn by a bull. With Eaton, Sr., came John Murphy, father of Robert, James, Richard G., and William C., all of whom came with their father and were prominent in the early history of the county. Hon. William K. Murphy, of Pinckneyville is a grandson of this pioneer, Richard Green and family of New York; Hugh Brown from South Carolina; Matthew Vann of Tennessee; Andrew Cooper of South Carolina were among Enoch Eaton's first and early neighbors. James Brown, also a native of South Carolina, settled near Galum as early as 1825. The next accession to Grand Cote was Jonathan Petit, who came from the "Irish settlement" in Randolph County, in the spring of 1825. He settled on section thirty

of township four south, of range four. In the same fall, he disposed of his improvement to Absalom Wilson of Washington County, Virginia. Mr. Wilson did not occupy his new house, however, until 1840. George Cherry from the Chester District, South Carolina, also came into Grand Cote the same year, and settled on section five, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in March, 1857.

The year 1826 brought so many permanent settlers into the territory now comprising the county, that toward the close of the year the necessary steps were taken to secure the organization of the county. Among the number who took up their abode within its limits were: David Deal, a native of Tennessee. He brought a wife and family of six children, two sons and four daughters; two of the latter are now residents of Franklin county, this state, the rest being dead. He built his humble cabin on section twenty-eight. He subsequently purchased the improvement of David Rees, who had made his appearance about the same time as Mr. Deal, and had built his cabin on section twenty-one. After purchasing Mr. Rees' improvement, Mr. Deal entered the land. Abraham Morgan and family made themselves houses in what is now Tamaroa precinct, as early as 1826. They lived upon, and were the first occupants of, what is now known as the Samuel Benson place; and there entered the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eighteen of township four south, range one west.

Pinckneyville precinct received numerous accessions in 1826. Among the number were Ephraim Bilderback and Charles Garner, who came from Randolph county and settled in the southwestern portion of the Four-mile prairie, in the spring of that year. Matthew Jones settled on the west side of Holt's Prairie in 1826. John Hazzard and John Berry came with Jones and made themselves houses in the same prairie. All were natives of Tennessee. Abner Flack, a native of South Carolina, took up his abode in the Four-mile prairie the same year; and George Franklin made his house, one-half mile south of the present site of Pinckneyville at the same time. The year 1827, brought with it some of the pioneers, whose names are interwoven inseparably with the early political history of the county. Chief among the number was Humphrey B. Jones. Mr. Jones was a native of Kentucky and first came to Jackson county, Illinois, in 1821. There he continued to reside until the twenty-first day of April, 1827, when he changed his residence to the new county of Perry. His first house was in Pinckneyville, near the site of the "old spring." Among his surviving children is the wife of Charles H. Roe, the efficient Circuit Clerk of the county. Mr. Jones held many of the official positions in the county, as will be seen by a reference to the civil chapter. He was a scholarly gentleman, an able lawyer and successful physician. He died at his home in Pinckneyville, his aged wife following but a few years since. Fergus Milligan, another of the more prominent early settlers, first came to the county in 1827. He was a native of Iredell county, North Carolina, and arrived in the spring, first settling the land now known as the Harmony place, three miles northwest of Pinckney-

ville. When he came to the county, his family consisted of a wife and nine children. Not being satisfied with the selection first made, in the fall of the same year, he removed to Four-mile prairie, and selected a house on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eleven, township six south, of range three, and there died some years since. Afton Crawford settled in the south end of the Four-mile prairie, in 1827, and improved what is now known as the "old Bill Murphy" place. Jonathan Petit, from Randolph county, improved what is now the county poor farm, as early as 1827.

The population of Tamaroa precinct was largely increased in 1828. Nathan G. Curlee, one of the pioneer local preachers, found a home on section seventeen of township four, range one. The first neighbor of Mr. Curlee was Benjamin Hammack, who brought his family, and selected a portion of section seventeen, township four, range one, as his home. Mr. Hammack was a native of Virginia, but came to Perry from Jackson county. His family consisted of a wife and four children. Lewis Hammack, a prominent lawyer of Pinckneyville, is a son. Immediately following Mr. Hammack came Stephen Brown, who settled on the same section.

Paradise precinct received as pioneers in 1828, Edward, Minyard and Robert Gilliam, brothers, with their families from Bradford county, Tennessee. The prairie in which they settled now bears their name. The two first named died in the precinct and Robert in Texas. James Jones, a brother of William Jones who first came into the township in 1827, and bought the claim of a settler named Alexander Clark, arrived from Tennessee with a wife and family of several children in 1828. With James Jones came an old Tennessee neighbor, by the name of John M. Haggard, who came along to see the country. Being well pleased he immediately returned to his old home and brought out his family—a wife and child. To the little settlement of Grand Cote was added in 1828, James Kirkpatrick and family of South Carolina, who made their home on section nine. Among the number of pioneers of 1828, settling in Pinckneyville, were James Steele, who settled in the Four-mile prairie; and William Craig who found a home in the immediate vicinity. Joshua M. Rice, a native of Tennessee arrived in 1829, and settled in Hutchings' prairie, where he raised one crop; and changed his home to township four the following year. Peyton Brown was also a settler in the immediate neighborhood the same year. Among the numerous accessions to the county from the years 1829 to 1838 inclusive, were Reuben Kelly and Isaac McCollum, of Paradise; the Blands of Tamaroa; John White, Robert H. Allen, William M. Adair, Hugh Cooper, Alexander Craig, William Rainey, Benjamin Ragland, Solomon Maxwell, John McMillen, John Hughey, Newton Franklin and Joel Rushing, all in Grand Cote. The last named, Joel Rushing, was a native of Anson County, North Carolina, and while a mere boy was taken to Bedford County, Tennessee. Here he grew to manhood, found a wife in the person of Miss Susannah Hale, and came to Perry County in December, 1838; and bought one hundred and twenty

acres of land from James McMillan's father. Evan B. Rushing, one of the leading lawyers of the Perry county bar, is a son of this pioneer. Jeremiah Dennis, Jacob Walker, Campbell Stuart, James Meadows and Edmund Hodges sought homes in Beaucoup precinct during this period. Among the earliest pioneers who attained deserved political prominence was Hawkins S. Osburn, who ably represented his people in the General Assembly of the state, both in the House and Senate. He was a lover of fine horses, accumulated a handsome property and died a few years ago at a ripe old age. His son, Thomas Osburn, now lives upon the old homestead, and is said to be a counterpart of his honored father.

We have thus briefly sketched the early pioneer history of the county; and the reader desirous of obtaining a more extended history of those named in this chapter, or whose names do not appear, will find what they seek in the several precinct histories.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE AMERICAN PIONEERS.

The early American settlers were principally from the Southern States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Some came from Pennsylvania and Maryland. A New England emigrant was rare. Their sense of independence was one of the marked traits of their character. By the necessities of their situation they were forced into singular and different employments. They were compelled to act as mechanics, to make their plows, harness and other farming implements, to tan their leather, to hunt game, while at the signal of danger they unhitched their horses from the plow, and were ready to march to any part of the territory in defence of their homes.

While the majority of settlers were without means, poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our day. They lived, it is true, in a cabin, but it was their own, and had been reared by their own hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear; of the wild duck or turkey; of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home; the second that

of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie.

The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire-place was built at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers were generally without stoves, with which to furnish the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *bass* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon-grease or bear oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the pack knife or butcher-knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while.

The common dress of the American pioneer was very similar. Home-made wool hats were usually worn. The covering of the feet were, in winter, mostly moccasins made of deer skin and shoe-packs of tanned leather. In the summer, the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went bare-footed. The substantial and universal wear was the blue linsey hunting-

shirt. Gov. Reynolds says that this was a most excellent garment, and that he never felt so healthy and happy after laying it off. Many pioneers wore the white blanket coat (the French *capot*) in the winter. These were made loose with a cap or cape to turn over the head in extreme cold weather. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees in such manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The shirts worn by the Americans were generally home made, of flax and cotton material. Some voyagers and hunters among the Americans wore calico and checked shirts, but these were not in common use. The pantaloons of the masses were generally deer-skins and linsey, and sometimes a coarse blue cloth was used. In early times factory made goods did not exist. These goods, from New England and Kentucky, reached Illinois about the year 1818, and then looms and spinning ceased. Every pioneer had a rifle and carried it almost wherever he went. On the Sabbath a stack of rifles might be seen outside the house of worship while within the congregation were attending service. Almost everybody was a hunter, and a deer was as likely to be seen on Sunday as on any other day of the week. Neat and fine linsey, manufactured at home and colored and woven to suit the fancy, composed the outside garments of the females. A bonnet of calico or some gayly-checked goods, was worn on the head, in the open air. Jewelry was unusual. A gold ring was an ornament not often seen.

The style of dress began to change about the year 1820. The blue linsey hunting-shirt with red or white fringe gave place to the cloth coat. Boots and shoes supplanted the deer skin moccasin. By the year 1830 a man dressed in the costume of the territory, raccoon-skin cap, hunting-shirt, buckskin breeches and moccasins, with a belt around the waist to which a knife and tomahawk were appended, was rarely to be seen. The female sex made still more rapid progress in adopting modern costumes.

The pioneers were exceedingly friendly and sociable. A new-comer was heartily welcomed. When a log cabin was to be raised, whether invited or not, they gathered together and enjoyed a backwoods frolic in putting it up. At these house-raising much sport and amusement were indulged in. The young men and boys tried their strength and skill at jumping, wrestling, and running foot-races. Old and young took part in the game of leap frog. Shooting at marks was practiced among those most skilled in the use of the rifle. Among a group of older men would figure a Kentuckian relating his adventures on flat-boats, "the old Broad-Horn," to New Orleans. At times, a bottle, called "Black Betty," filled with Monongahela whiskey, made its appearance, and then was told the "hair-breadth escapes" and thrilling adventures of the pioneers. A log-rolling, corn husking, or bee of any kind, called the settlers together for miles around. The whole neighborhood assembled and split rails, cleared land, plowed up whole fields, and the like. Pioneer amusement generally closed the day. With the invitation to the men commonly came one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to

take place, would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

"The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Jonny* or *Journey* cake-boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long, and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board, and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked, and then the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is *Jonny*-cake, and is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked."—*Reynolds' Pioneer History*.

At all log-rollings and house raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting-linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps a tenderer emotion.

The following description of a "Shucking" of the olden time is taken from *Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois*:

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day; but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

"In the first place two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *tafia* or Monongahela whiskey was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common, and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin

and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

"Towards dark, and the *supper half over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-huskings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case, nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that was used for eating as well as dancing.

"But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument, the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs driven out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth, with puncheons in the middle over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons.

"The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced.

"In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from the beginning to the end. In the jigs the by-standers cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last for hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up.

"The cotillion or *stand-still dances* were not then known.

"The bottle went around at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed round. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally daylight ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally in plain homespun. The hunting-shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer-skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mawkasins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in.

"In the morning all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none."

Reynolds states it as his sincere conviction that the early pioneers of Illinois were more moral and free from crime than the people of a later day. Thefts were of rare occurrence, and forgery, perjury, and similar crimes were seldom perpetrated. A white man was hung for murder in Kaskaskia in the year 1802, and an Indian in 1804; no further instance of capital punishment in Illinois occurs till 1821, when Bennett was hung at Belleville for the murder of Stuart. In the early history of the county, the courts were in session four times each year at Cahokia, but the grand ju-

ries frequently adjourned without finding a single indictment. While the higher crimes were of rare occurrence, the lesser violations of law were not unfrequent.

The use of intoxicating liquors was indulged in then more than now. Drinking was fashionable and polite, and liquor was considered an element in the conviviality of all circles. The French seldom carried the use of liquor to excess. Intemperance, on the part of the Americans, was greatest in the village of Cahokia and there, as also at Kaskaskia, many good citizens were injured by the excessive use of ardent spirits.

The Sabbath, among the American pioneers, was often employed in hunting, fishing, getting up stock, hunting bees, breaking young horses, shooting at marks, and horse and foot-racing. It was, however, a custom to cease from ordinary labor, except from necessity, on that day, and when a farmer cut his harvest on Sunday, public opinion condemned it more severely than at present. There was no dancing, and but little drinking. In many localities there were no religious meetings. The aged people generally remained at home and read the Bible and other books. The French observed Sunday in a different manner. After the conclusion of their religious services, the rest of the day was passed in amusements, merriment and recreation. Dancing was common on the Sabbath, and frequently houses were raised and the militia trained. Public sales of land and other property were held, in early times, by the French at the church door on Sundays, after the close of the service. The French rarely engaged in common broils and disturbances. They detested a quarrelsome, fighting man. With the Americans personal combats were frequent. A slight dispute led to a fight; but the combatants often good-humoredly made it up before parting. These combats scarcely ever occurred unless the parties had been drinking. No rules were observed. At times eyes and ears were much injured, and were sometimes destroyed.

All species of gaming were common. Card-playing was sustained by the best classes. A person who could not, or would not, play cards, was considered destitute of one of the accomplishments of genteel society. The French delighted much in this amusement, and thus assisted in giving card-parties more standing and popularity among the Americans. During the hot summer months, in early times, the French played cards incessantly in the shade of the galleries of their houses. They frequently played without betting, but at times wagered heavily. The most common game of cards was called "loo." The *voyageurs* indulged in this sport more than any other class of citizens. The ladies often amused themselves at the game.

Horse racing was one of the most popular amusements. The quarter races were the most common, and at these the most chicanery and juggling was practiced. The most celebrated and famous horse-race in Illinois, in early times, was run in the upper end of the Horse prairie, in Randolph county, in the spring of the year 1803. The two horses which made the race were of the same size. They ran three miles and repeat, for a wager of five hundred dollars. The bye-bets and all must have amounted to a thousand dollars,

or more, which in those days was considered a very large sum. In 1806 Robert Pulliam, of Illinois, and a Mr. Musick, of Missouri, made a bet of two hundred dollars on a race between two horses, of a quarter of a mile, to be run on the ice in the Mississippi river, a short distance above St. Louis. The race came off, and was run without injury to either the horses or riders. Foot-racing, jumping and wrestling were much practiced by the Americans. Bets of some magnitude were made on foot-races as well as horse-races. Governor Reynolds, in his youth, was one of the best in a foot-race, and won many wagers in Randolph county, then his residence.

With the Americans shooting-matches occurred frequently. These were generally held on Saturdays, and as often as every week, in summer. A beef was usually the prize. A keg of whiskey was generally carried to these shooting-matches, on horseback, and sometimes a violin made its appearance, and the crowd danced for hours. Aged matrons frequently attended, with a neat, clean keg of metheglin, which they dispensed to the thirsty. This drink was made of honey and water, properly fermented, was pleasant to the taste, and had no power to intoxicate. The old lady sometimes brought her knitting and sewing with her, and would frequently relate tales of the torics "back in North Carolina," during the Revolution.

Agriculture was at first, of course, carried on only to a limited extent. The inhabitants of the New Design settlement were the first to begin, about the year 1800, the cultivation of fall wheat to any considerable extent. In cutting the wheat, sickles, or reap-hooks, were the only implements used. There were no cradles. Reaping with a sickle was a severe labor. Wheat at that day sold for one dollar a bushel. A short distance from the farms, on the prairies, or in places in the timber, patches of grass were selected and mowed, and this, as well as reaping wheat, was hot, hard work. The Americans at that day, generally stacked their hay and wheat out, but the French had barns which they used for this purpose. The French barns were made of large cedar posts, put in the ground some two feet, and set apart four or five feet—the space between filled up with puncheons put in grooves on the posts, and the whole covered with a thatched roof. Threshing and cleaning the wheat was in olden times a great trouble. The process of winnowing with a sheet was slow and hard work.

Considerable quantities of corn were shipped from Illinois in flat-boats to New Orleans before the purchase of Louisiana. It was an uncertain market, and the navigation of the river was more uncertain still. Stock, cattle and hogs were raised for the New Orleans market. The commerce on the river and the Indian trade consumed the small surplus product of the farms. Irish potatoes were raised in abundance, and the crops scarcely ever failed. Only small quantities of cheese and butter were made, scarcely enough for home consumption. The French scarcely ever troubled themselves with milking cows, but turned the calves out with the other cattle, and made little or no butter. That portion of the population scarcely ever used a churn, a loom, or a wheel. The apple orchards in propor-

tion to the population were numerous. The French also cultivated orchards of pears, but the peach-tree was entirely neglected. The greater portion of the merchants made the Indian trade their main object. The furs and peltries were articles in great demand, and were generally shipped to Mackinaw, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The French horses, known as "French ponies," were sold in great numbers to the Indians. Guns, powder, lead, and all Indian goods, blankets, blue strouding and made-up calico shirts, formed large items in the commerce of the day—as the Indians were much more numerous than the whites.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY FROM 1778 TO 1818.



RANDOLPH COUNTY.

SOON after the capture of the British military posts north of the Ohio river by George Rogers Clark in 1778, the authorities of Virginia, in whose name Clark had made his conquests, effected arrangements for the organization of a civil government of the newly acquired territory. The General Assembly of Virginia, in October, 1778, passed "an Act for establishing the *County of Illinois* and for the more effectual protection and defense thereof." That County of Illinois "embraced all that territory out of which in subsequent years were formed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The State of Virginia, then in its infancy, and with the twelve sister States engaged in the terrible struggle for independence, hastened to provide a government for this immense territory, and selected the ancient French village of Kaskaskia as the seat for such government. The Act mentioned above authorized the governor to appoint a County-Lieutenant or commandant, who could appoint and commission deputy commandants, militia officers and commissaries. The religion and customs of the inhabitants were to be respected and all civil officers were to be chosen by the people of the respective districts. The County-Lieutenant had power to pardon all offenders, except murderers and traitors. The governor was authorized to levy 500 men to garrison and protect the county, and keep up communication with Virginia and with the settlements on the Spanish (West) side and to take measures to supply goods to the inhabitants and friendly Indians. Patrick Henry, the honored patriot, was then governor of Virginia; he selected his friend, John Todd, for the difficult and responsible position of County-Lieutenant on the 12th of December, 1778. The letter of appointment was dated at Williamsburg, then the capitol of Old Virginia. It is spread in full on the first five pages of Todd's Record Book, signed by Patrick Henry himself. This Record-Book was found among a number of documents removed from Kaskaskia to Chester in 1847, and is now in possession of

the Historical Society of Chicago. Robert G. Detrick, Esq., of Chester, took the precaution of making a complete copy of the contents of said record-book, before placing it in the custody of said Society, and to him the writer is indebted for the following complete abstract, to wit:

"PATRICK HENRY'S LETTER TO JOHN TODD, ESQ.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 12, 1778.

TO JOHN TODD, ESQ.:

By virtue of the act of the General Assembly which established the county of Illinois you are appointed County-Lieutenant or commandant there, and for the general tenour of your conduct I refer you to the law.

The grand objects which are disclosed to the view of your countrymen will prove beneficial or otherwise according to the value and abilities of those who are called to direct the affairs of that remote country. The present crisis rendered so favorable by the good disposition of the French and Indians may be improved to great purposes, but if unhappily it should be lost, a return of the same attachment to us may never happen; considering therefore that early prejudices are so hard to wear out you will take care to cultivate the affections of the French and Indians.

Although great reliance is placed on your prudence in managing the people you are to reside among, yet considering you as unacquainted in some degree with their genius, usages and manners as well as the geography of the country, I commend it to you to consult and advise with the most intelligent and upright persons who may fall in your way.

You are to give particular attention to Colonel Clark and his corps, to whom the State has great obligations. You are to coöperate with him on any military undertaking when necessary, and to give the military every aid which the circumstance of the people will admit of. The inhabitants of the Illinois must not expect settled peace and safety while the Illinois and our enemies have footing at Detroit and can intercept or stop the trade of the Mississippi. If the English have not the strength or courage to come to war against us themselves, their practice has been and will be to hire the savages to commit murders and depredations. Illinois must expect to pay in these a large price for her freedom, unless the English can be expelled from Detroit. The means of effecting this will not perhaps be found in your or Colonel Clark's power, but the French inhabiting the neighborhood of that place, it is presumed, may be brought to see it done with indifference or perhaps join in the enterprise with pleasure. This is but conjecture. When you are on the spot you and Col. Clark may discover its fallacy or reality, if the former appears. Defense only is to be the object of the latter or a good prospect of it. I hope the Frenchmen and Indians at your disposal will show a zeal for the affairs equal to the benefits to be derived from establishing liberty and permanent peace.

One great good expected from holding the Illinois is to overawe the Indians from warring on our settlers on this side of the Ohio; a close attention to the disposition, character and movements of the hostile tribes is therefore necessary for you. The forces and militia at Illinois, by being

placed on the back of them, may inflict timely chastisement on these enemies, whose towns are an easy prey in absence of their warriors.

You perceive by these hints that something in the military line from you, so far as the occasion calls for assistance of the people composing the militia, it will be necessary to coöperate with the troops sent from here, and I know of no better general direction to give than this, that you consider yourself at the head of the civil department, and as such having the command of the militia, who are not to be under the command of the military until ordered out by the civil authority and to act in conjunction with them.

You are on all occasions to inculcate on the people the value of liberty, and the difference between the state of free citizens of this commonwealth and that slavery to which the Illinois was destined. A free and equal representation may be expected by them in a little time, together with all the improvements in jurisprudence and police which the other parts of the State enjoy.

It is necessary for the happiness, increase and prosperity of that country that the grievances that obstruct these blessings be known in order to their removal; let it, therefore, be your care to obtain information on that subject that proper plans may be formed for the general utility. Let it be your constant attention to see that the inhabitants have justice administered to them for any injury rec'd from the troops; the omission of this may be fatal. Col. Clark has instructions on this head and will, I doubt not, exert himself to curb all licentious practices of the soldiery, which, if unrestrained, will produce the most baneful effects.

You will also discountenance and punish every attempt to violate the property of the Indians, particularly in their land. Our enemies have alarmed them much on that score, but I hope from your prudence and justice that no grounds of complaint will be administered on this subject. You will embrace every opportunity to manifest the high regard and friendly sentiments of this commonwealth toward all the subjects of his Catholic Majesty for whose safety, prosperity and advantage you will give every possible advantage. You will make a tender of the friendship and services of your people to the Spanish commandant near Kaskaskia and cultivate the strictest connection with him and his people. I deliver you a letter which you will hand to him in person. The details of your duty in the civil department I need not give you, its best direction will be found in your innate love of justice and zeal to be intensely useful to your fellow-men. A general direction to act according to the best of your judgment in cases where these instructions are silent and the laws have not otherwise directed is given to you from the necessity of the cases for your great distance from government will not permit you to wait for orders in many cases of great importance.

In your negotiations with the Indians confine the stipulations as much as possible to the single object of obtaining from them touch not the subject of land or boundaries till particular orders are received; where necessity requires it presents may be made, but be as frugal in that matter as possible, and let them know that Goods at present is scarce

with us, but we expect soon to trade freely with all the world and they shall not want when we can get them. The matters given you in charge are singular in their nature and weighty in their consequences to the people immediately concerned, and the whole state they require the fullest exertion of your ability and unwearied diligence. From matters of general concern you must turn occasionally to others of less consequence. Mr. Roseblave's wife and family must not suffer for want of that property of which they were bereft by our troops, it is to be restored to them if possible, if this cannot be done the public must support them.

I think it proper for you to send me an express once in three months with a general account of affairs with you and any particulars you wish to communicate. It is in contemplation to appoint an agent to manage trade on public accounts to supply Illinois and Indians with goods. If such an appointment takes place you will give it every possible aid. The people with you should not interrupt their endeavors to procure supplies on the expectation of this, and you may act accordingly.

P. HENRY."

Hon. Edward G. Mason, in his "Illinois in the 18th Century" comments on the contents of said letter as follows: "This letter is not such a one as territorial governors would be likely to receive in our days. It deals with higher things than those which occupy the modern politician. The Lieutenant's care must be to remove the grievances that obstruct the happiness and prosperity of that country, and his constant attention to see that the inhabitants have justice administered. He is to discountenance and punish every attempt to violate the property of the Indians. To the Spanish Commandant near Kaskaskia he is to tender friendship and services, and he is warned that the matters given in his charge are 'singular in their nature and weighty in their consequences to the people immediately concerned, and to the whole state.' Then with that high sense of justice and humanity which distinguished the man, Henry turns from state affairs to right the wrongs of the helpless wife and children of his country's enemy. The family of Mr. Roseblave, the late British commandant at Kaskaskia, had been left among the hostile people there, while the husband and father was a prisoner in Virginia and their possessions had been confiscated.

Conciliation of the newly enfranchised inhabitants, selection of competent advisers, defense against foreign and native enemies, subordination of the military to the civil arm of the government, establishment of Republican institutions, administration of equal justice to all, an alliance with friendly neighbors, encouragement of trade, and the exertion of the commandant of unwearied diligence, zeal and ability in behalf of his people; such are the principal heads of this able and, for its time, extraordinary State paper. It shows us that the man, who had taken the grave responsibility of the secret instructions which led to the capture of the Illinois country, was competent to direct the next step in its career. He could wisely govern what had been

bravely won. With all the cares of a new state engaged in a war for its independence resting upon his shoulders, proscribed as a traitor to the mother country, and writing almost within sound of the guns of the British fleet upon the James, he looked with calm vision into the future and laid well the foundations of another commonwealth beyond the Ohio."

John Todd arrived at Kaskaskia on the first day of May, 1779, as stated in the journal of Col. Clark who says: "The civil department in 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, appointed by government for that purpose. I was anxious for his arrival and happy in his appointment, as the greatest intimacy and friendship subsisted between us; and on the — day of May, 1779, had the pleasure of seeing him safely landed at Kaskaskia to the joy of every person. I now saw myself happily rid of a piece of trouble that I had no delight in."

Col. Todd was not slow to assume his labors, as will be seen from his record book, page 6, containing his first entry in reference to appointing and commissioning deputy-commandants and officers of the militia, dated May 14, 1779, to wit: (copied verbatim.)

Made out the military commissions for the district of Kaskaskia, dated May 14th, 1779: Richard Winston, Commandant, as Capt.; Nicholas Janis, First company, captain; Baptiste Charleville, 1st Lieutenant; Charles Charleville, 2nd Lieutenant; Michael Godis, Ensign.

Second company: Joseph Du Plessy, captain; Nicholas Le Chance, 1st Lieutenant; Charles Danee, 2d Lieutenant; Baptiste Janis, Ensign.

"17th May, sent a commission of commandant of Prairie du Rocher and captain of the militia to Jean B. Barbeau.

The District of Kohokia.—Frangois Trotter (should be Trotter), commandant; — Tourangeau, captain 1st company; — Girardin, lieutenant; C. Marthen, lieutenant; — Sansfaron, ensign. Commission dated 14th May, 1779, "3d year of the Commonwealth." (This latter clause is not without significance. How firmly must the patriots of those days have been convinced of their success, to commence their reckoning of time from the date of the Declaration of Independence, years before it was established!)

The attention of Todd was next directed towards establishing the courts. The statutory provision to have all civil officers *elected* by a majority of the people, was carried out, as appears from the entries made on pages 7 and 8, to which the reader is referred. This election was held in the month of May, 1779, and was the first election ever held in Illinois. We have spent days in search of those election returns, which would have furnished a list of names of the voting population of the territory and been almost equivalent to a census. The search was in vain. The documents had been lost or destroyed. An effort to save them, made by Hon. W. C. Flagg, while senator of Madison county, in 1869, proved abortive, for the officer in custody of those documents peremptorily refused to let Mr. Flagg have them. The latter, fully aware of the historical value of many of those docu-

ments, pledged himself to return them, arranged in chronological order, and substantially bound at his own expense, as soon as he had copied the most interesting documents. All was in vain. St. Vrain would listen to no proposals of the kind, although the county authorities had made an order to transmit those documents to Mr. Flagg. Was it a sense of duty that prompted St. Vrain to disobey? Who knows? The result of his refusal is in any event very much to be deplored.

The entry above referred to is as follows: "List of the Court of Kaskaskia, as elected by the people: 1. Gabriel Cerre; 2. Joseph Du Plessy; 3. Jaques Lesource; 4. Nicholas Janis; 5. J. B. Barbeau; 6. Nicholas Le Chance; 7. Charles Charleville; 8. Autoin Duchafours de Louvirres, and 9. — Girardot (probably Girardin). — Carboneau, clerk; Richard Winston, sheriff. Court of Kohokias: 1. Tourangeau (Godin); 2. François Trottier; 3. Charles Gratiot; 4. — Gieradin; 5. B. Saucier; 6. M. Beau lieu; 7. C. Martheu. François Saucier, clerk; J. B. Le Croix, sheriff. The Court of St. Vincennes: 1. P. Legras; 2. François Bossereau; 3. — Perrot; 4. — Cardinal (refused to serve); 5. Guerry La Tulippe; 6. P. Gamelin; 7. — Edeline; 8. — Degeuest; 9. — Barron. — Legrand, clerk; — — —, sheriff.

Militia officers of St. Vincennes: P. Legras, lieutenant-col.; F. Bossereau, major; — La Tulippe, 1st captain; — Edeline, 2d; M. Brouillet, 3d (rank not settled) [capt.]; P. Gamelin, 4th; 1. — — —; 2. — Godin, lieutenant; 3. — Godin, lieutenant; 4. — — —. 1. — — —; 2. Joseph Rougas; 3. — Richerville; 4. — Richerville.

The reader will observe that by far the greater number of those officials elected as well of militia officers appointed are French. Anglo-American names are but few. The fact that many of the militia officers are also members of the courts, leads us to infer, that the material for "officers" was not as plentiful as in our days, and strange to say, one of the judges of Vincennes, Monsieur Cardinal, refused to serve. The reason for his refusal is not stated, but what "Cardinal" would be satisfied with the fourth place on the bench?

The attention of Todd is next given to the encouragement of trade and business, for page eleven contains a copy of a license of trade issued to Richard McCarty. (The reader will find this name again in the subsequent chapter on Monroe county).

The document introduced here is the first of its kind issued in Illinois, from it the reader will learn, that to become a trader, a man had to be a patriot first, and also to prove his integrity, etc. We further learn, that the loyal citizens of those days were "liege subjects." Here follows the license:

LICENSE FOR TRADE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye, that whereas Richard McCarty, gentleman, hath produced a recommendation from the Court of District of Kohokia, certifying his patriotism, integrity and knowledge in trade and merchandizing. These are, therefore, to license and permit the said R. McCarty to traffic and

merchandize with all the liege subjects and friends of the United States of America, of what nation soever they be, and to erect factories and stores at any convenient place or places he shall think proper within the commonwealth aforesaid. Provided, that by virtue hereof, no pretence shall be made to trespass upon the effects or property of individuals.

Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia, the 5th of June, 1779, in the third year of the commonwealth.

The financial question of the day now claimed the attention of the indefatigable lieutenant. The paper money of the young commonwealth of Virginia, as well as that of the United States, was "cried down" in the streets of the villages. The rapid depreciation of this currency was severely felt in the county of Illinois, and attracted Todd's attention. His letter to the court of Kaskaskia on the subject is worth preserving, to wit:

LETTER TO THE COURT OF KASKASKIA.

"Gentlemen: The only method America has to support the present just war is by her credit. That credit at present is her bills emitted from the different treasuries, by which she engages to pay the bearer at a certain time gold and silver in exchange. There is no friend to American Independence who has any judgment but soon expects to see it equal to gold and silver. Some disaffected persons and designing speculators, discredit it through enmity or interest; the ignorant multitude have not sagacity enough to examine into this matter, and merely from its uncommon quantity and in proportion to it arises the complaint of its want of credit. This has for some years been the case near the seat of war, the disorder has spread at last as far as the Illinois, and calls loudly for a remedy. In the interior counties this remedy is a heavy tax now operating, from which an indulgent government has exempted us. One only remedy remains which is lodged within my power, that is by receiving on behalf of government such sums as the people shall be induced to lend upon a sure fund, and thereby decreasing the quantity; the mode of doing this is already planned and shall be always open to your inspection and examination with the proceedings, and I must request your concurrence and assistance, I am gentlemen, your most obedient servant. JOHN TODD."

The record book next contains a plan or mode of relief, as follows:

Plan for borrowing 33,333½ dollars of Treasury Notes both belonging to this State and the United States. Whereas, owing to no other reason than the prodigious quantity of Treasury Notes now in circulation the value of almost every commodity has risen to most enormous prices; the preserving of the credit of the said bills by reducing the quantity requires some immediate remedy it is therefore declared:

1. That 21,000 acres of land belonging to this commonwealth shall be laid off as soon as may be bounded thus: Beginning on the bank of the Mississippi in the district of Kohokia at Richard McCarty's corner, thence running up the said river 3,500 poles, when reduced to a straight line

from the extremities of which at right angles with the former on the Virginia side, two lines of equal length shall run so far, that with another line parallel with the course of the river plat shall contain the quantity aforesaid.

2. That the said 21,000 (except one thousand to be hereafter laid off by the government for a town in the most convenient part thereof within and out lots) shall be a fund for the purpose aforesaid. Provided that every adventurer be subject to all laws and regulations in cultivating and settling, to which settlers in the county of Illinois shall hereafter be subjected.

3. That the lender of money take a certificate from the commissioner for the purpose appointed, for the sum but not being less than 100 dollars, for which, he, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall be entitled to demand within two years, a title to his proportion of the land in the said fund or the sum originally advanced in gold or silver with 5 per cent. interest per annum at the option of the State. Provided first that no assignment of such certificate shall be made but in open court by deed to be recorded. 2 That a deduction shall be made for all money hereafter discovered to be counterfeited.

4. That all persons may have reasonable inducements to lend, the lender shall have assurance that no greater sum shall be received than 33 333 1/3 dollars on said fund. That government shall comply with the above enjoyment, and this Plan be recorded in the Recorder's office of Kaskaskia.

JOHN TODD.

Todd's plan must have found favor with court, he appointed Henry Crutcher commissioner and his record book contains the following:

COPY OF THE INSTRUCTION AND ON THE BORROWING FUND.

"Sir: You are hereby appointed a commissioner for borrowing money upon the Kohokia Fund. Inclosed is a copy of the Plan; the design you'll observe is to abridge the quantity in circulation. The money paid in you will preserve until you shall be called upon for it. Let every man's money be kept apart with his name and quantity endorsed thereon. Keep a book to register the number, the person's name, the quantity of money, the dates your receipt thus:

KOHOKIA FUND (No. 1).

I do certify that I have received of _____ the sum of _____ Dollars which entitles the said _____ to a proportionable quantity of land in the Kohokia Fund, or gold and silver, according to the Plan recorded in the Recorder's office of Kaskaskia. Witness my hand this _____ day of _____, 1779.

HENRY CRUTCHER, Commissioner."

Mr. Crutcher's bond, in words and figures as follows is also recorded in said book, to wit:

"Know all men by these presence that we, Henry Crutcher, George Slaughter and John Roberts, are held and firmly bound unto Jno. Todd, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the County of Illinois in the sum of thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and one-third to be paid to the said John Todd or his successors, to which payment

will truly be made, we do bind ourselves and each of our heirs, executors firmly by these presence. Sealed and dated this 14th day of June in the year 1779.

The condition of the above obligation is such if the above named Henry Crutcher, Commissioner of Funds, for borrowing certain sums of Continental and State currency shall at all times when required pay and account for all sums so received, and in all things comport himself agreeable to such rules and regulations as shall be adopted for prosecuting the same then the above obligations to be void otherwise in full force.

Test

HENRY CRUTCHER.



RICH'D HARRISON.

GEO. SLAUGHTER.



RICH'D WINSTON.

JOHN ROBERTS.



From a proclamation issued by the county-lieutenant on the same day, it would appear, that a number of adventurers had made their appearance in his county for the purpose of laying claims to its most desirable lands, which Col. Todd would rather have reserved for actual settlers. The fertility of his brain, backed by an unceasing activity, is truly admirable. The proclamation read as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

"*Illinois to wit:*

Whereas, from the fertility and beautiful situation of the lands bordering upon the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Wabash rivers, the taking up the usual quantity heretofore allowed for a settlement by the Governors of Virginia would injure both the strength and commerce of this country in future:

I do, therefore, issue this proclamation, strictly enjoining all persons whatsoever from making any new settlements upon the flat lands of the said rivers, or within one league of said lands, in manner and form of settlement as heretofore made by the French inhabitants, until further orders given herein.

And, in order that all the claims to lands within the said country may be fully known, and some method provided for perpetuating by records the just claims—every inhabitant is required, as soon as conveniently may be, to lay before the persons in each district appointed for that purpose a memorandum of his or her land, with copies of all their vouchers, and where vouchers have never been given or are lost, such deposition and certificate as will best tend to support their claims. Such memorandum to mention the quantity of land, to whom originally granted, or by whom settled, and where; reducing the title through the various occupants to the present proprietor. The number of adventurers who will soon overrun this country renders the above method necessary, as well as to ascertain the vacant land as to guard against trespasses which will probably be committed on land not of record.

Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia, the 14th day of June, 1779.

JOHN TODD."

Meanwhile, the newly-elected judges of the court at Kaskaskia and Cahokia had held sessions. The records of their proceedings are not in existence, but our commandant's record-book sheds some light on what the judges had done. The first entry on page 18 contains the following:

WARRANT FOR EXECUTION.

Illinois to wit:

To Richard Winston, Esq., Sheriff-in-Chief of the District of Kaskaskia.

Negro Mannel, a slave in your custody, is condemned by the court of Kaskaskia, after having made honorable fine at the door of the church, to be chained to a post at the water-side, and there to be burnt alive and his ashes scattered, as appears to me by record. This sentence you are hereby required to put into execution on Tuesday next at 9 o'clock in the morning, and this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia, the 13th day of June, in the 3d year of the Commonwealth.

There is no record of the crime which was to be atoned for by the wretch Mannel, nor can it be told if this awful sentence was put in execution. Some person having access to the record-book, has drawn heavy lines across the lieutenant's order, so as to efface it forever. There is no doubt, however, that the court had fixed the inhuman penalty, for the order to execute it is certainly in Todd's handwriting, who, under the law of Virginia, mentioned above, was deprived of the power to pardon in such cases. It is therefore very probable that the sentence was duly executed.

The following order bears witness that the court at Cahokia had also been at work:

"To Capt. Nicholas Janis:

You are hereby required to call upon a party of your militia to guard "Moreau," a slave condemned to execution up to the town of Kokas—put them under an officer. They shall be entitled to pay, rations and refreshments during the time they shall be upon duty to be certified hereafter by you.

I am, sir, yr Hble servant,
JNO. TODD "

15th June, 1779. I recommend 4 or 5 from your company, and as many from Capt. Placey's, and consult Mr. Lacroix about the time necessary. J. T.

It is not unlikely that both of these negroes had been tried on a charge of Voudouism, or Witchcraft, and found or even pleaded guilty of an imagined crime. Reynolds, in his Pioneer History says: "In Cahokia ABOUT the year 1790, this superstition got the upper hand of reason, and several poor African slaves were immolated at the shrine of ignorance for this imaginary offense. An African slave, called *Moreau*, was hung for this crime on a tree not far south east of Cahokia. It is stated that he had said he poisoned his master, but his mistress was too strong for his necromancy."

There cannot be any doubt that the "Moreau" of Todd is identical with Gov. Reynolds' man "Moreau." Reynolds, who writes from tradition, is not correct in his dates.

It would seem that "Moreau" had been kept confined at Kaskaskia, as there was not any prison at Cahokia (Kahos)

prior to 1791, and as Captain Janis was instructed to confer with Mr. Le Croix (sheriff of the district of Cahokia as stated above) we may infer, that Croix hung said negro.

The county-lieutenant, after his labors of 4 or 5 weeks at the settlements on the Mississippi, now prepared to enter upon his duties in other parts of his "empire county." Before leaving, he addressed the following letter to his sheriff, to wit:

"Sir: During my absence the command will devolve upon you as commander of Kaskaskia—if Col. Clark should want anything more for his expedition, consult the members of the Court upon the best mode of proceeding. If the people will not spare willingly, if in their power, you must press it, valuing the property by two men upon oath—let the military have no pretext for forcing property. When you order it and the people will not find it, then it will be time for them to interfere. By all means keep up a good understanding with Col. Clark and the officers. If this is not the case you will be unhappy. I am, sir,

Yr. hble. servt,
JOHN TODD."

To RICH'D WINSTON, ESQR.

June 13, 1779.

The expedition of Col. Clark referred to in this letter, was the one planned against the English at Detroit, but was never carried out. Todd was back at Kaskaskia on the 27th of July, 1779, on which day the following proclamation in reference to the continental currency was inserted into his record book.

"*Illinois to wit:*

Whereas the emissions of continental money, dated the 20th May, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, were required to be paid into some continental treasury by the first of June, which was a day impossible to the people of Illinois:

I do therefore notify all persons who have money of the said emission, that unless they shall as soon as possible comply with the said resolution of Congress and produce vouchers of such, their impossibility, the money must sink in their hands. The vouchers must be certified by myself or some deputy commandant of this county, and have reference to the bundle of money numbered and sealed.

Signed by order of the commandant-in-chief at Kaskaskia
July 27th, 1779.

(Copy.)

JOHN TODD."

HY. CRUTCHER.

Soon after his return, the county-lieutenant issued a peremptory order to the judges of the Kaskaskia district to hold court, any adjournment to the contrary notwithstanding. The easy going of his French judges seems to have irritated the restless and ever working spirit of Todd, who "slightly interfered with the court's prerogative" by issuing this order:

"To Gabriel Cerre & Co., Esqs., Judges of the Court for the District of Kaskaskia.

You are hereby authorized and required to hold and constitute a court on Saturday, the 21st of July, at the usual

place of holding court within your district, any adjournment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided that no suitor or party be compelled to answer any process upon said day unless properly summoned by the clerk and sheriff

Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia, 1779.

JOHN TODD."

It is to be presumed that Monsieur Gabriel and his "confre'es" took the hint and held court on the 21st of July (*August is meant*), no matter how much they disliked to sit in court during the reign of the dog-star; but it would be a treat to be allowed to read the minutes of that court. Old Gabriel and his clerk Carboneau have certainly given the lieutenant a model cudgeling in grand French eloquence.

In the month of August, 1779, the commandant addressed himself, in obedience to Patrick Henry's wise suggestions, to Monsieur Cartabonne, commanding at St. Genevieve, and also to Monsieur Leyba at St. Louis. These letters, originally in French, were copied by parties not conversant with that language, and are therefore not very intelligible. It will be remembered that all the region west of the Mississippi then belonged to Spain, at that time at war with England. In these letters Todd proposes an arrangement concerning the commerce of the Illinois country, for the mutual advantage of their respective governments,—his Catholic majesty on the one hand and the State of Virginia on the other, and for the disadvantage of the British, their common enemy, promising at the same time to aid his neighbors by sending troops at his (Todd's) disposition, if the Spaniards were attacked and needed help.

These troops were then on their march to Illinois. Todd had to overcome many difficulties in procuring the necessary supplies for those troops, even in this most fertile region of the continent, but less on account of scarcity of the necessities of life, than on account of the sluggishness of the newly-made "freemen" of French descent, who still preferred the Royal *Louis d'or* to the Republican "promise to pay."

The record-book is again referred to for explanation (see page 22), to wit:

The inhabitants of Kaskaskia are for the last time invited to contract with the persons appointed, for provisions especially "*flower*," for the troops who will shortly be here. I hope they'll use properly the indulgence of a mild government. If I shall be obliged to give the military permission to press it will be a disadvantage and what ought more to influence free men, it will be a dishonor to the people.

Published by order of the Commander in Chief at Kaskaskia, 11th Aug. 1779.

In order to facilitate matters the contracting officers were instructed to file vouchers with the county lieutenant and obtain orders on the governor of Virginia in payment of supplies thus furnished. The record book contains only one such order, to wit:

To his excellency the Governor of Virginia please to pay to J. B. La Croix or order the sum of 78 dollars which is

due to him from the state of Virginia for sundries furnished the militia and Indians as appears by vouchers to me rendered.

Given under my hand at Kaskaskia, the 11th of August, 1779.

Being convinced that this appeal met with but indifferent responses, a harsher measure was tried.

TODD'S EMBARGO.

Illinois to wit: Whereas the demands of the State require that a stock of Provisions be immediately laid for the use of the troops of the Commonwealth and that an embargo be laid upon such provisions for a limited time. I do therefore issue this Proclamation strictly enjoining all inhabitants and others in the county of Illinois from exporting either by land or water any provisions whatsoever for the space of sixty days unless I shall have assurance before that time that a sufficient stock is laid up for the troops or sufficient security is given to the contractors for its delivery whenever required. The offender herein shall be subjected to imprisonment for one month and moreover forfeit the value of such exported provision.

Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia August 22nd, 1779.

This order is also recorded in French, apparently because the French were so very reluctant in aiding the struggling state, and becoming weary at the delay of the people as to the voluntary surrender of continental money he gave the following notice, in both languages.

Illinois to wit: The Public are notified that after to-morrow no more certificates will be granted at Kaskaskia to persons producing the called in emissions.

Published by order August 22nd 1779.

It is very questionable, whether the French in the settlements in Illinois had large amounts of continental money. They were a careful race, and from the numerous sale bills on file it would appear that they did not sell anything for any other currency than coined money, except on compulsion. Now they were called on to deposit their money in the public treasury, for no other purpose than to drive it out of circulation. They could not understand the benefit to be derived from such an arrangement, and consequently preferred to keep in their own cash box the little stock of continental scrip they had hoarded up.

How slow the residents were to furnish the authorities with the so much needed supplies is made apparent from the fact, that the following or record order on the governor to wit:

"October 7. 1779. Order given Pat McCrosky on the Governor for 140 dollars dated at Kaskaskia October 7., 1779, [No. 2. 140] by certificate from M. Helm," was issued nearly two months since Croix had drawn his order for \$78 00.

A short and simple method of forfeiting realty is illustrated in the proceedings set forth on pages 25 and 26 to wit:

"Advertised by notifying at the door of the church of Kaskaskia the half a lot above the church, joining Picard on the east, and Langlois on the west, that unless some person should appear and support their claim to the said lot within three days it should be condemned to the use of the

commonwealth. Said notification was dated October 4th, 1779."

This advertisement is succeeded ten days later by the following, to wit:

"Illinois, to wit: Whereas, after publicly calling upon any person or persons to show and make appear any claim which they might have to a certain lot of land containing one half-acre, be the same more or less, lying in the town of Kaskaskia, near the church adjoining Mons^r Pickard on the east, and Mons^r Langlois on the west, and after delaying and waiting the appointed time, and no person yet appearing to claim the same against the commonwealth of Virginia, I do declare and adjudge the said lot to the said commonwealth, and that all persons whatever be thenceforth debarred and precluded forever from any claim thereto. Given under my hand at Kaskaskia, the 13th of October, in the fourth year of this Commonwealth, A. D. 1779.

JOHN TODD.

And thus the commonwealth of Virginia became the owner of said tract.

The last entry in Todd's handwriting has reference to a land grant to Col. Montgomery, but the pages are torn out of the book and nothing is left but the words: "Copy of a grant of land to Col. Montgomery."

Some other entries were made by others in Col. Todd's record book during his term of office 1778 to 1782. (Todd fell in the celebrated battle with the Indians at the Blue Licks, Kentucky, August 18, 1782). On two pages, near the end of the book, is kept his "petry account," which is charged with his drafts on the governor of Virginia, in favor of Mons^r Beauregarde, to the amount of \$30,000, dated at St. Louis, September 14, 1779, the value thereof having been received, one-third in paper currency and two-thirds in peltries. The account is credited with payments made for supplies for the garrison at Kaskaskia, purchased by Col. John Montgomery, and for the garrison at Cahokia, purchased by Capt. McCarthy. Taffia * seems to have been the most desired article of supplies bought, for it was laid in by the hogshend.

On page 28 is an oath of allegiance taken by James Moore at Kaskaskia, to the United States of America.

James Moore's Naturalization.

I do swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that I renounce all fidelity to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, as free and independent, as declared by Congress, and that I will not do or cause to be done any matter or thing that may be injurious or prejudicial to the independence of said States, and that I will make known to some one justice of the peace for the United States all treasonous, all treacherous conspiracies

which may come to my knowledge, to be formed against said United States or any one of them. So help me God.

Sworn at Kaskaskia, July 10th, 1782.

JAMES MOORE *

During the frequent absences from his "county," Todd seems to have been represented by Monsieur De Montbrun, his deputy and acting commandant, who, a little vain perhaps, took pains to have posterity learn his temporary dignity, for he wrote on the inside of the covers of this book the following words: "Nota bene, Mons. Thimothé De Mont Brun Lt. Comd't par interim." This mixture of Latin and French (Take notice, We, De Mont Brun, Lt. Comd't for the time being) is written in a bold beautiful hand.

On the last page are two memoranda in the same handwriting. They read:

February, 1782. Arrived, a small tribe of the Wabash Indians, imploring the paternal succor of their father, the Bostonians having their patent from Major Lincolt. In consequence, I did, on behalf of the Commonwealth, give them six bushels Indian corn, fifty pounds of bread, four pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of ball, and one gallon of taffia from Carboneaux.

The circumstance that these Indians called the whites "Bostonians" would indicate that said small tribe was made up of fragments of tribes of New England Indians. The second Indian visit is reported on the next page, to wit:

March 22d. Came here deputies from the Delawares, Shawnees and Cherokee nations of Indians, begging that the Americans would grant them peace, as likewise the French and Spanish; and after hearing their talk, smoking the pipe of peace and friendship with them, and from their conduct while here, as well as many marks they gave us of their sincerity, I could not avoid giving them, on behalf of the Americans, the following articles, viz.: 10 bushels Indian corn, 100 pounds flour and 100 pounds biscuit, 6 pounds tobacco, 1 gallon taffia, 5 pounds wampoon, and canoe which cost me \$20.

An entry on the fly-leaf of the record-book recalls to us Todd's former deputy, Richard Winston, the sheriff; and the contents of this entry explain why Timothé had taken Dick's place. Winston must have forgotten the warning of Todd to keep on terms with the military chief, and thus was found in bondage. While imprisoned he must have found the Record Book in his prison, and in order to let future generations know why he was not longer deputy and acting commandant, he wrote out the following statement:

"Kaskaskies in the Illinois, the 29th April, 1782. This day ten o'clock, A. M., I was taken out of my house by Israel Dodge on an order given by Jno. Dodge, in despite of the civil authority, disregardless the laws and on the malicious accusation of Jas. Williams and Michael

*Taffia is mentioned as late as 1809, when the court regulated the prices to be charged by innkeepers for commodities furnished to guests—taffia or rum 25 cents per one half-pint. Webster allowed the word a space in his unabridged, but cuts out one f, and defines the word "A variety of rum, so called by the French."

* 1782. Among the immigrants to Illinois we note the names of James Moore, Shadrach Bond, James Garrison, Robert Kidd and Larken Rutherford, the two latter having been with Clark; they were from Virginia and Maryland. James Moore, the leader, and a portion of his party, located afterwards on the hills near "Bellefontaine," while Bond and the rest settled in the American Bottom (from which circumstance the name is derived), near Carthage or Harrisonville, subsequently known as the "Black-House Fort."—(Davidson & Stuve's History of Illinois, chapter 18.)

Peraule as may appear by their depositions. I was confined by Tyrannick military force without making any legal application to the civil magistrate. 30th the attorney for the state, La Buisniere, presented a petition to the court against Richard Winston, state prisoner in their custody, the contents of which he (the attorney for the state) ought to have communicated to me or my attorney if any I had.

(The entry here ends abruptly).

The remaining pages of this book are occupied with a brief record (French) of the proceedings of the court, from June 5th, 1787 to February 15th, 1788. During this period the court seems to have been pretty much in the hands of one family, as three of the five justices are named Beauvais. The proceedings are void of interest.

The county "Illinois" remained a part of Virginia until March 1st, 1784, when Virginia "ceded" the vast domain to the United States. From 1784 to 1787, Illinois was practically without a civil government. The celebrated ordinance of 1787 (passed July 13th), organized the north-west territory, and General Arthur St. Clair was, by Congress elected governor of the territory, October 5th, 1787. Gov. St. Clair arrived at Kaskaskia, in February, 1790, and on the 14th of April of that year, issued his proclamation, organizing the county of St. Clair: "Beginning at the mouth of the little Michilliackinack (now Mackinaw creek) running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio, thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river and up Illinois river to the place of beginning, etc.

A court of Common Pleas was established, and John Edgar of Kaskaskia, John Baptiste Barbeau of Prairie du Rocher, and John Dumoulin of Cahokia appointed judges, each of whom held court in the district where he resided. William St. Clair was appointed clerk and recorder of deeds, and William Biggs, Sheriff. Thus the interregnum of sixteen years gave way to a better order of things. Immigration had however continued uninterruptedly, as will be seen in our chapter on pioneers and early settlers. In 1795 the governor saw fit to form a second county. It was done by drawing a line from the Mississippi due east through New Design settlement to the Wabash. All the territory south of this line to the Ohio River was, in honor of Edmund Randolph, the Virginian statesman and philanthropist, named

RANDOLPH COUNTY.*

At the time of its organization, the vast area of the country contained, in its western part, the following distinct settlements, to wit: The ancient French villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher and St. Philip with Fort Chartres, and the purely American settlement at New Design. The "French" villages and adjacent districts were inhabited by the descendants of the colonists arrived in the beginning of the 18th century, and by a number of English and American emigrants, who, in a spirit of adventure or speculation had

found their way to those distant regions since 1763. The cession of the country to England had induced many of the wealthier French colonists to abandon their homesteads on the east side of the Mississippi, seeking refuge in the territory west of the river, then in possession of his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain. This exodus of the French alarmed the English Authorities to some extent, and induced them to promise to the inhabitants the liberty of the "Catholic Religion," etc., by proclamation, at the same time granting those wishing to emigrate, the right to sell their property, provided the purchasers were loyal to the King of England. The exodus, however, continued; and it is questionable whether the arrival of Englishmen and later of Americans was sufficient to fill the gaps. The population of the new county in 1795 was in all probability less than in 1763. The inhabitants of the county at that period (1795) were for the most part farmers and hunters. The number of traders was limited, and the trades were represented by a few blacksmiths and here and there a tanner; the fact was, that the American pioneers were, almost without exception, skilled mechanics and artisans.

TENURE OF LANDS.

The French colonists held the land granted to them pretty much in the same style in which the rural population of their mother land hold it to this day. Each villager had a strip assigned to him, some more, some less, according, probably to the number of his family or to the favor in which he stood with the dispensers of the grants. These strips were surrounded by a fence owned and constructed in common by all the villagers, each of whom had to render a certain amount of labor for the community or forfeit the right to his strip. At Kaskaskia these strips extended from river to river, while at St. Philip and other colonies they extended from the river to the hills. Besides these fields held in common, the villagers possessed large tracts of lands as commons, where to procure fuel, hunt, fish and pasture their stock. A large part of these commons have in our days been leased in smaller parcels to settlers, and for the benefit of the *villagers*, while some portions still remain "commons" as of yore. Individual grants were also made by French missionaries. The French Government made first mention of their possessions in "Louisiana" in 1712, on the 14th of September, when Antoine Crozat was granted letters patent to the whole commerce of the country. In 1723, on the 14th of June, a grant of land was made to François Philip Renault (Renaud) in fee simple in order to enable him to support his establishment at the mines in Upper Louisiana. This grant was made by Boisbriant, the King's lieutenant, and governor of the province of Louisiana, and by Des Ursins, principal secretary of the Royal India Company. The grant was located near Fort Chartres, bounded on the south by lands of the Illinois Indians, one league in front of the Mississippi, and extending back into the country two leagues.

Other individual grants extended throughout the American bottom for a distance of many miles. The English, when in possession of the territory, 1763 to 1778, exercised the privilege of making grants to a great extent, and in some

* E. J. Montague in his historical sketches of Randolph County, asserts that when Col. Clark took possession of the country in 1778, he named the district around Kaskaskia "Randolph County" in compliment to Edmund Randolph, etc.

instances conveyed lands which had for years been the property of individuals.* Virginia, when in possession of the territory granted the so-called improvement rights, 400 acres each; all these grants properly authenticated, were recognized by the United States when succeeding Virginia in the possession of the territory. In their turn the United States granted the so called family head rights of 400 acres each, to heads of families having held permanent residence in the territory in 1783, and militia rights of 100 acres each to all who had actually served in the militia in 1790 and prior years.

When the country was organized in 1795 these land grants called for many hundred thousand acres of land, as will be seen below, but the thousand and odd individuals to whom these grants had been made, had divested themselves of them prior to the first assessment of taxable property of the county, probably in 1808, when these broad acres were owned by less than three hundred individuals.

Among the numerous assessments of the property of Randolph county, filed away in the court-house at Chester, we have selected one from which to quote, as it appears to be the oldest on file. It has no date; the lands assessed were described by metes and bounds only; not an acre seemed to have been properly managed. This assessment was in all probability made by David Robinson, Sr., who was appointed county assessor March 12th, 1808.

LANDS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Extract from the Assessment of probably 1808—This apparently oldest assessment of Randolph county kept on file is not dated, nor signed, yet it is very carefully made up, and shows that 435,800 acres of land were in the possession of individuals. None of the tracts owned had been surveyed, and they are described in the following way as for instance: Situated "on the Kaskaskia, seven or eight miles above the village," or "on the Okaw, six miles below Horse Prairie," or "adjoining the Jesuits' land," or "on the road to fort Chartres, opposite the village of Kaskia," or "situation unknown," or "ten leagues up the Ohio River," or "on the

Confiscation of lands by the authorities of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain.

The British authorities, in making the land grants and donations, would occasionally dispossess the original owners of their homesteads and donate the same to loyal subjects of His Majesty.

The first document of this kind was made out at Fort Chartres, November 12th, 1767, by Gordon Forbes, Captain 34th Regiment, in manner and form as follows:

By virtue of the power and authority in me invested, I do hereby grant unto Mr. James Rumsey, late lieutenant of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, a certain tract of land containing — acres in front from the river Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, once the property of one La Baunton, wherein formerly did stand a water mill, the remains of which are now to be seen. The whole being agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation, *confiscated to the King* and is hereby given to James Rumsey in consideration of His Excellency, General Gage's Recommendation, and for the good example of a speedy settlement of His Majesty's colony, as likewise the frame of a house with a lot of land thereunto appertaining opposite the Jesuit college in the village of Kaskaskia.

In many instances the original owners were allowed to sell their property, as will appear from the following:

Fort Chartres, ss. (no date).

Permission is hereby granted to Alexis La Plante, inhabitant of Kaskaskias in the Illinois country, to sell, or dispose of, the house, and granted him from Colonel John Reed, late commander of the said country of the Illinois. And I do hereby declare that whomsoever of His Majesty's *Luge* Subjects may purchase the same that he or they, etc. shall be and are hereby declared to be legally possessed of the same without any hindrance, let, incumbrance or tax whatsoever.

Mississippi some thirty miles above the mouth of the Ohio," or "right below Tower Rock," or "on Clark's trail to Vincennes," etc., etc. This land was owned by less than 300 individuals, and in parcels ranging from two or three to over 100,000 acres. The largest land-holders were Gen. John Edgar, who paid tax on 130,400 acres; Robert Morrison had 34,000, William Morrison 24,800, James O'Hara 15,200, John Rice Jones 16,400, Pierre Menard 12,600, Richard Lord 11,200 acres, etc. Lands in cultivation were assessed at \$2.00, lands "improved" at \$1.50, "wild" lands located at \$1.00, and wild lands not located at 75 cents per acre. The assessed value of all those lands amounted to \$418,072, and the tax levied, at 75 cents per 100 dollars value, to \$3,135.54.

26,262 acres are mentioned as fields and are assessed at \$2.00 per acre, and one three acre tract, owned by William Murray, is assessed at \$2.00 per acre.*

The present limits of the county did not contain much more than one-fifth of those 435,800 acres, as will appear from the following lengthy statement of lands of Randolph county owned by individuals in 1820. The 26,262 acres in fields were principally located in and around Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, with the exception of about one-fifth located in the south part of Monroe.

List of lands entered and occupied by individuals in Randolph county in 1820.

TOWNSHIP 4 S. 5 W.			
Acres.		Acres.	
Mar. 9, 1819 Nathan Davis, E. 2 S. W. 8, 80		Sept. 19, 1818 Hugh McKelvey, N. E. 27, 160	
Aug. 5, 1818 James Clark, N. W. 17, 160		Aug. 3, 1818 Samuel Hill, Jr. S. W. 30, 164	
Nov. 17, 1818 James Clark, E. 2 N. E. 18, 80		Oct. 1, 1818 Francis Beatty, E. 2 N. E. 33, 80	
Nov. 17, 1818 S. Stulfield, S. 2 S. E. 19, 80		Oct. 1, 1818 Francis Beatty, W. 2 25, 320	
Sept. 19, 1818 John McDill, N. E. 21, 160		Oct. 1, 1818 Francis Beatty, E. 2 S. E. 33, 80	
Apr. 30, 1818 John McDill, S. E. 21, 160		Apr. 30, 1819 Joseph Cathcart, N. W. 35, 160	
Sept. 19, 1818 John McDill, N. W. 22, 160			
Sept. 19, 1818 Hugh McKelvey, W. 2 26, 320		Total,.....	2044
TOWNSHIP 5 S. 5 W.			
Acres.		Acres.	
Dec. 31, 1819 John Dickey, Jr. S. W. 3, 160		June 30, 1817 N. Pope & W. Harrison, N. E. 20, 160	
Dec. 3, 1818 James Mumford, S. E. 3, 160		June 30, 1817 N. Pope & W. Harrison, S. E. 20, 160	
Oct. 13, 1818 Wm. Marshall, W. 2 S. W. 4, 70		Dec. 17, 1818 J. McCurken, S. W. 6, 151	
Dec. 17, 1818 J. McCurken, S. W. 6, 151		Dec. 17, 1818 J. McCurken, S. W. 7, 143	
Feb. 25, 1819 Alex. Alexander, N. E. 7, 160		Sept. 22, 1818 M. Bowerman, N. E. 25, 160	
Dec. 27, 1819 John Alexander, S. E. 7, 160		Aug. 21, 1818 Aug. Davis, E. 2 N. E. 30, 80	
Apr. 7, 1818 Jacob Vann, W. 2 N. E. 8, 80		July 29, 1818 R. Huggins, W. 2 S. E. 30, 80	
Mar. 3, 1818 James Anderson, S. W. 8, 160		Aug. 8, 1818 J. Murphy, E. 2 S. E. 30, 80	
July 29, 1818 J. J. Huggins, W. 2 S. E. 8, 80		Aug. 8, 1818 J. Murphy, W. 2 N. E. 31, 80	
Nov. 28, 1818 Samuel Nevitt, S. W. 10, 160		May 27, 1818 Micajah House, S. W. 31, 160	
May 26, 1819 Wm. Vann, W. 2 N. E. 17, 80		June 25, 1817 A. Landgraf, W. 2 N. W. 32, 80	
Aug. 26, 1818 Wm. Vann, W. 2 N. W. 17, 160		Feb. 24, 1819 J. Bowerman, W. 2 S. W. 33, 80	
Mar. 3, 1818 James Anderson, E. 18, 160			
Apr. 19, 1815 Wm. Morrison, — 19, 611		Total,.....	3855
TOWNSHIP 6 S. 5 W.			
Acres.		Acres.	
Jan. 20, 1817 J. Bowerman, N. E. 5, 160		Oct. 12, 1816 George Steel, N. E. 16, 160	
Feb. 24, 1819 J. Robinson, E. 2 N. W. 5, 88		July 31, 1816 J. Bowerman, N. W. 16, 160	
Nov. 3, 1817 R. Robinson, N. 2 N. W. 6, 94		Oct. 12, 1816 George Steele, S. 2 16, 320	
Apr. 29, 1815 John Edgar, S. W. S. E. 7, 320		Sept. 29, 1814 James White, W. 2 S. 17, 320	
Apr. 29, 1815 John Edgar, W. 2 S, 320		Apr. 21, 1818 John Steele, E. 2 S. W. 21, 80	
July 31, 1816 J. Bowerman, S. W. 8, 160		Sept. 30, 1814 John Steele, S. W. 28, 160	
Oct. 12, 1818 Eli Short, N. E. 11, 80		Apr. 14, 1818 John Layne, W. 2 N. E. 29, 80	
Feb. 5, 1818 S. Baker, N. 2 S. E. 11, 80			
Oct. 12, 1818 Eli Short, W. 2 S. E. 12, 80		Total,.....	3062
Dec. 31, 1816 J. Bowerman, N. 2 N. 14, 320			

* Murray bought this three-acre tract as the agent of the firms of Moses and Jacob Franks, of London, and David and Moses Franks, of Philadelphia, on the 8th of August, 1771, of Charles Cadron, dit. St. Pierre of St. Philip, village in the Illinois country, Yeoman and Marie Jeanne Merrier, his wife, for 300 pounds. On it was a water-mill and a large stone dwelling-house, on the road from Fort Chartres to St. Philip.

TOWNSHIP 5 S. 8. W.

Acres.		Acres.		
Mar. 6, 1818 Samuel Crozier, N. E. 8,	160	Jul. 13, 1818 Musser Wells, E. 2, S. E.	26	80
Jan. 2, 1818 Jo. B. Ball, E. 2, N. 8. 8,	80	Jun. 10, 1816 Robert Foster, S. W. 29,	160	80
Ap. 21, 1817 Nancy Garner, W. 2,	80	Jan. 11, 1819 James Kinney, W. 2 S. W.	160	80
S. W. 9.	80	No. 22, 1817 Abner Kock, N. E. 35,	160	80
Ap. 29, 1815 Chequer and others,	160	Ap. 28, 1815 Thomas Levens, N. E. 31,	160	80
S. E. 12.	160	De. 23, 1817 Isaac Husband, N. W. 36,	160	80
De. 24, 1817 Isaac Husband, S. E. 21,	160	Ap. 28, 1815 Thos. Levens, fr. S. W. 36,	62	80
De. 12, 1817 Paul Haralson, W. 2, N. E.	80	Mr. 30, 1816 Caldwell Carnes, S. E. 36,	160	80
of 25.	80	Total.	3340	
Ap. 24, 1815 Paul Haralson, S. E. 25	160			

TOWNSHIP 5 S. 8. W.

Acres.		Acres.		
Robert Reynolds, cl. &	400	Apr. 28, 1815 Thos. Levens, S. E. 2.	160	
survey.	400	Dec. 22, 1818 Henry O'Hara, frac.	378	80
Pierre Menard, cl. and	400	Sep. 18, 1819 Peter Smith, N. E. of 9.	160	
survey.	400	Aug. 7, 1819 Jas. Whelan, E. 2 N. W. 9	320	
John Blair (probably	400	Ap. 30, 1814 Thos. Levens, N. 2 12.	320	
Braid), cl. and survey	400	Aug. 16, 1814 David Fulton, fr. S. 2 of	13	195
Levin Cropper, cl. and	400	13	195	
survey.	400	Aug. 29, 1815 John Edgar, N. 2 of 14.	220	
Jno. Rice Jones, cl. and	400	Jan. 5, 1818 Jos. H. Orr, S. W. 15.	160	
Peter Menard, cl. & sur.	340	Oct. 10, 1818 Wm. Steel, pt. of	302	
in 5-8 & 6-8.	340	sections 18 and 19.	302	
P. D. Roberts, cl. & sur.	3300	Oct. 6, 1818 J. & J. Dunlop, N. E. of 19	160	
in 5-8 & 6-8.	3300	Dec. 12, 1818 Henry Kinnel, W. 2 N.	80	
Prather & Smily, cl. and	400	W. 20.	80	
sur. in 5-8 & 6-8.	400	Apr. 17, 1815 Amos Paxton, E. 2 S. W.	80	
Hayden Wells, cl. and	400	June 8, 1818 Edw. Mudd, W. 2 S. W.	80	
sur. in 5-8 & 6-8.	400	of 20.	80	
Commons of Prairie	6102	June 1, 1818 Norton Hull, E. 2 S. W. 21	80	
du Rocher, cl. & sur.	6102	May 22, 1818 Thos. Orr, S. E. 21.	160	
in 5-8 & 5-9.	6102	May 1, 1815 J. Dodge, S. W. 22.	160	
L. & B. Laderotte, cl. &	337	Aug. 10, 1815 James Wilson, N. 2 of 24	284	
sur. in 5-8 & 5-9.	337	Sep. 14, 1819 John Haralson, fr. 2 of 2	195	
John Edgar, part in 5 &	602	25.	195	
6-8 & 8-9 W.	602	June 9, 1815 Archibald Thompson, fr.	240	
Wm. Morrison, part in	640	S. 2 of 25.	240	
5 & 6 S. & 8 & 9 W.	640	Apr. 29, 1815 Wm. Reitor, parts of	156	
Apr. 28, 1815 Caldwell Carnes, frac.	187	sections 31 and 35.	156	
W. of 1.	187	Jan. 19, 1815 A. Thompson, parts of	355	
Dec. 24, 1817 Isaac Husband, S. E. of	160	sections 35 and 36.	355	
1.	160	Total.	18,524	
Apr. 28, 1815 Thos. Levens, N. E. 2 W.	170			
Jan. 2, 1819 David Lawson, E. 2 S. 2	80			

TOWNSHIP 6 S. 8. W.

Acres.		Acres.		
John Edgar, cl. & sur. 704	704	Etienne Penceneau, cl.	400	
Timothy Demonbrouin,	312	and survey.	400	
claim and survey.	312	Wm. McIntosh, cl. & sur.	74	
Not located etc. & sur. 54	54	Heirs Etienne Perard	109	
Pierre Menard, cl. & sur.	235	claim and survey.	109	
Kawaska Indians, cl.	443	Madam Lafarge, cl.	181	
& survey.	443	and survey, 6-8 & 9.	181	
Jos. Ferson and others,	150	Jos. Tallieur & others,	628	
claim and survey	150	claim, survey, 6-8 & 9.	628	
Widow La Chapelle, cl.	62	Nov. 13, 1816 Geo. Fisher, fr. S. W. of	13	
and survey.	62	section 4.	13	
Jos. Morrison, cl. & sur.	130	Nov. 13, 1816 Geo. Fisher, fr. N. W. of	30	
Robt. Reynolds, cl. & sur.	78	section 9.	30	
Jas. Kinkaid, cl. & sur.	87	Nov. 13, 1816 Geo. Fisher, fr. S. pt. of	53	
Antoine Buyat, cl. & sur.	40	section 10.	53	
Heirs of B. Richard, cl.	74	June 10, 1816 Jas. Slater, fr. S. E. of	59	
and survey.	74	13.	59	
Antoine Bienvenue, sr.	80	Sept. 30, 1816 A. St. Francis, heirs,	101	
cl. and survey.	80	fraction S. E. of 14.	101	
Jacob Jindy, cl. & sur.	60	Sept. 30, 1816 A. St. Francis, heirs,	46	
Jos. Morrison, cl. & sur.	126	fraction N. E. of 23.	46	
Heirs of Michael Danie	144	Sept. 30, 1816 Jno. Edgar, parts of 23 &	171	
claim and survey.	144	24.	171	
Widow Torrongea, cl.	24	Sept. 30, 1816 Jas. Slater, fr. N. E. of	68	
and survey.	24	24.	68	
Wm. Morrison, cl. & sur.	251	Sept. 30, 1816 Shadrach Bond, fr. pts.	125	
Antoine La Chapelle, cl.	22	of 25.	125	
and survey.	22	Sept. 30, 1816 Shadrach Bond, fr. pts.	73	
Genevieve Buyat, claim	49	of 36.	73	
and survey.	49	Total.	13,006	

TOWNSHIP 7 S. 8. W.

Pierre Menard, claim and survey.	240
Total.	240

TOWNSHIP 5 S. 9. W.

Acres.		Acres.
Lehabet Cabot, heirs, claim and survey.	800	
Antoine. Riepenute, claim and survey.	715	

TOWNSHIP 5 S. 9. W. -Continued.

Acres.		Acres.
Monsieur Denegre heirs cl. and sur.	170	
Widow Denoyer heirs claim and sur.	212	
Widow Hebert heirs claim and sur.	85	
Antoine Riviere, claim, and sur. part	5-9 and 5-10.	237
J. B. Boquette heirs claim and sur.	part 5-9 and 5-10.	63
Henry Carpenter heirs claim and	sur. part 5-8 and 5-10.	35
Joseph Hortiz heirs claim and sur.	part 5-9 and 5-10.	42
John Edgar heirs claim and sur.	part 5-9 and 5-10.	85
Dec. 10, 1818. Samuel Leard S. W. of 114		5558
Total.		5558

TOWNSHIP 6 S. 9. W.

Acres.		Acres.
Joseph Bellecour heirs cl. and sur.	part in 5-9 and 6-9.	151
Joseph Lamieux heirs cl. and sur.	part in 5-9 and 6-9.	192
Louis Pericue heirs claim and sur.	part in 5-9 and 6-9.	131
A. Roy heirs claim and sur. part	in 5-9 and 6-9.	373
Jacques Boutillier heirs claim and	sur. part in 5-9 and 6-9.	117
Pierre de Louvier heirs claim and	sur. part in 5-9 and 6-9.	258
Antoine de Louvier heirs claim	and sur. part in 5-9 and 6-9.	373
Unappropriated heirs claim and	sur. part in 5-9 and 6-9.	105
Total.		6448

TOWNSHIP 5 S. 10. W.

Acres.		Acres.	
John Edgar claim and sur. Island	1047	J. B. Boquette part in Monroe Co.	457
opposite Fort Chartres.	1047	Ignace Le Grass part in Monroe Co.	235
Widow Hebert part in Monroe Co.	270	Joseph Bellecour part in Monroe Co.	410
John Edgar part in Monroe Co.	350	Total.	2911
M. Philibert part in Monroe Co.	142		

RECAPITULATION.

Acres.		Acres.	
Lands in Randolph county owned by individuals prior to the year 1820.			
Township 4 S. 5. W.	2004	Township 6 S. 7. W.	13,347
Township 5 S. 5. W.	3855	Township 7 S. 7. W.	8317
Township 6 S. 5. W.	3662	Township 4 S. 8. W.	3240
Township 7 S. 5. W.	3921	Township 5 S. 8. W.	13,006
Township 8 S. 5. W.	331	Township 6 S. 8. W.	13,096
Township 9 S. 5. W.	1809	Township 7 S. 8. W.	2400
Township 10 S. 5. W.	4075	Township 8 S. 8. W.	5558
Township 6 S. 6. W.	3087	Township 8 S. 9. W.	6448
Township 7 S. 6. W.	2100	Township 5 S. 10. W., pt. in Monroe	211
Township 8 S. 6. W.	364	Total.	162,858
Township 4 S. 7. W.	3218		
Township 5 S. 7. W.	3642		

GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY IN TERRITORIAL TIMES.

The administration of the county in its infancy, from 1795 to 1803, was entrusted to a court of common pleas, organized in 1795, and composed of John Edgar, William Morrison, Pierre Menard, Robert McMahan, George Fisher, John Beaird, Robert Reynolds, Nathaniel Hull, Antoine Louvier, John Grosvenor, James Finney and Samuel Cochran. These gentlemen were territorial or United States justices of the peace, and as such members of the court of common pleas.

The minutes of this court could not be found, and so it is impossible to give an account of the earlier transactions, 1795 to 1803. From subsequent minutes it may be inferred, however, that the first "court-house," probably built by Todd in 1779, was not longer inhabitable; that it, together with the lot on which it had been erected, had been sold to William Morrison and Dr. George Fisher, who, in 1803, were dunned by the county officials for balances due by them to the county on account of said purchase. Morrison owed

a balance of \$25 for the lot, and the Doctor owed \$60 for the stone of the court-house.

James Dunn, sheriff prior to 1803, built the first county jail at Kaskaskia, and received \$70.35 for it July 12, 1803.

County Commissioners, 1803 to 1809. The first meeting of these officers was held July 4, 1803, at the dwelling-house of Robert Morrison, where he and his colleagues, Paul Haralson and James Gilbreath, took the oath of office before John Edgar, Esq., and then adjourned. Their next meeting was held at the house of Mrs. Turcott, on the 12th of July, 1803, when William Wilson, county surveyor since 1795, was appointed secretary of the commissioners, in place of Paul Haralson, who had declined to act any longer. (Paul had acted as secretary at the 4th of July meeting, and written twenty-one words as secretary.) From the minutes of the 12th of July, it would appear that William Kelly was the first coroner of the county, for he was then allowed a claim of \$29.89, for holding an inquest over the body of a man found dead on the Massac road in 1796.

The court held their subsequent meetings in the house of Louis Laderout, and paid him \$11.50 rent October 18, 1803. The county had been divided into five townships by the court of common pleas, and the county commissioners retained this subdivision. The townships were named Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Williamsburg, Mitchie and Springfield.

An assessment of personal property was ordered on the 13th of January, 1804, and the following forces put to work: For Kaskaskia—John Grosvenor and Joseph Pagé; for Mitchie—James McRoberts and William Chaffin; for Springfield—William Kelly; for Prairie du Rocher—Nicolas Mya (Meyer), John Evert, Sr., and Prince Bryan.

This seems to have been the last term of the county commissioners' court, as it adjourned "without a day," after allowing wolf-scalp premiums—to John Griffin for 14, Otho Levens and Jonathan Petit for 4 each, John Hornbeck for 2 and Parker Grosvenor, Robert McMahan and Robert Huggins for 1 each.

The administrative functions of the county were next performed by a court, styled orphans' court, composed of the following justices: Pierre Menard, John Beaird, George Fisher, Robert Reynolds, Robert McMahan and John Grosvenor, from 1804 to 1808. From minutes kept by this court it would appear that it devoted its attention to probate business almost exclusively. Once only, on March 7, 1808, some political measures are mentioned. Same territory of the county, heretofore a wilderness, had gradually been settled and become the home of a few families possessed of "taxable" property, whereupon the court deemed it proper to organize these parts as townships. The five original townships were retained and the following new ones added:

Rocking Cave.—To commence at range line 7 east of the 3d principal meridian, running north with said line until it intersects the county line between Randolph and St. Clair. This description is vague. The new township must have comprised the present counties of White, Gallatin, and Hardin, and eastern parts of Hamilton, Saline, and Pope.

Massac.—To commence at range line 2 east of the 3d principal meridian, running due north till it strikes Big

Muddy river. This township comprised the present counties of Massac, Johnson, and Williamson, also west parts of Hamilton, Saline, and Pope.

Mississippi.—To commence on the Mississippi, below Big Muddy, and bounding on Massac township, running to the mouth of the Ohio. This township contained the present counties of Pulaski, Alexander and Union, and southeast part of Jackson. The order for formation of these townships is immediately followed by another, appointing assessors, to wit: Samuel Omelveny for Rocking Cave, — Hughes for Mississippi, and Thomas Ferguson for Massac.

Marie, or Mary.—Springfield township was divided by a line beginning at Colonel Edgar's Ferry, on the Kaskaskia, along the road leading to Haralson's ferry, on the same river, until opposite the house of Thomas Fulton; thence east to the Vincennes road with the same until it strikes the boundary line of Knox county.

Scraps from the records of the period, 1795 to 1809.—The first official mentioning of the name of Randolph county is found in a record of deeds, when, November 7, 1795, Lewis Germain and Mary his wife, of Kaskaskia, Randolph county, in the Territory of the United States west of the River Ohio, sold to William McIntosh a one-sixth interest in a tract of land at a place called the Big Spring, near the road from Kaskaskia to Prairie du Rocher, about six miles from Kaskaskia, containing in front 12 acres, and 90 acres deep, between Pierre Langlois and John Edgar, for twenty dollars.

The prices at which lands sold in those times are very irregular. 400-acre head rights were sold at from thirty to two hundred dollars, and were frequently paid for in goods at enormous prices. Militia rights, 100 acres, brought from six to fourteen dollars; other donation rights sold at similar rates, while the so-called improvement rights were seldom sold for less than fifty cents per acre.

The largest land sale made in those days was that of Pierre and Therese Menard to Charles Choquier and John Holmes of Baltimore, wherein, for the sum of \$9,000, nine thousand two hundred and thirty-three and one-third acres were conveyed February 22, 1799. Menard's lands thus sold consisted of twenty-one and one-third head of family rights, of 400 acres each; and seven militia rights, of 100 acres each. His profits must have been considerable.

Lardner Clark sold his mill, distillery, dwelling-house, and "gardens," situated east of the Kaskaskia river, to John Edgar for \$20.50, November 10, 1798. John Edgar had apparently monopolized the purchasing of lands, the description of which fills 172 consecutive pages in the land records of the county.

Marriages recorded during said period.

Nichola Jarrot and Marie C. Barbut, Sept. 22, 1795—solemnized by Gabriel Richard, Curate of St. Joseph of Prairie du Rocher. Joseph Danguine and Marie Reine Pilet, Sept. 29, 1795—by the same. Antoine C. LaChance and Jeanne Felicitee d'Amour Louviere, Nov. 9, 1795—by same. Antoine d'Amour Louviere and Marie Louise Langlois, Feb. 8, 1796—by same. Louis Allaire and Magdalene

Degagnée, Feb. 5. 1796, by "Janin," Curate at Kaskaskia. Alexis Paquin and "Archangel," April 21. 1796 by same. Joseph Devigne and Julie Godin Tourangeau, Nov. 8. 1795, by same. Joseph Langlois and Marie B. D. Toulons, Oct. 27. 1796. J. B. Perrin and Marguarete Grannon, Nov. 14, 1796, Joseph Sylvain and Mariane Nuillier Devignie, Feb. 28. 1797. Etienne L'Anglois and Cecile Candere, January 23. 1798. Francois L'Anglois and Marie Godin, Joseph Blai and Marianne Lavone—same day by Gabriel Richard Curate.

The estate of Louis La Sand deceased was put under administration on the 20th of November 1795, when his will, dated Prairie du Rocher June 23. 1790, was proved. The will is void of interest. The personal property consisted in 6 cows, valued from 15 to 20 dollars each, 1 yoke of steers, 60 dollars, 10 head of young cattle, valued from 7 to 12 dollars each, 3 horses, valued 40 dollars each.

The common law cases adjudicated during the period, although quite numerous, are without any special interest, and criminal cases there are none, except now and then an assault and battery or liquor case, as for instance the indictment and fine of Ephraim Carpenter, innkeeper at Kaskaskia, who had sold liquor without license—in defiance of law and to the evil example—for which misdemeanor he paid a fine of five dollars and costs.

The election returns of that period have not been preserved. From documents preserved in the sister county St. Clair, it appears that Shadrach Bond of Randolph defeated Isaac Darneille of Cahokia [St. Clair] for "a representative for to be sent to the General Assembly of the Territory," at an election held in January 1799. Another election, after the organization of the territory of Indiana, held on the 7th of December 1802, to elect three representatives to go to Vincennes and there to meet the convention to be held there on the 20. of December for the purpose of sending our grievances to Congress, resulted in the election of Shadrach Bond sr., Jean François Perry and John Mordock. May 21. 1805, Shadrach Bond, sr., was elected representative to the territorial legislature of Indiana, and becoming a member of the legislative council [senate] resigned in 1806, when Shadrach Bond, jr., his nephew was elected to fill this vacancy. He was reelected in the following year, remaining a representative of Randolph county until Illinois was formed into a separate territory.

The officers of the county during this period have been mentioned above. The dates of their commissions could not be ascertained. The sheriffs of that period were James Dunn, 1795 to 1800, George Fisher from 1800 to 1803, James Edgar 1803 to 1805 and James Gilbreath from 1805 to 1807. Robert Morrison was clerk of the court of quarter sessions. William Wilson was county surveyor from 1795 to 1808, William Kelley coroner 1795 to 1808 and Lardner Clark recorder of deeds. The organization of the territory of Illinois, February 3. 1809 gave cause to a reorganization of the two counties then existing, St. Clair and Randolph, which was done by proclamation as follows:

APRIL 28, 1809.

Nathaniel Pope, Secretary of the Territory of Illinois, and exercising the government thereof.

By virtue of the power vested in the Governor for the prevention of crimes, injuries, and for the execution of process, civil and criminal, within the territory, I have thought proper, and by this proclamation, to divide the Illinois territory into two counties to be called the county St. Clair and the county of Randolph. The county of Randolph shall include all that part of the Illinois Territory lying south of the line dividing the counties of Randolph and St. Clair, as it existed under the government of the Indiana Territory on the last day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine,—and the county of St. Clair shall include all that part of the Territory which lies north of said line.

Done at Kaskaskia, the 28th day of April, 1809,
and of the Independence of the United States,
the thirty-third. NAT. POPE.

The territory of the county remained the same as heretofore. The population of the county, 1103 in 1800, had now increased to about 7000. (The United States Census of 1810 gave the county then a population of 7275.) The people were scattered over a vast area, but fully one-half of the total population were located at Kaskaskia and its vicinity.

A reorganization of the county government took place on the 3d of July, 1809, when William Arundel, Philip Fouke and John Edgar, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, with William C. Greenup as clerk, and Benjamin Stephenson as sheriff, assembled at the house of Thomas Cox and "held court."

1809 to 1819.

In reading and examining the proceedings of the first courts of various and diverse counties the writer observed that the licensing of taverns is the first step usually taken. The absolute want of public funds in all these new bodies politic must have compelled the authorities to grant those licenses as the easiest and quickest mode of obtaining a "revenue." And thus the records again show that Philip Fouke was licensed as innkeeper at Kaskaskia, taxed \$12.00 per annum, and, being a man of "good character and reliable withal," he was excused from giving the usual bond; he was allowed to charge as follows: breakfast, 25 cts., dinner 37½ cts., supper 25 cts., lodging 12½ cts., horse to hay at night 25 cts., corn or oats 12½ cts. per gallon, French brandy, 50 cts. per half pint; whiskey, 12½ cts.; taffia or rum, 37½; peach brandy or cherry bonnie, 25 cts.

William Morrison was licensed to keep a ferry from opposite the "Little Rock" across the Mississippi, and allowed to charge the following rates: four-horse team, \$3.00; two-horse team, \$2.50; two-wheel carriages, with a pair of horses or oxen, \$2.00; with single horse or ox, \$1.75; man and horse, 62½ cts.; single horse, 50 cts.; single person, 25 cts.; "plunder," 12½ cts. per 100 lbs.; neat cattle per head, 50 cts.; hogs or sheep, 12½ cts.; and planks, 25 cts. per 100 feet. The Kaskaskia ferry rates were lower, to wit: Single person above 77 years of age, 6½ cts.; man and horse, 124 cts.; single horse, 6½ cts.; cart and oxen or horses, 25 cts.; wagon and team, 50 cts.; grown cattle, 6½

cts; cattle under two years of age, sheep or hogs, 3½ cts. each.

The labors of the county court were performed by justices of the peace, three of whom would form a quorum, until January, 1810. A territorial law, passed December 22d, 1809, created county courts, to be composed of three judges who were appointed by the governor. Before proceeding further we would here introduce a

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1809.

Justices of the Peace.—The early Justices of the Peace held their offices by appointment, and it was not until 1827 that the people were deemed competent to elect their township judicial officers. The general view on the subject seems to have been that the dignity of the "Squire" would be or was in danger of being lowered by the vulgarity of elections.

The governor of the territory appointed the justices at the suggestion of the county commissioners, or "at will," and the commissions issued to those dignitaries smack of monarchical origin, his excellency the governor using the plural number of the personal pronoun when referring to his own person.

The following gentlemen seem to have acted as justices in 1809:

Philip Fouke, William Arundel, Henry Levens, Pierre Le Conte, P. Harralson, David Anderson, Jean B. Barbeau, Robert Gaston, Archibald Thompson, John Guithing, John Edgar, James M. Roberts, John McFerron, John Bradshaw, Samuel Omelvany, George Robinson, George Hacker, Jas. Lemon, Thomas Ferguson, Hamlet Ferguson, John Phelps, and Marion Fuller.

Overseers of the Poor.—Ralph Drury, John Evert for Mitchie; Clemeut Drury, Pierre Le Conte, for Du Rocher; John Gibson, A. Langlois, for Kaskaskia; Joseph Clendenin, Henry Leven, for Williamsburg; John Beaird, Paul Heilston, for Springfield; George Hecker (Hacker), and Squire Green for Mississippi; Hamlet Ferguson and Frederick Grater for Massac; James Ford and Samuel Omelvany for Rocking Cave.

Overseers of the Highways.—Jesse Reynolds for Mitchie, Pierre Auguste for Du Rocher, Jesse Griggs for Kaskaskia, Thomas Levin for Williamsburg, James Hughes for Springfield. For the newly organized townships Rocking Cave, Massac, and Mississippi, no appointments were made.

Constables.—Jesse Griggs and Samuel Davis for Kaskaskia; Michael Masterson for Mitchie; John Langston for Mississippi; Joseph M. Courtney for Marie; Antoin Le Chance for Du Rocher; James Laird, Springfield.

Licensed Taverns in 1809.—Pierre Le Compte, at Prairie du Rocher; Philip Fouke, at Kaskaskia; Thomas Cox, at Kaskaskia; Jonathan Taylor, at the United States Saline; James Truesdale, on the road leading from U. S. Saline to Shawneetown; James Lane, do. do.

The first county court of Randolph county, composed of the Worshipful Philip Fouke, William Arundel and John McFerron, met at the tavern of Thomas Cox on the 4th of

January, 1810, and proceeded immediately to levy a tax for the county and also a territorial tax on lands located.

The county tax levy was as follows: Each single man, not having one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property, was assessed one dollar; owners of slaves had to pay for each slave one dollar per year; horses were taxed fifty cents and neat cattle ten cents each; each mansion valued at two hundred dollars or more, all mills and distilleries, were assessed at the rate of thirty cents per one hundred dollars valuation. The numerous ferries were also a source of revenue, and the year 1810 saw the following ferries licensed, to wit: Ephraim Carpenter, William Cheek, John Edgar, Pierre Menard, James Ford, each ten dollars; Hamlet Ferguson at seven dollars; James Fulton and William Morrison each at six dollars; Charles Bradley, Louis Baorke, Thomas Ferguson, John Robinson, Richard and Waller, each five dollars; Jonathan Hampton at four dollars; John Morris, James McHorton and John May, each three dollars.

The revenue of the county derived from these levies was small, as the land taxes proper were collected for maintaining the territorial government only. From a settlement mentioned in the county records of August term 1809, it appears that the county revenue for the years 1807 and 1808, the collection of which was entrusted to sheriff James Gilbreath, amounted to \$1,593.18, of which \$944.97 had been collected and accounted for, while \$213.50 of the revenue of 1807 and \$435.71 of the revenue of 1808 were returned delinquent. The sheriffs of those days had a hopeless task to perform in collecting a few hundred dollars of taxpayers, whose homes were scattered through all the territory between the Mississippi, the Wabash and the Ohio, nor is it to be wondered at that nearly every one is accused of being in default. The expenses of those infant counties, though insignificant in the whole, invariably exceeded the revenue, and sufficed scarcely to defray court expenses, rent of rooms and salaries of officers; improvement of roads and building of bridges was out of the question; but let it be said in honor of those pioneers, that they contrived to find means to aid the poor and helpless. We mention here that the authorities in 1809 paid Thomas Cox \$144 a year for keeping Thomas Branham, a blind man. Thus it is shown that about one-sixth of the whole revenue was expended in support of one unfortunate fellow-being! In extreme cases the aid of the territorial government was extended to the helpless, as for instance in the case of Julian Bart, who had been drafted to serve a tour of duty as a militiaman during the past summer, and while in service and obeying the orders of his officer, was shockingly wounded, having one arm shot off and the other broken in different places, his body lacerated and his eyesight greatly injured, and now lies in a most distressed situation in the town of St. Louis, dependent on the bounty of a poor family; and whereas it would be cruel to permit him to linger out a miserable existence, rendered so in the service of his country, without the support which it is able to afford him, therefore it is ordered by the governor that the auditor draw warrants for such sums of money as may from time to

time become necessary for the support of said Julian Bart, and to provide for his removal from St. Louis to Kaskaskia, his home, etc., etc." Bart was soon after put on the U. S. pension list.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Before reciting some interesting criminal cases during territorial times, it may be proper to introduce here a brief sketch of

TERRITORIAL LAWS.

We will allude to some features of the territorial code, which may give an idea to the reader of the progress and amelioration attained in criminal jurisprudence and the punishment for debt. Thus in the punishment of crimes, both felonies and misdemeanors, the barbarous practices of whipping on the bare back, confinement in stocks, standing in the pillory, and branding with hot irons were the penalties frequently prescribed; besides fines, imprisonment and loss of citizenship. These summary modes of chastisement grew in part out of the condition of the country. It was but sparsely settled, the people were poor, they had no general prison or penitentiary, and the few jails were so insecure as to present scarcely any barrier to the escape of prisoners. Whipping upon the bare back, besides other punishments at the option of the court, was prescribed in burglary or robbery, 39 stripes; in perjury, larceny, the receiving of stolen goods, and obtaining goods by fraudulent pretenses, 31 stripes; horse stealing, first offence, from 50 to 100 lashes; hog stealing from 25 to 39 lashes; altering and defacing marks or brands on domestic animals at large, 40 lashes "well laid on"; bigamy, punished with from 100 to 300 stripes; for sodomy, from 100 to 500 lashes were prescribed; forcibly taking away a female to marry against her consent was declared a felony and might be punished by whipping; children or servants for disobedience, might upon complaint and conviction before a justice, be whipped not exceeding 10 stripes. Fines were collected from those unable to pay by the sheriff hiring or selling them to any one who would pay the fine and costs for such terms as the court might deem reasonable, and if the delinquent should abscond, the penalty was double the term of servitude and 39 stripes. Standing in pillory was prescribed, in addition to other penalties, in perjury, forgery, and the altering or defacing of brands or marks on domestic animals. For this last offense, on second conviction the culprit was to have the letter T branded in the left hand with a red hot iron. To prevent the common crime of killing stock running on the range, every one, including the owners, was required to exhibit the ears of hogs or hides of cattle, killed, to a magistrate or two freeholders within three days under a penalty of \$10.00. For aiding the escape of a convict, the punishment was the same as that of the culprit, except in capital cases, when stripes, standing in pillory or sitting on the gallows with the rope adjusted about the neck, at the option of the court was the penalty. Besides in treason and murder, the penalty of death by hanging was pronounced against arson and rape, and horse-stealing on second conviction.

For selling intoxicating liquors to Indians, slaves, apprentices and minors, severe penalties were enacted. For disorderly behavior at divine worship and hunting on the Sabbath, penalties by fines were prescribed. In 1810 a law was adopted to suppress dueling which made the fatal result of a duel murder, including the aiders, abettors or counselors as principals in the crime.

In regard to the collection of debts the principles of the common law favored the creditor. All the property of the debtor, both real and personal, without any humane features as to exemption, might be levied upon and sold under execution. The sale was absolute, no time of redemption. If the land failed to sell for want of bidders, it was the judgment creditor's right, at his option, to take it absolutely at the appraised value made by 12 jurors. But this was not all. If the property was insufficient to pay the judgment, the body of the debtor might be seized and cast into prison. Here he would be allowed the prison bounds, extending 200 yards from the jail in any direction, on condition only of giving bonds in double the sum of the debt, not to depart therefrom.

The territorial revenue was raised by a tax upon lands. Those situated in the river bottoms of the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash, were called 1st class land and taxed at the rate of \$1.00 on every 100 acres; uplands were called 2d class lands, and were taxed at the rate of 75 cents per 100 acres. Unlocated, but confirmed land claims were taxed at the rate of 37½ cts. per 100 acres. The county revenue was raised chiefly by a tax upon personal property, including slaves or indentured servants, not to exceed \$1 each. The only real property taxed for county purposes was lots and houses in towns, mansion houses in the country worth \$200 and upwards, mills and distilleries. There was levied also a capitation tax of \$1.00 on every able-bodied single man of 21 years and over. Tavern keepers, merchants and owners of ferries were licensed at from \$3 to \$15 per annum. Horses and cattle were taxed by the head, not exceeding 50 and 10 cents respectively—not according to value, as at present.

The entire territorial revenue, between the 1st of November, 1811, and the 8th of November, 1814, was reported by the legislative committee on finance, in 1814, to be \$4,875 45. But of this amount only \$2,516.89 had actually been paid into the treasury; the balance, nearly half,—\$23,58.56 remained in the hands of delinquent sheriffs. The delinquencies of sheriffs in their capacity as collectors of the revenues, remained a curse to Illinois, not only during its territorial existence, but for many years after it became a State.*

The courts established in 1779 by the county lieutenant were superseded by Governor Arthur St. Clair in 1790, and three judicial districts established to wit: Kaskaskia, Judge John Edgar; Prairie du Rocher, Judge Jean Baptiste Barbeau, and Cahokia, Judge John De Moulin. After the or-

*These delinquencies of sheriffs as collectors of revenue are to be excused. The compensation of the officers, 10 per cent. of amounts collected, would for the whole territorial amount to \$187.50 if all the revenue were collected. There were then 2 sheriffs, and if they had taken the pains of calling on each taxpayer in their respective districts, their travelling expenses would have absorbed twice the amount of their prospective compensation.

ganization of the territory of Illinois, the whole territory formed one judicial circuit until 1818. The judges during this period were Obadiah Jones, Alexander Stuart and Jesse B. Thomas, appointed March 7, 1809. Stuart resigned in March, 1810, and was succeeded by Stanley Griswold. William Sprigg was appointed July 29, 1813, and Thomas Fowles October 28, 1815, and reappointed January 16, 1816.

This *General Court of the Illinois Territory* held its first term at Kaskaskia on 12th day of September, 1809. Present: The Honorable Judges Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones, Jesse B. Thomas. The names of the grand jurors were:

Isaac White, foreman; Samuel Cochran, William Simpson, William Daniels, John Manis, John Hibbins, William Chaffin, John Worley, Ephraim Bilderback, Josiah Cox, Jacob Bowerman, William Stiles, John Murphy, John Phelps, Thomas Griffin, Samuel Omelvany, James Steele, Gershom Clemons, Alexander Blair, William Alexander, John Bradshaw and Owen Evans.

The grand jury thus assembled had a vast amount of labor before them. The most interesting case was that of *The United States versus James Dunlap*, a physician at Kaskaskia, and Michael Jones, "gentleman," also of Kaskaskia. Before going into the details of the indictment and subsequent trial, a few words should be said in reference to incidents preceding the indictment.

Rice Jones, son of the well-known John Rice Jones first lawyer of Illinois, had had difficulties of a political nature with several gentlemen at Kaskaskia, and in consequence a duel between him and Shadrach Bond had been arranged. The parties met on an island between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. When the principals had taken positions and the word was about to be given, Jones' pistol went off by accident. Dr. James Dunlap, Bond's second, claimed that it was Jones' fire, and that Bond might now fire at Jones; but Bond, the chivalrons and high-hearted Marylander, disdained doing so; in fact, the duel ended right there and the controversy was amicably settled on the spot. The incident gave rise to a bitter quarrel between Rice Jones and Dr. James Dunlap, who was urged on by Michael Jones and others to persecute Jones in every way imaginable. The threats against Rice Jones' life had become very loud towards the close of the year 1808, so that John Rice Jones saw proper to address the following note to Eliza Bachus:

KASKASKIA, Nov. 25, 1808.

Sir—I have just heard of your threats of yesterday, that if my son did not go out of the country, he should in a few days be put out of existence—"it will be done, it shall be done." I now inform you that he will remain here, and if he should be murdered either by you or through your instigation, I shall know where to apply. I must, however, confess that the threats of poltroons can be considered in no other light than as those of assassins.

Yours,

JOHN RICE JONES.

On the 7th day of December, 1808, while Rice Jones was standing in the streets of Kaskaskia, in conversation with a lady, Dr. Dunlap stole up behind him and shot him dead

with a pistol. This murder created great excitement in the community, and Dunlap had to flee the country.

The grand jury, after bringing in an indictment against Dr. James Dunlap for murder, also indicted Michael Jones, "gentleman," because he did, on the 6th of December, 1808, incite, move, abet, etc., feloniously and with malice aforethought, the said James Dunlap to commit the crime of murder.

The prosecuting attorney, B. H. Doyle, obtained the consent of court for a continuance of the trial on the affidavit of Archibald McNabb, an important witness, being sick and unable to attend court. A continuance was granted, and Michael Jones, who had insisted on a speedy trial, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000. His securities were John McFerron, Shadrach Bond, Jr., Thomas Leavens, Henry Leavens, Henry Connor and Samuel Cochran—all of the best people of the county, the f. f. of Randolph.

Michael Jones was tried on the 10th of April, 1810, before a jury composed of William Rector, Paul Harralson, Thomas Wideman, William McBride, John Anderson, George Franklin, David Anderson, John McFerron, Henry Connor, George Creath, Jacob Funk and James Fulton. It will be observed that two of his bondsmen, McFerron and Connor, were members of the jury that tried Jones' case.

Michael Jones was acquitted, but the court exonerated the "prosecutor" (John Rice Jones?) from paying the costs, as there were probable grounds for preferring the indictment.

Another Murder Case.—James McGlaughlin, indicted for the murder of Thomas McGlaughlin, was tried on the 13th of September, 1809, before the following jury: John Anderson, Robert Hill, Thomas Stubblefield, John McFerron, Joseph McCourtney, John Howell, Robert Penny, Thomas Leavens, William Evert, Thomas Fulton, William Dees and Robert Huggin, who brought in a verdict of guilty, whereupon the court sentenced James McGlaughlin to be hung on the 23d day of September, 1809, in or near Kaskaskia. The writer could not ascertain if the execution took place or not.

Two others, Robert Hays, "yeoman," and Jesse Canada, "laborer," indicted for the murder of Thomas Allen, were tried and acquitted.

John Boren, "laborer," indicted by the same grand jury for clubbing Samuel Billingsley to death Nov. 20, 1808, as also Hosea Boren, for aiding John, had their cases continued and were *nolle pros.* April 10, 1810.

Several grievous cases of assault and battery were tried and ended in the conviction of the fighters, who had to pay pretty heavy fines, from 12 to 60 dollars. Francis King, indicted for breaking into and burglarizing the store of James Wilson, was tried by a jury and found guilty whereupon the sheriff was ordered to take King Francis to some "convenient" spot and there give him "39 lashes on his bare back, well laid on."

Moses Canada and John Gibson, indicted for stealing "one gelding of a black color" from sheriff Stephenson, were acquitted.

Nelson Rector, the old surveyor, had had "difficulties with Benjamin H. Doyle (U. S. Attorney), and had admin-

istered a terrible cudgeling to him on the first of June, 1809. The grand jury could not ignore this outrage, and so we read on the records of that term:

Nelson Rector, surveyor, being a person of a terrible, cruel, fierce and inhumane disposition, and wickedly having in his heart rank malice and ill will towards Benjamin H. Doyle, on the 1st of June 1809, did beat the said Doyle with a round stick or cudgel, cruelly and barbarously, striking him diverse, terrible, grievous and dangerous blows upon the head and hands, to the manifest danger of life, etc. Rector had the case continued, and on the 10th of April, 1810, confessed the allegations charged against him in the indictment, and put himself upon the mercy of the court, who fined him \$60.00 and costs. Doyle was not satisfied with this sentence, and now brought suit against Rector for damages. In his declaration he stated that Rector felled him to the floor with a blow of the cudgel, and then continued beating him mercilessly until he left him for dead, etc., etc. The case was subsequently dismissed, Rector paying costs.

It is somewhat strange that neither the grand jury nor the petit jury had any French among them, but it also should be stated that no French names are to be found among those indicted.

PROBATE COURT. 1809.

William C. Greenup, clerk of the county court, transacted the probate business of the county on his own responsibility. The entries made on the records are not in chronological order. The first one, dated July 9th, 1810, has reference to the estate of Jean B. Godfroy, deceased, and grants letters of administration to Louis Buatt in the following language:

William C. Greenup, clerk of the county court of Randolph to Louis Buatt, Greeting:

Whereas, Jean Baptiste Godfroy, late of this county, deceased, died intestate as it is said, I do therefore give and grant unto you full power and authority to administer, etc., etc.

The estate of said Godfroy, consisted in a sorrel horse three years old, valued at \$20.00, and one arpent of land in front extending from the bluff to the Mississippi, lying in the big prairie below Prairie du Rocher, and was appraised at \$60.00 by Jean Baptiste Gendron and John Doyle.

Then comes an inventory of the estate of John Beaird, dated March 13th, 1809. Beaird must have been farming extensively; the inventory mentions seventeen horses, worth from \$45 to \$100 each, two yoke of oxen, wagons, plows, six sets of harness, etc., a "mulatto negro" worth \$350, and a black boy worth \$250.

Prices paid at the sale: Corn, ten cents per bushel, one barrel of pork, \$10.00, one half dozen of pewter plates, \$2.50. The negro boy "Berry" was sold to John Beaird, Jr., for \$450, the other brought only \$225. Mrs. Elizabeth Worley paid \$120 for a bay mare; twenty acres of wheat in the field brought \$65, and a pot trammel \$1.25; cows sold for nine, ten and twelve dollars, but a "mulley" brought \$13.15, purchased by Monsieur Archambeau; one yoke of oxen

sold for \$60.00 and the other for \$17.50. The sale amounted to \$2,273.20.

On page twenty-five of said record is found the following will, which was in all probability drawn up by some justice, who had but recently written out a deed.

Illinois Territory, }

Randolph County. } Know all men by these presents, that I, Isaac Allen of said county, being in a low state of health but yet in my right mind, do render my soul to God, and my estate to my wife and children in the following manner, and this is my last will and testament to stand against all other previous to this. And I do hereby appoint John Anderson and David Anderson of this county my executors, and I do hereby bequeath unto my wife, Ruth, one black mare about thirteen years old and two colts, one a yearling and the other a spring colt, one bay horse about six years old, and all the neat cattle except steers; about thirty head of hogs, and all the household furniture, and all the corn in the cribs and the land, and all the rest of the property to be sold on the 15th of October, at twelve months credit, my wife Ruth to have a child's part of the vendue money, the other property which I have bequeathed to her, is to be for the use of her and the children while she remains a widow.

This I acknowledge to be my last will and testament, in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 19th day of May, 1810. ISAAC ALLEN.

The testator seemed to have been sure of his early demise, inasmuch as he fixed the day of sale, nor was he mistaken, for the records show, that the will was probated on the 23d of June, 1810.

ESTATES PUT UNDER ADMINISTRATION FROM 1809 TO 1818.

Jean B. Godfroy, Ambrose Vaseur, Jean B. Barbeau, James Davis, Isaac Allen, Charles Burk, Joseph Danie, Nelson Montgomery, Henry Bowers, Margareta Cochon, Nathan Dever, Moses Stephans, Israel Bailey, Samuel Liv-ering, Abel Dewey, Isaac Baker, Robert Robinson, Elijah Bachus, Pelag  Danie, Moses Harrison, Jesse Reynor, Henry Laughlin, Wm. McLaughlin, James Anderson, James McNabb, John Lively, John Robinson, Francis Garner, James Smith, Clement Drury, Elijah Benton, Joseph Lavoy, John Hicks, John Wooten, Joseph Laflambois, Catharine Pag  Gasper Butcher, Samuel Wilson, John Fisher, Gregory Codel, John Mansker, James Fulton, John R. McLaughlin, Michel D. St. Pierre. William Arundel, Robert Gas'on, Samuel Blakely, Nicholas G. R. Rhea, James Edgar, Blissett de Rouse, Samuel Vermillion, Elizabeth Septante, and John Hoehersmith.

William C. Greenup attended to all the probate business of the county until August 6, 1821, when Hon. Curtis Conn appears as judge of probate of Randolph county. David J. Baker, succeeded Curtis Conn on the 24th of August, 1827. Dwight Hunt, probate judge, from March 7, 1831 to May 16, 1831.

During his brief administration the WILL of JOHN EDGAR was probated. This will was drawn up in the handwriting

of Elias Kent Kane, the senator, and was also witnessed by him, James L. Lamb, and Patrick Kévenagh. The will is dated Sept. 4, 1823. The contents of the will are as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I, John Edgar, of Kaskaskia, in the state of Illinois, being sick in body, but of sound mind, memory and discretion, knowing the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, have made this my last will and testament, and do hereby declare and will as follows:

Item first: Whereas on the 25th day of November in the year 1823, I executed in contemplation of my late marriage with my dear wife Eliza, to the said Eliza a bond in the penal sum of \$20,000, conditioned for securing to the said Eliza over and above her dower, the sum of \$10,500, now therefore for the purpose of satisfying and fully complying with the conditions of said bond, and in order to provide a suitable maintenance and support for my said wife Eliza, I do hereby devise and bequeath to my said wife in full property and domain the house wherein I now reside, in the village of Kaskaskia, together with the lots adjoining the same and together with all my household furniture, I also for the same purpose give and bequeath to my said wife my mills, distillery and ferry on the East side of the Kaskaskia, together with all the lands belonging to and adjoining the same. Also my tract of land below the village of Kaskaskia in the Common field of said village; also my tract of land on the East side of the Kaskaskia river, called the garrison hill tract, in fee simple and full domain; I also give to my said wife all my stock of cattle, hogs and other stock.

Item Second.—I do further will, that my debts be paid out of the remainder of my property.

Item Third.—After all my just debts shall have been paid, I do will and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal and mixed, whether in possession, in action or in expectancy, to my said wife Eliza, to have and to hold the same absolutely in her own right forever.

Item Fourth.—I do further hereby name and appoint my said wife Eliza sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and that she be not required to give any security for the administration of my estate in any shape whatever, etc.

James Thompson, Probate Judge from May 16, 1831, to April 27, 1837, from and after which day the judge signed his name as probate justice of the peace. He remained in office until after the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was superseded by Hon. John Campbell, first county judge of Randolph county.

SLAVERY IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Readers may wonder at this caption. Slavery in Illinois! Why, the very ordinance of Congress creating the territory northwest of the river Ohio, decreed that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in it. How, then, could that institution be established? The fact is, that the ordinance of July 13, 1787, found slavery in this as well as in other parts of the vast territory.

The first slaves were brought to Illinois by Antoine Crozat and his followers about the year 1713. King Louis XIV. of France had, on the 14th of September, 1712, granted to said

Crozat letters patent to the vast regions extending from Upper Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Crozat arrived in 1713, and commenced mining operations in the vain hope of finding precious metals. His followers were suffering with climatic diseases, and therefore a number of blacks were imported from the French West India Islands. Crozat's exploits, however, failed entirely, and he returned to France in 1717, surrendering his patents to the crown.

François Renault (properly Renaud), manager of the affairs of a company of adventurers, sent out by the "Company of the Indies," to whom the royal domain refused by Crozat had been granted in 1719, brought 500 negro slaves to Illinois, landing them at the site of the "ancient village of St. Philip." His contract stipulated that he should bring at least six thousand whites and three thousand blacks to Illinois within twenty-five years from the date of his grant (1719).

By the condition of the peace of Paris, February 10, 1763, the territory was ceded to England, and on taking possession of it in 1764, General Gage, commander in chief of the English troops in America and governor, issued a proclamation in the name of the crown of England, December 30, 1764, in which all the rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by the then inhabitants of the ceded territories were guaranteed to them. *Sieur Stirling*, captain of the Highland Regiment brought this proclamation to Kaskaskia in person. Virginia in her turn [1779] readily guaranteed to the inhabitants of the conquered territories all their prior rights and titles of whatsoever description, and when the old Commonwealth ceded and deeded the territory to the United States, the rights and privileges etc. were guaranteed again by the latter. Hence it was afterwards strenuously contended that the famous ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery conflicted with the deed of cession and was therefore not binding in effect, as slavery had legally and legitimately existed in the territory.

This view, however was not taken by the judicial authorities of the territory at the earlier period as will appear more fully from the following proceeding and order of court of Sept. 1798.

It appears that a certain negro, formerly a slave, had found his way into the territory and that his case was taken into court, in order to make a test case of it. Guy, the negro in question appeared before his honor, Judge John Cleves Symmes at Kaskaskia on the 22d of September, 1798, when the following proceedings were had. Guy in making his application for certificate of freedom subscribed the following affidavit, to wit:

Guy, a negro man aged about 30 years who being duly sworn according to law depose and sayeth that he formerly lived with and belonged to Adam Lawrence of North Carolina who moved to and settled on Green River in 1793, and that his master and "him" agreed, that he [Guy] and his wife, also a slave of said Lawrence, should stay with him until they had made 1000 bushels of corn for him, but that after having raised and delivered 750 bushels of corn on lands first cleared by them, his master sold him to one Robert Mitchell of Massac who had come to his masters house with

a load of lead, and that his master got into a great frolic and was drunk for some days, in which time said Mitchell had bought him [Guy] and his wife. Said Mitchell had then taken them to Fort Massac, promising never to sell them, and to set them free if they would clear off a piece of land [five acres] during the fall and winter and then plant it in corn and tend it well during the summer. In consequence of these promises, he had gone to work clearing the land, when all at once Mitchell had sold him and wife to one Nealy, bound to the Spanish dominion; that they first refused to go, but as he knew they were too strong for him, and could bind him and take him by force, he consented to go, though determined to leave the boat if he could. The boat had landed 20 miles below Fort Massac during the night, when he and his wife made their escape, and after great difficulties and many sufferings and hardships he and his wife had arrived at the town of Kaskaskia in the county of Randolph. On the 22d. of Sept. 1798, the court there upon entered the following order: Guy's Freedom Papers.

Territory of the United States }
Northwest of the Ohio River } 88

Be it remembered that on this 24th day of September, 1798, Guy, a negro man, and Abigail, his wife, being both severally brought before the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Territory, when they alleged, that by the Ordinance creating the government of said territory, there can be *no such condition as slavery*, therefore that the said Guy and Abigail, his wife, of right are and ought to be free, and the subscriber having maturely considered the premises does adjudge the said negro man, Guy, as well as his wife, Abigail, *citizens of the United States*, and that they ought of right to enjoy all and every privilege and franchise with relation to their personal liberty and protection of property, unmolested, subject only to the laws of the land.

And all persons are hereby advised and forewarned not to invade or annoy the entire freedom of the said Guy and Abigail, *which by this record is absolute*.

Given under the hand and seal of John Cleves Symmes, at Kaskaskia, the day above written.
JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

*All honor to the Judge! **

* MANUMISSION IN 1700.

George Morgan, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the country of the Illinois, took the acknowledgment of one "Antoine Renaud" to the following document after having fully explained the contents thereof to him, in the French language, to wit:

To all people to whom these presents shall come, Antoine Renaud, of Kaskaskia village, in the country of the Illinois, yeoman, sends greeting. Whereas the said Antoine Renaud is now in actual possession of a certain negro slave named Ton Ton, and, whereas, for causes and considerations hereinafter recited, he is very desirous that the said negroess shall no longer remain in bondage as a slave to him, or any other person or persons whatsoever. Now, know ye that the said Antoine Renaud, in consideration of the great and signal services she, the said Ton Ton, hath done and performed for him, the said Antoine Renaud, since she hath been his slave, as well as in consideration of his *aversion to any of the human species continuance in perpetual bondage and slavery*, and also in consideration of \$5 lawful money of Great Britain, to him, the said Antoine Renaud, by the said Ton Ton in hand paid, at and before the encasing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he, the said Antoine Renaud, hath for himself, his executors and administrators, fully and amply released, liberated and forever discharged her, the said Ton Ton, from all slavery, bondage and servitude whatsoever, either to himself, the said Antoine Renaud, his executors or administrators, or to any other person or persons whatsoever

His decree, however, was no surprise to the people of the territory, for the struggle to defy the stipulations of the ordinance of 1787 was then scarcely perceptible. The feeble efforts of several citizens of the colony to have Congress re-consider the anti-slavery proviso were ineffectual, and injured the very men who made them. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803 added a vast empire of slave territory to the United States, the present state of Missouri being a part thereof. And it was not until the few and scattering American settlers in Illinois saw well equipped emigrants from the slave States pass through Illinois, bound for Missouri, where slavery was not prohibited, that the actual agitation for introducing or legalizing it here was inaugurated. It must have been provoking to see a desirable population turn their backs to the beautiful lands on the east bank of the Mississippi and cross over to inferior land for their settlements. A raw-boned Tennessean, passing with his family and "property" through the streets of Kaskaskia on his way to Missouri, being asked why he would not remain here rather than move further on, opened his big mouth saying: "Your 'sile' is rich and fertile, and the country is fine; but, God dern ye, a man is not allowed to own niggers here."

But to return to the subject; it should be stated that the ordinance of 1787 was prospective only, and did not affect the condition of the French slaves or *their descendants*.

The Legislature of Indiana passed various acts in September, 1807, (Illinois then forming a part of Indiana territory) by which at least a temporary and modified form of slavery was effected. Negroes were brought into the territory and there held as indentured servants. Another act provided that the owner of a person "owning" labor (*i. e.* a slave) may bring such person into the territory and "agree" with him before the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in the county, upon a term of service, after the expiration of which the slave should be free. The ignorance of the poor blacks was taken advantage of, for many of them would as readily bind themselves for 99 years as for 10 or 15 years.

If an indentured slave refused to work, the owner was allowed to take him to another State or territory, *i. e.*, to sell him to some slave trader in the south or west. Slaves under the age of 15 were held in servitude until the age of 35 or 32 according to sex. Owners had to give bond that slaves who would become free after their 40th year of age, should never become a county charge. The children of

lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them or either of them from the day of the date hereof, for and during the natural life of her, the said Ton Ton, and by these presents doth for himself, his executors and administrators fully and amply release, liberate and forever discharge her, the said Ton Ton, from all slavery, bondage and servitude whatsoever, either to him, the said Antoine Renaud, his executors or administrators, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them or either of them from the day and date hereof, for and during the natural life of her, the said Ton Ton, giving and hereby granting unto the said Ton Ton full liberty to go and come whithersoever she shall think proper, without the least trouble, hindrance or intervention.

In witness whereof, etc., signed 22d of May, A. D. 1760.

his
ANTOINE X RENAUD.
mark

Witnessed by Windsor Brown and Valentine Thomas Dalton.

"registered or indentured" slaves remained in servitude until they were 28 and 30 years old, according to sex.

The records in reference to the owners of slaves or indentured servants set forth that there were 197 negroes and mulattoes registered as slaves or indentured as servants during the territorial period of the county; the slaves owned there prior to 1807 were not mentioned. Among the slaveholders of the county, the following well-known names are found: Jesse B. Thomas, the judge; Alexander Stuart, Benjamin Stephenson, Frederick Boud, David J. Black, Ninian Edwards,* Nathaniel Pope, William and Elias Rector, James Gilbreath, William and Robert Morrison, 'Squire Garton, Elias K. Kent, Robert Shields and others. The terms of bondage and servitude vary from 8 and 10 years to 99 years. Jean Pierce was bound to Wright Pierce for 99 years when he was 19 years of age, to wit, March 8, 1811, and thus Jean will be a free negro in 1910. Milly, a negro girl of twenty years of age was brought into the State from Kentucky, in May, 1811, and bound herself to Samuel Hall, her master, for eighty years; she will soon be free, to wit, in 1891. Henry Kimmel, one of those slaveholders of the territorial period was a German, while there are quite a number of Frenchmen among them. Rachel, the property of Amos Chipps, reported to have been 15 years of age on the 7th of April, 1811, is still living in the county.

Colored people, who were not slaves nor bonded servants, had to procure certificates to that effect, in order to be unmolested. We introduce here a few samples, to wit:

State of North Carolina, }
Guilford County. } This is to certify that Moses Tabon, a man of color, is a free born. Let him pass and repass; his height is five feet nine inches; in the 25th year of his age. Let him pass through North Carolina and Virginia, this 14th of June, 1805. His character is equal to any of his color, since he has been in the county.

JELU BEESON, J. P.

We hereby certify that the bearer, Mary Ann, an old negro woman, was this day made free by us.

WILLIAM MORRISON,
EUPHRASIA MORRISON.

Recorded Feb. 25, 1813, at Kaskaskia, in Book M, p. 90.

WILLIAM ARUNDEL, Recorder R. C.

Persons of color, whose time of indentured bondage had expired, were furnished certificates of freedom by the county authorities, in form following, to wit:

May 19th, 1819.

Diee, a negro woman, about 45 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a stout make, a scar on her left cheek and

* The Governor seems to have been one of the principal slaveholders and slave traders in the Territory.

The Illinois Herald, in which his name as Governor constantly appeared attached to various promulgations and official documents, contained also the following:

Notice: I have for sale 22 Slaves; among them are several of both sexes between the ages of 10 and 17 years. If not sold shortly I shall wish to hire them in Missouri Territory. I have also for sale a fullblooded Stud Horse; a very large English Bull, and several young ones.

OCTOBER 1, 1815.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

The Governor, in later years, was an anti-slavery agitator.

right breast, produced to W. C. Greenup, clerk of the circuit court of Randolph county, State of Illinois, one indenture of herself to John Edgar, dated the 7th of June, 1794, for twelve years next ensuing; whereupon a certificate was granted, under the seal of the court, to her of her freedom, pursuant to the act passed at the last session respecting free negroes, mulattoes, servants and slaves.

In other instances the freedom papers assumed the form of a deed, and as a specimen illustrating this, the following is here introduced:

Kuow all men by these presents that, whereas I, John Edgar, of Randolph county, State of Illinois, in consideration of the many valuable services rendered to me by my mulatto woman slave, named Celeste, originally owned by Louis Lasond and transferred by him to William Morrison, and by Morrison to Joseph Gendron, and by him to me, I have released and by these presents do release, manumit, set free and at full liberty the said Celeste, from and after the date hereof, forever free from my service and the service of my heirs, executors and administrators forever, and from the service of all other persons whomsoever, hereby exonerating her from all bonds of service, freely to act for herself as any other free person of color; and I do moreover, in consideration of said services rendered me by said Celeste, release, manumit, set free and at full liberty the children of the said Celeste, namely: Leonora, aged 14 years last January; Nerville, aged 9 years on the 4th day of July last; Virginia, aged 6 years on the 26th day of April last; Mililaire, aged 4 years last May; Mary Louise, aged 2 years last May; Joseph, aged 1 year last August; and I do hereby exonerate the said children from my service and place them respectively under the control of their said mother, the males until they shall be 21 years old and the females until they shall be 18 years of age, when they shall be free to act for themselves as fully as any other free person of color, according to law. In testimony of which, etc., etc.

Signed

JOHN EDGAR.



A NEGRO CHILD SET FREE.

Know all men by these presents that I, Joseph Gendron, of Randolph county, State of Illinois, for and in consideration of the sum of eighty dollars to me, cash in hand, paid at and before sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do give, grant and forever set free my servant, named William, aged about five years, the son of Therese, formerly the servant of me the undersigned: I do therefore, for and in consideration of the sum aforesaid, manumit and set free and at full liberty from my service, from the date hereof, for ever. And I do further warrant and forever defend the liberty of the said William from myself, my heirs or assigns, or any person claiming under or by virtue of me. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Kaskaskia this 6th day of December, 1831.

This 'deed' is signed, witnessed, and formally acknowledged before James Hughes, clerk, and by him recorded. It is not stated who paid those eighty dollars, but it may be supposed that the mother paid for him.

Sidney Breese manumitting a slave in 1834.—Know all men by these presents, that I, Sidney Breese of Kaskaskia, Illinois, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have and by these presents do forever manumit and set free my indentured woman Rachel, now about 43 years of age, and residing at present at Chester, Randolph county, Illinois: and I do hereby release her from all her obligations and covenants to me as contained in her indenture assigned me by Redding B. Hering: It being understood that I am in no wise responsible for any of her contracts now or heretofore made, or hereafter to be made.

Witness my hand and seal at Chester aforesaid, this 8th day of November, 1834.

SIDNEY BREESE.

The records contain the names of many persons of color, who have their freedom papers as documentary evidence of their being born free, properly entered, even to as late a day as the 13th of April A. D. 1863. S. St. Vrain and Edmund St. Vrain appeared before R. B. Servant, justice of the peace, and made oath that "Patrick" Mitchell, a colored inhabitant of the county, of bright complexion, etc., was born "free" at Kaskaskia about the year 1840, and that his mother, at the time of his birth, had been a free colored inhabitant of said county of Randolph, etc., etc.

The number of slaves, as given by the county census of 1820, was then 240. From that period their number constantly decreased, and in 1840 there were only 133 enumerated. While the system of slavery existed, however, it had all the appearances and features of this peculiar institution in the southern states.*

The newspapers of the period contained the well-known advertisements of *Fifty Dollars Reward*, etc., etc.

The following, taken from a stray number of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, may serve as a sample:

Fifty Dollars Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th ultimo, a negro man, named *Charles*, about 25 or 26 years of age, of large stature. He has a small piece of the left ear taken off. He stole from my desk one hundred and eighty dollars—a hundred dollar bill on the bank of Nashville, other bills not recollected. Also, a negro woman, named *Peggy*, the fellow's wife, ran away at the same time, near the same age. She is a common-sized, very black, and has lost the sight of one of her eyes. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said negroes and deliver them to me at Kaskaskia.

JAMES ADKINS.

The irrepressible negro may now be dismissed, for it is not the province of the chronicler of a county sketch to follow the subject of the slavery question through its various stages. The feud between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery men in Illinois was more a national affair than a county matter. Prominent men of Randolph county were found on the one side as well as on the other. The contest, fierce and bitter, ended in favor of freedom, for the people of the state defeated the scheme of the new constitutionists or

pro-slavery men by a vote of 6822 against 4950, August, 1824. Strange, however, it must appear that although the anti-slavery men were largely in the majority, the pro-slavery men elected a majority of the legislators, who elected a violent pro-slavery man, Elias Kent Kane, of Randolph county, senator of the U. S. to succeed John McClean. Thomas Mather, a member of the General Assembly from Randolph, was a decided anti-slavery agitator.

Public Roads.—As heretofore stated, the revenue of the county in territorial times did not admit of appropriations of public funds towards the making of roads and building of bridges. The supervisors of highways mentioned heretofore, and their assessors, had no means at their disposal barring the labor due by able-bodied residents, and it barely sufficed to keep the neighborhood roads in repair. The numerous ferries facilitated the traffic across the streams, as no substantial bridges were in existence. The want of roads to distant settlements was keenly felt, and the aid of the federal government had to be implored to open such roads. The records of the county mention the road from Kaskaskia to Prairie du Rocher, and to the place of Degagnie, as also a road to Belleville. A correspondence in reference to the opening of a road to Shawneetown was placed in the hands of the writer, from which the following facts are gleaned:

The Government of the United States appropriated, by Act of Congress, passed April 27th, 1816, the sum of \$8,000 for surveying and making a road "in the Territory of Illinois, of which amount \$1,258.51 were expended in exploring" the country from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia. The balance of the money was considered inadequate to complete the road, but deemed sufficient to clear it of timber and to bridge the worst streams, etc. The President of the U. S. appointed then Shadrach Bond, of Kaskaskia, and Leonard White, of the Wabash Saline, agents, with authority to commence the work at the two extremities and to make such distribution of the money as the nature of the road required.

Hon. W. H. Crawford, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, addressed a letter to Shadrach Bond, then Receiver of Public Monies at Kaskaskia, on June 21, 1818, to advise him of his appointment, closing the letter in the following sentence: You will consider yourself as authorized to advance out of the public moneys in your hands the sum, which shall be assigned for the completion of your part of the road. As the opening of this road is of great importance to the citizens of the Territory, it is expected that your charge for the superintendence will be as moderate as possible, not exceeding your necessary expenses, and the most reasonable compensation for the loss of time, etc., etc.

A contract was then made with George Breath and David Husband, August 15, 1818, to "clear" the road 33 feet in width, to remove all the timber, etc., from Derminits in Franklin county to Kaskaskia, a distance of 50 miles, the work to be done by January 1st, 1819, for which they were then to receive \$2,000.

The work was done and the money paid out. On the 20th of September, 1819, David Husband contracted for the building of good and substantial bridges, across Tindall's creek,

2 branches of Cox's creek, 1 branch of Pipestone creek, 1 branch of Rattlesnake creek, 1 branch of Beaucoup creek, 2 branches of Ell prairie and Prairie creek, and across little Muddy river; further he contracted for the digging down the banks of all the other creeks across which the said road passed from Kaskaskia 50 miles east, and for removing all obstructions from fallen trees and the like, etc., for all of which work Husband was to have \$1,319.24, on the 1st of January, 1820.

Shadrach Bond rendered an account of his receipts and disbursements on the 20th of March, 1820, from which it appears that he had drawn \$3,395.74½, (the exact one-half of the balance of the appropriation mentioned above, and that he had paid out the following amounts, to wit:

Breath and Husband.....	\$2,000 00
David Husband.....	1,319 24½
Blackwell and Berry, for publishing notices.....	3 75
Superintending the work, etc.....	72 75
	\$3,395 74½

The U. S. Government was not satisfied with this account, because, as Joseph Anderson, comptroller, in his letter of Shadrach Bond, dated November 29, 1821, stated, the two agents, Bond and White, should have rendered a joint account, etc. Leonard White seems to have failed to render a proper account of the "moiety" placed in his hands, for the Comptroller advised Senator John McLean, February 2, 1825, that Mr. White had not accounted for one-half of said amount, and that the question had now arisen how far Shadrach Bond was liable for the other half, etc.; and that in all probability suit would be brought against Bond as well as against White, as both had drawn the amount jointly.

The writer has not been able to ascertain if such suits were brought or how the matter was adjusted. Shadrach Bond however had opened a road, 33 feet wide and 50 miles long, bridging all bad streams and cutting down the banks of others for less than \$3,400, or about \$68 per mile, and it would have been a grievous wrong to have held him responsible for White's "moiety."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The only public building erected during this period was a jail built by Nathan Hill and Ezra Owens in 1815. It was "received" on report of George Fisher and Edgar Owens, commissioners appointed on the 3d Monday of June 1815.

The courts of the county were held for years at the various taverns in Kaskaskia until November 1812, when the authorities of the county occupied the house of James Gilbreath at Kaskaskia. The court had apparently purchased this house, for on the 3d of March 1818 the clerk is instructed to ask said Gilbreath for a deed, and on refusal, to bring suit against him.

The records of the county commissioners court from January 10, 1810 to June 20, 1814 are missing. On this date John McFerron and George Fisher held court to try James Adkins indicted for cruelly beating his negro. The court fined him \$4 00. Adkins filed a bill in arrest of judgment on the following reasons; first because the law of the territory does not lie for assault and battery against the master for whipping his servants, as the law gave another remedy

for unmerciful punishment: second because the master may correct his servant and not be guilty of assault and battery: third because the indictment is inconsistent as it states that the assault was committed by the defendant on his indentured servant: fourth because if the servant is abused the court are commanded to redress his cause in a summary way and not by indictment. This bill was overruled and the fine exacted.

From a report made to this court by sheriff that the revenue of the county for the year 1814 amounted to \$529 - 90, tax was paid on

108 negroes.....	108 00
491 horses.....	245 50
Stud horses.....	18 50
Mansions, mills and distilleries.....	31 00
For licenses.....	53 00
Single men.....	95 00
	\$529 90

It was further reported that Benjamin Stephenson, ex-sheriff, was in default with the county on account of the revenue of 1812 and 1813 to the amount of \$41 37½. The affairs of the county from 1815 to 1819 were conducted by the territorial justices, John McFerron, William Morrison, James Finney, David Anderson, Philip Fouke, George Fisher, Archibald Thompson, Antoine L. Chenett, Miles Hotchkiss and Pierce L. Compte.

A new township, Plum Creek, was formed March 1816, and is described as follows: All that part north of Springfield township and east of the Kaskaskia river. Meanwhile the population of Randolph county or southern Illinois had increased to a considerable extent, in consequence of which the legislature had deemed it proper to organize several new counties out of the territory of old Randolph county, to wit: Gallatin and Johnson, Sept. 14, 1812, White, December 9, 1815, Jackson, January 10, 1816, and Monroe June 1, 1816, and by doing so had reduced the county to almost its present boundary.

We find therefore, at the end of this territorial period the following six townships officered as follows:

Kaskaskia.—All that part lying between Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers up to the point of the bluffs and up with the bluffs to Morgan's run. Shadrach Bond and Michael Smith supervisors of roads, George Fisher assessor, Dan. L. Swearingen and Miles Hotchkiss overseers of the poor.

Prairie du Rocher.—All that part of the county between the bluffs and the river, above Morgan's Run. Pierre Le-compte and Patrick Larner, supervisors of roads; Henry Barbeau, assessor; Thomas Sterritt and Archibald McNabb, overseers of the poor.

Williamsburg.—All that part lying west of the Kaskaskia as far as the point of the bluffs between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi, and up along the bluffs of the Mississippi to the county line.

Ezra Owens and Otho Leavens, supervisors; David Anderson, assessor; Paul Harralson and James Fulton, overseers of the poor.

Springfield.—All that part of the county south of the road from Kaskaskia to Shawneetown and north of Mary township and Nine-mile Creek. Joseph Jay and James Hughes,

supervisors; William Barnett, assessor; and Alexander Barber and John Clendinin, Sen., overseers of the poor.

Mary.—Beginning at Col. Edgar's ferry on the Kaskaskia, along the road leading to Hargrass's ferry, until opposite to Thomas Fulton's, thence east to the county line. William Bilderback and William Cochran, supervisors; Robert Tindall, assessor; and G. Franklin, and Robert Tindall, overseers of the poor.

Plum Creek.—Boundary as above. Thomas Widaman, supervisor of roads; David Anderson, assessor; and James Patterson and James Patton, overseers of the poor.

The townships of Rocking Cave, Massac, and Mississippi were now forming counties, and are not further mentioned in the records of Randolph county.

A short list of marriages solemnized in the county in the beginning of the latter half of the territorial period, will demonstrate better than any other evidence, that the American population had become the predominant one as early as 1809.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Robert Foster and Susan McClinton, June 29, 1809, by David Anderson.
David Johnson and Mary Grimes, Sept. 18, 1810, by Robert Gaston, J. P.
Thomas Heaton and Susanna Cline, Oct. 31, 1810, by Robert Gaston, J. P.
Harvey Leone and Julia Anne Hamrick, Nov. 21, 1810, by John Edgar, J. P.
John Pillars and Peggy Taskin, Nov. 25, 1810, by John Edgar, J. P.
Anton Gougeon and Therese Chamberlain, Dec. 17, 1810, by Philip Fonke, J. P.
Benjamin Jones, David and Susanna Davis, Dec. 31, 1810, by John Phelps, J. P.
Thomas B. Patton and Elizabeth Cochran, Jan. 2, 1810, by John McFerron, J. P.*
John Grant, alias Jean B. Guitier, and Therese LaSaurie, Jan. 11, 1810, by Philip Fonke, J. P.
David H. Holder and Sally Robertson, Nov. 21, 1809, by John Bradshaw, J. P.
David Colmore and Polly Clay, Dec. 19, 1809, by John Bradshaw, J. P.
Francis McGown and Frances Robertson, Nov. 21, 1809, by John Bradshaw, J. P.
Henry Connor and Elizabeth Barnett, Feb. 5, 1810, by Philip Fonke, J. P.
King Fisher and Patsy Robert, Feb. 1, 1810, by John Bradshaw, J. P.
Joseph Parsons and Tenney Hensley, Feb. 1, 1810, by John Bradshaw, J. P.
Richard Brassard and Patsy Allen, March 13, 1810, by John Bradshaw, J. P.
James McDaniel and Sally Blackford, March 15, 1810, by John Bradshaw.
George Bazges and Elizabeth McBrude, Sept. 4, 1810, by David Anderson.
Richard Pritchard and Jane Lower, July 5, 1810, by Robert Gaston, J. P.
James Ingram and Nancy Marrow, August 5, 1810, by Samuel Omelevany, J. P.
Peter Eter and Sally Nartin, July 20, 1810, by Samuel Omelevany.
Robert Shays and Emily Lackey, August 16, 1810, by S. Omelevany.
Emis Sibley and Elizabeth Wilson, April 17, 1810, by George Robinson.
James Chapman and Elizabeth Lethron, May 24, 1810, by same.
Robert Cox and Elizabeth Stanley, June 12, 1810, by same.
Abraham Wilson and Eliza Chapman, July 4, 1810, by same.
Henry Korym and Eliza Lethron, August 12, 1810, by same.
Ocho Davenport and Amy Davenport, Oct. 1, 1810, by same.
Francis Garner and Amelia Cain, Jan. 31, 1811, by John McFerron Judge C. C. P.
Jacob Carr and Polly Henderson, Feb. 11, 1811, by James Lemou.
Ralph Lee and Elizabeth Kood, Feb. 26, 1811, by Ph. Fonke.
Nathan Blackford and Polly Bradberry, Sept. 6, 1810, by John Bradshaw.
Zachy Creek and Alice Birchfield, May 19, 1810, by George Hacker.
John Wilson and Nellie Wallace, Jan. 28, 1811, by Samuel Omelevany.
Elisha Brown and Patsy Riley, May 13, 1810, by John Bradshaw.
Thomas Clark and Patsy Casey, May 10, 1810, by John Bradshaw.
Daniel Simpson and Mary Reed, Jan. 18, 1810, by Thomas Ferguson.
Jann's Sanders and Elizabeth Deemon, March 5, — by Thomas Ferguson.
Daniel Bell and Susan Barnett, July 26, 1810, by Hamlet Ferguson.
James Drake and Patsy Robertson, Aug. 23, 1810, by Hamlet Ferguson.
John Allison and Rebecca Flannery, Dec. 19, 1810, by Hamlet Ferguson.
Samuel Woodsey and Matilda Thompson, Jan. 11, 1810, by Thomas Ferguson.
James Mance and Anne Gertrude, Nov. 29, — by John Phelps.
Lazarus Turner and Minsey Hermit, Nov. 21, 1810, by Gabriel Greathouse.
Zeplianiah John and Delphy Shelby, March 28, 1811, by same.
James Fleming and Rachel Shelby, March 28, 1811, by same.
James Wilson and Jane Andrew, March 10, 1811, by same.
Marvin Fuller and Margaret Harmon, March 26, 1811, by George Hacker, J. P.
Polander Kuykendale and Dolly Murry, January 16, 1811, by George Hacker.
Joseph Harmon and Elizabeth Ware, Feb. 14, 1811, by Marvin Fuller.
John Hogan and Elender Robertson, March 14, 1811, by same.

* John McFerron entered the land on which Chester stands.

William Montgomery and Ishai Taylor, May 14, 1811, by George Hacker.
Francis Glass and Mary Stanley, Dec. 21, 1809, by Thomas Ferguson.
John Shorer and Nancy Sutton, January 5, 1811, by George Robinson.
Abraham T. Cool and Catharine Willis, May 28, 1811, by George Robinson.
Amos Chipps and Julia May, Oct. 31, — by William Arnold.
William C. Greenup and Elizabeth Mathers, Dec. 10, 1811, by Jas. Finney, Judge.
Phlander Kuykendale and Dolly Murry, January 16, 1811, by G. Hacker, J. P.
Stephen Harris and Polly Tindall, April 11, 1811, by same.
William Crum and Darius Russell, May 23, 1811, by same.
John Wolf and Polly McLaughlin, June 9, 1811, by same.
Alford Taylor and Nancy Congers, June 10, 1811, by same.
Samuel Reed and Luenda Caffrey, Dec. 28, 1811, by John Phelps, J. P.
The marriage records of the county from 1812 to October, 1818, have been destroyed by fire. The number of licenses issued in 1812 was 17; in 18 3, 16; in 1814, 11; in 1815, 17; in 1816, 8; in 1817, 21; and in 1818, it was 25.

RANDOLPH COUNTY REPRESENTED IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES.—1795 TO 1818.

Shadrach Bond, Sr., member of the Legislature of the U. S. Territory northwest of the River Ohio, 1799, and of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Indiana to the year 1806, and member of the 'Council' (Senate) to 1809.

Shadrach Bond, Jr., member of the House of Representatives of the territory of Indiana from 1805 (took the place of his uncle who had resigned) to 1808.

1809 TO 1812. ILLINOIS TERRITORY. NO LEGISLATURE. 1812 TO 1818.

Pierre Ménard, (*) member of the Legislative Council and its president from 1812 to 1818.

George Fisher, (†) member speaker of the House 1812 to 1814 and 1816 to 1818.

James Gilbreath, elected in 1814, was expelled during the first session—so stated in the Illinois Legislative Directory of 1881. This work mentions

Jarvis Hazleton, as member of the House from Randolph County during the year 1815. Hazleton may have died or resigned before the expiration of his term, because

William L. Reynolds, (‡) though not mentioned in the said directory, was certainly a member of the Legislature from Randolph County at that very period.

* Pierre Ménard, a Canadian, arrived in Kaskaskia about the year 1799, in company with his brothers, Hyppolite and Francois. Pierre was the most prominent of the three. He engaged in merchandizing and trading with the Indians, who held Pierre in the highest veneration, on account of his upright honesty and purity of intention. His kindness to all the needy was proverbial. The government of the United States had its attention called to this exemplary man at an early day, and appointed him Indian Agent, which position he filled for many years. In 1795 Pierre Ménard was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Randolph County, and in 1818 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and as such presided over the State Senate from 1818 to 1822. After the close of this term of office he declined to accept public stations, and devoted himself to private affairs. He died in 1844, and was buried in the old grave yard of Kaskaskia.

† George Fisher, a physician, was a Virginian, who arrived, according to E. J. Montague's Historical Sketches, at Kaskaskia, in 1798; but the records of the county have him a member of the Court of Common Pleas in 1795. Dr. Fisher was an influential member of the community, and a popular politician, was sheriff of Randolph county when the Illinois Territory was organized. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the first Constitution for the State of Illinois. Dr. Fisher, who, since 1808 had opened a farm on the Prairie du Rocher, remained there until he died—1826. The region has ever been known as Dr. Fisher's Settlement.

‡ William L. Reynolds was probably the most diligent representative of his time. He published in the 'Illinois Herald,' at Kaskaskia, February 1, 1816, a list of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, 40 in number, introducing his list by a lengthy address to the citizens of Randolph county, to wit:

TERRITORIAL OFFICES.

Nathaniel Pope, Secretary of the Territory from 1809 to 1816.

Robert Morrison, Adjutant General, July 18, 1809, to May 28, 1810.

Elias Rector, his successor, held the office until October, 25, 1813.

Shadrach Bond, Delegate to Congress, 1812 to 1814.

Nathaniel Pope, Delegate to Congress, from 1817 to 1818.

Daniel P. Cook, Auditor of Accounts, January 13, 1816, to April, 1817, and Judge of the Western Circuit in 1818.

RANDOLPH COUNTY—1818 TO 1833.

The State Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State of Illinois, assembled at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, and completed its work on the 28th of August of that year. It was composed of thirty-three members, one of whom, a member from Washington county, whose name is unknown, died during the term. These members represented the then fifteen counties of the territory, three of which, to wit., St. Clair, Madison and Gallatin, had three representatives each, while the remaining counties were represented by two members each.

The session of the Legislature of which your confidence made me a constituent part has come to a close, and rendering up to you the important trust confided to my care, I feel it my duty to inform you what laws have been passed; you will be better able to judge for yourselves whether your public servants have exercised that delegated power with a view to the political interest of our common country or not.

Having been elected after nearly half the session had elapsed, a number of laws were passed before I took my seat, and at this time I am unable to judge of their political expediency.

The power of legislation in this territory under the ordinance and the several acts of Congress is so confined and clogged, that it is almost put out of the power of the representatives of the people to pass those laws, rules and regulations that the political situation and necessity of the country require. The memorial forwarded to Congress, praying an alteration in the ordinance, if granted to the extent of our prayer, will remedy a host of evils under which the territory now labors, and hereafter your public servants will be more able to legislate for the real interest of the country.

I am apprised that some may think the making of four new counties is not justified by the present population. To that opinion permit me to remark that experience and former examples have uniformly proven that in new countries where counties have been left too long at large, much public expense for public buildings has been incurred, and on subsequent divisions wholly lost, therefore, the sooner the country is laid out into counties of proper shape and size the better for the public interest.

On the eve of the session the President's Proclamation arrived, ordering all persons on the public lands, which produced the deepest emotions in the breasts of all. It seemed to come like a noxious plant, portending misery and calamity. And what could have dictated so evil a measure I am unable to divine. A great portion of the citizens of this territory are on Congress Lands, and to drive them off would in fact almost ruin the present prosperous condition of our country.

What answer may we not give the General Government—can we not say we have left the "States" because we were unable to purchase land, and unwilling to be tenants of the great land holders at whose nod we must bow in the sacrifice of every noble principle of independence. We fought for a century where we could enjoy extensive uncontrolled by overbearing land holders, where nature affords abundant food for man, and where we could cultivate the soil of our beloved country without fee or reward, that soil we have enhanced in value—that soil we have defended against the arms of a savage enemy, the allies of England, alone we stood, almost unaided by the general government, without that compensation that the whole is bound to give the few for defending them. When that pay comes many of us will be able to purchase the lands on which we live from the government. No doubt some sordid miscreant has given the delusive information upon which the proclamation is bottomed, and that, too, to bring into his pocket a little gain, at the great injury of his fellow man, etc., etc.

Hon. Reynolds exhibits a little demagoguery in his concluding remarks.

(The "Herald" of February 1, 1816, for want of paper of a proper size, was published for the time being on half sheets of super royal, and the editor had gone to Kentucky to obtain a supply.)

The members from Randolph county were Elias Kent Kane and Dr. George Fisher, whose names have been repeatedly mentioned in preceding pages. A glance at the names of the other members shows that many of the former citizens of Randolph were now representing other counties, as, for instance, Jesse B. Thomas, the first territorial judge, represented St. Clair; Benjamin Stephenson, formerly sheriff of Randolph, represented Madison; Michael Jones, implicated in the murder of Rice Jones (1808), represented Gallatin; Caldwell Cairns, Monroe county; Samuel Omelveny, the old squire of Rocking Cave township, represented Pope; Isham Harrison and Thomas Roberts represented Franklin county; Jesse B. Thomas was president, and Wm. C. Greenup, the old court clerk of Randolph, secretary to the convention.

The constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, nor did the people have much to do with the choice of officers generally under it, other than that of governors, the general assemblies, sheriffs, coroners and county commissioners. The elective franchise was, however, extended to all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty one, having resided in the State six months next preceding any election. Judges, either supreme, circuit or probate, prosecuting attorneys, circuit clerks, recorders, and even justices of the peace,—all were to be appointed. The prerogative of appointing, at first enjoyed by the governor, was soon after vested by law in the legislature.

The first election under the constitution, for governor, lieutenant-governor, and members of the general assembly was held on the third Thursday and the two succeeding days in September, 1818.

Shadrach Bond, jr., at that time a resident of St. Clair county, was elected governor, and Pierre Ménard, of Randolph, lieutenant-governor.

The first General Assembly, elected at the same time, consisted of fourteen senators, one from each county, with the exception of Johnson and Franklin counties, they forming one senatorial district. The house had twenty-nine members, to wit: four from Gallatin, three from St. Clair, White and Madison, each; two from Edwards, Union, Pope, Randolph and Crawford, each; and one each from Monroe, Jackson, Franklin, Bond, Washington and Johnson.

This General Assembly met in first session at Kaskaskia, on the 5th of October, 1818, but adjourned on the 13th of that month, because grave doubts had arisen as to the legality of the proceedings, inasmuch as Illinois had not then been regularly admitted as a State into the Union.

The Act of Congress passed December 3d, 1818, removed this uncertainty, and the Assembly convened in Second Session on the 4th of January, 1819. Randolph county was represented in the senate by John McFerron, the old county commissioner; and in the house by Edward Humphrey and Samuel Walker. Pierre Ménard, of Randolph, presided in the senate as lieutenant-governor, and William C. Greenup acted as secretary. Thomas Reynolds, chosen clerk of the house, was also a Randolph county man. The Assembly elevated other Randolphians to high positions, to wit: Elias

Kent Kane, Secretary of State; Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General; and Blackwell & Berry, State printers. John Reynolds, then of Cahokia, but formerly of Randolph, was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.*

The Assembly adjourned on the 31st of March, 1819. It was the last State legislature that ever assembled in the quaint old French village of Kaskaskia. Vandalia—nomen et omen—had been selected as the future capital of the State, after Kaskaskia was stripped of this honor.

But to return to the affairs of the county, which, in the interregnum from December, 1818, to May, 1819, had been conducted by the territorial justices mentioned above. The last session of these justices was held on the 19th day of April, 1819. There were then present: Joseph Cross, Miles Hotchkiss, Raphael Widen, Alexander Barber, John W. Gillis, William H. Hays, John Steele, Sr., Gabriel Jones, John Anderson, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Crawford, Ezra Owen, William Nelson and Curtis Conn.

In pursuance of a law passed by the General Assembly at their second session, these justices proceeded to "lay off" the county in *election precincts*. In doing this, they retained the names and boundary lines of the several townships as established on February 27th, 1816, and confined their labor to selecting places and judges of election:

Kaskaskia.—Court-house; Philip Fouke, Hypolite Menard and Michael Smith.

Prairie du Rocher.—House of Archibald McNabb; Andrew Barbeau, William Drury and John Fisher.

Williamsburgh.—House of William H. Hays; Paul Haralson, Joseph Sprigg and Norton Hill.

Mary.—House of James Gaston; Robert Tindall, James Clendenin and Archibald Steele.

Springfield.—House of John Tygart; Alexander Barber, John Bilderback and Micajah House.

Plum Creek.—House of Washington Stretter; William McBride, Abner Cox and Samuel Crozier.

An election must have been held soon after, for under date of May 17th, 1819, the following entry was made on the county records:

Be it remembered, that in pursuance of an act of the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, entitled An act establishing the courts of county commissioners, it appearing from certificates from the judges of election of Randolph county that David Anderson, James

Patterson and Curtis Conn were duly elected as such county commissioners, whereupon the said David Anderson, James Patterson and Curtis Conn took their seats; and thereupon a court was held by the county commissioners of Randolph county, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1819.

It is odd that the two first built court houses in this State have been converted into saloons, for the first court house at St. Clair county, at Cahokia, still standing, has for an age or longer, also been converted into a modern "Temple of Personal Liberty."

The proceedings of the county board during 1823, 1824 and 1825 contain nothing of interest. The great anti-slavery agitation of those years is not mentioned in the county proceedings. A majority of the prominent men of the county were pro-slavery men, as stated elsewhere in this chapter. A county census taken during the year 1825, when the county area had been reduced to its present limits, may find a place here, as also some extracts from the county census of 1830 and the United States census of 1840.

The other proceedings of this board are of no importance. Their successors, to wit: David Anderson, James Thompson and Miles Hotchkiss, resolved to build a new court house, which the county stood so much in need of. Nathaniel Pope, their illustrious fellow citizen, had donated a tract of land to the county for that purpose as well as for the erection of a jail and a "stray pound." On the 21st of December, 1819, the board contracted with J. W. Comley and J. W. Nelson for the building of a court house, to be constructed of brick and to be two stories high, for which the county was to pay them \$4750. Nathaniel Pope contributed also \$300 in cash for that purpose, and the county treasurer was instructed to solicit and receive aid from other citizens. The contributions were slow in coming in, for on the 7th of June, 1820, the treasurer was instructed to borrow money for the purpose of paying off the contractors, wherever he could get it at 6 per cent., and to bring suit against all persons who had failed to pay donations formerly promised by them. A special tax of 50 cents per \$100 valuation was ordered, and as the total assessed value of all the taxable property in the county was then only \$1,585.02, this tax would scarcely net \$700. The county jail was also in a very bad condition, for the militia had to be called out to guard the prisoners; 80 men did service of this kind during the year, and received each \$1.25 for 24 hours service.

The new court house was "received" and occupied June 7, 1821, and the contractors were paid a 10 per cent. interest bearing county order for \$1,000 for balance due them March, 1822. It may be, however, that this amount was paid for *repairs* of the court house, for the records of September 5, 1821, state, that the court contracted with J. W. Comley to put up anew the "northwardly" end of the court house, lately blown down by a violent storm. Nothing further to chronicle, except the organization of a new election precinct, March 4, 1822, to be called *Union*, now Red Bud, with poll at the house of James Patterson.

The old court house near the Catholic church (formerly the property of ex-sheriff Gilbreath) was let to Jesse W. Cooper on March 5, 1823, to be used as an inn, here called

* Reynolds, in his famous work, "My Own Times," tells us that he had been urged on by his friends to join them in a visit to Kaskaskia during this term of the Assembly. Upon arrival, they found much excitement at the State capital, incident to the selection of officers. In a few days he was urged to give his assent to become a candidate for supreme judge. This request, he says, broke upon him like a clap of thunder. His consent was yielded; he was elected. His experience in the law was four years' practice of "commerce in land." So far, the old governor's own words. The writer must say, however, that the governor certainly had some pretensions of being a jurisprudent, lawyer and advocate, for it was the writer's good fortune to have found the following advertisement in the *Illinois Herald*, published at Kaskaskia, on the 6th of December, 1815:

To the Poor People of Illinois and Missouri Territories: To the above class of mankind, whose pecuniary circumstances will not admit of feeing a lawyer, I tender my professional services as a lawyer in all courts I practice in, without fee or reward. JOHN REYNOLDS.

This advertisement admits of the following suppositions: John Reynolds was a philanthropist and an extremely liberal lawyer, or a demagogue and extremely shrewd politician.

a "grocery" for the time. Cooper paid \$60 per annum for the use of the house, and subsequently in 1825 bought court-house and grounds for \$250, State paper. Rents were still very high in 1823.

Census of the County, by Th. J. V. Owen. Commission dated November 25, 1825.

Heads of Families—Town of Kaskaskia.—Miles Hotchkiss, W. C. Greenup, Samuel Taylor Samuel Smith, Mary Paine, Leonard Stephens, David J. Baker, Antoine Antya, Sidney Breese, William Simonton, H. H. Maxwell, Elias Kent Kane, Josiah T. Bills, William Orr, Thomas Reynolds, Edward Roberts, Jesse Francis, Jephtha Sweet, R. M. Young, M. D. Smith, Simon Rodergues, John Atkins, John Elgar, William Stevens, Felix St. Vrain, James L. Lamb, R. K. Fleming, Thomas Short, Robert Morrison, William Morrison, Joseph Morrison, Edward Humphreys, Daniel M. Guthrie, Patrick Kavanaugh, Nathaniel Pope, Jacob Feaman, Nathan Cloyes, James D. Osborn, John Frankford, Diego Rodergues, Samuel Lybarger, Rowina Rodergues, Elizabeth La Chapelle, Antoine Dufour, Silas Leland, Jesse W. Cooper, W. G. Hiser, Leon Pera, Joseph Page, Marie L. Chamberlaine, John W. Conly, Ferdinand Ouger, Elizabeth Barton, T. S. V. Owen, J. B. Seguin, Sr., J. B. Seguin, Jr., Celeste Barbeau, Therese Godin, Raphael Mendue, Pierre Deroose, Theres Thamour (D'Amour), Louis Masoier, Riga Deroose, Joseph Deroose, Michael B. Danie, Michael Danie, (fiddler), C. C. Conway, Louis Lemieux, Antoine Chamberlain, Placit Casson, Margaret Gaston, Pascal Laseouri, Francois Menard, Luke Gendron, Baptiste Crota, Rosalie Creurier, Joseph Gendron, Louis Deroose, Benjamin Beatt, Ursula Lefleur, Silas Barnette, Alex's Doza, Alexis Enos Pierre Deroose, André Charleville, Antoine Gendron, Hugh Woods, Michael Butcher, Charles Deroose, John Dowling, Philip Fouke, Etienne Deroose, William M. Alexander, Ursula Levire, Joseph Buyatt, Elizabeth Brewer, Michael Deroose, François Gornor, Hannah Cowles, Joseph Deroose, Jr., John Brady, John Grate, Lawson Lovet, Aquilla Cantrell and N. E. Allen.

The families of these 99 "heads" were composed of 477 members, besides they owned 109 slaves and harbored 31 free persons of color. William Morrison owned 22 slaves, François Menard 21, Sidney Breese 4 and Elias Kent Kane 5.

Township of Kaskaskia.—Antoine Buatte, Joseph Tulier, Julian Jones, Pierre Colme, Louis Seguin, Espazell Seguin, Jerome Deroose, Magdalen Degazine, Jack Backus, (free negro), Phebe, a black woman, John Carpenter, Michel Pettier, Joseph Danie, Hipolite Menard, Joseph Chamberlain, Louis Buatte, Gabriel Jones, Spencer P. Adkins, Michel Buatte, Henri Bienvenue, John Paterson, Shadrach Bond, David Woolsey, Jacob Woolsey, John Wegan, Elijah Lovin, Baptiste Danie, George Stratton, Alexis Beauvois, Antoine Danie, Baptiste Reaume, John Bowers, Joseph Louvalle, Thorston Thomas, C. B. Danie, Louis M. Deroose, Peter Wegan, William Langlie, Catherine Lloyd, Richard Woolsey and Allen Richards.

Prairie du Rocher—Village.—Henry Connar, John M. Godeau, Frank Tonga, Therese Blay, John Louvier, Pelagie

Catineau, August Deroose, Michel Duclos, Sen., Joseph Godeau, Baptiste Oliver, Baptiste Godeau, Alexis Deroose, Jas. Leeper, Charles Blay, William Drury, Francis Champline, Marie Olliver, Joseph Vasseur, Henri Phebeau, Ellen Degagnie, Madam Degagnie, Marianne Blay, Nicholas Durward, Joseph Blay, Baptiste, Royé, Clement Drury, Michel Duclos, Jr., Antoine Louvier, Jr., Antoine Louviere, Jr., Ichabod Sergeant, Donation Olliver (priest), August Allard, Etienne Langlois, Francis Thebau, Henry Barbeau, Eliza Chene and Henry Kerr. There were 38 heads of families enumerated at Du Rocher. The total number of inhabitants of the village was 202, of whom 28 were slaves and 10 free persons of color.

Township of Du Rocher.—Isadore Godeau, Joseph Bonletelle, Archibald McNabb, André Roye, Harriet Godeau, John Drury, Antoine Blay, Gerard Langlois, Antoine Cato, Andre Barbeau, Antoine Barbeau, Baptiste Barbeau, Burrell Phillips, Josia M. Horsey, Michael Smith, Francis Langlois, Abraham Horine, Sylvanus Harlow, James Taylor, Francis Brown, Reuben Sackett, Ansel Dennis.

Township of Williamsburg.—Paul Harralson, Antoine La Chapelle, William Steele, John C. Signon, James Mudd, Edward Mudd, Joseph Mudd, Francis Mudd, Norton Hull, Thomas Orr, Ezra Owen, Lewis Hull, Amos Lynn, Henry Royer, John Linsey, James S. Robinson, Thomas Lindsey, Elizabeth Lindsey, James Wheland 1st, James Wheland 2d, Henry O'Hara, Hannah Kennedy, E. T. Owen, Alexander Wilson, Robert Wilson, William Nelson, John Stevenson, William McBride, Lemuel Owen, Levi Owen, Michael Dillon, Edmund Faherty, Levi Simmonds, jr., Joseph H. Orr, Samuel Hill, sr., Prudence Wilson, James Wilson, David Lawson, A. C. Adams, Joseph Griffin, John Roles, Emanuel Evans, Etienne Pavard, Thomas Hull, Henry Will, James Adkins, Jacob Fisher, Thomas Levens, Ignatius Sprigg, John Smith, Daniel Buel, George Glenn, William Hamilton, John C. Crosier, William Been, Shelton Evans, Levi Simmonds, sr., James Connar, John Foran, Adam Youngman, Ellison Talbott, Edward Ralls, John Guthrie, Washington Evans, Thomas Horsell, John Brewer, Zadock Darrow, Absalom Tailor, John Adams, Otho Levens, and Eleanor McNabb.

There were only 5 slaves in this township.

Township Plum-Creek.—James McDonald, Robert M. Mann, John Beatty, Andrew Borders, Thomas Finley, Isabel English, William Findley, James McClurken, John Maxwell, James Munford, John Thomason, William Pattison, Burdite Green, Patrick Raines, William Edgar, Adam Edgar, David Ferris, Jane Beatty, William M. Maun, James Pollock, Robert Pollock, William Hill, James Hathorn, David Hathorn, John Beard, Robert Hill, William Handly, Andrew McCormick, George McCormick, Alexander McKelvey, Andrew McFerron, Robert Foster, David Anderson, John Campbell, Robert Miller, John Cochran, James Couch, John Allen, Samuel McClinton, William McClinton, John G. Nelson, John Barnett, Samuel Morris, William Allen, George Wilson, Samuel Nisbet, Archibald Thompson, jr., Larkin Dial, Robert G. Shannon, Samuel Y. Henry, James Gordon, Samuel Stubblefield, John Irvin, Samuel J. Thompson, James Thompson, Moses Thompson. Samuel

Crosin, Samuel Hathorn, John Thompson, James Crosin, Robert Win, Margaret St. Clair, William T. Chambers, Thomas McDill, Thomas Swanwick, Samuel Hill, Thomas McBride, John Anderson, sr., William Gordon, Martin Wilson, William Temple, Robert Huggins, John McMillan, jr., Arthur Parks, James McNulty, Hugh Leslie, Robert McMillan, James Anderson, sr., John McKelvey, Charles McKelvey, John McMillan, sr., William McDill, William Thompson, James Wilson, jr., John Boyd, sr., Joseph Cathcart, Smith Dickey, James Clark, Thomas Armour, John McDill, Samuel Leard, sr., Absalom Cox, Martin Gray, Alexander R. Leslie, Isaac Scudder, Isaac Rainey, Samuel Pitchford, John Hutchings, J. R. Hutchings, William Elliot, William Hodge, John Murdoch, John Wiley, Samuel Stormant, Hugh McKelvey, Absalom Wilson, Alexander McKelvey, jr., William Stormant, David Cathcart, Alexander Campbell, sr., John Dickey, William Marshal, James H. Beatty, Alexander Dickey, Samuel Wiley, Alexander Alexander, John Alexander, James Beaird, William Wiley, William Campbell, John Armour, James Patterson, John Dobbins, James Strahan, John Bilderback, John Miller, sr., Archibald Thompson, sr., William Lively, Turner Lively, John Lively, James Stoker, James S. Guthrie, William McBride 3d, J. Wilkinson, Asa Scott, James Lively, James McMurdo, Josiah Little, Samuel Little, Robert Edgar, Joseph Win, Samuel L. Weir, Robert Caldwell, Archibald McMillan, James Wilson, sr., William Morris, William Miller, J. W. Henderson, J. W. Alcorn, Andrew Ross, Elizabeth Richey, Robert Thompson, sr., Robert Thompson, jr., John Anderson, jr., James Anderson, jr., Patsey Little, John McBride, John Haire, William Boyd, Samuel Douglass, Henry Nore, James Redpath, Frederick Holden, Samuel Leard, jr., Allen Been, Ralph Scudders, John Briggs, William McBride, sr., and Joseph Bratney.

Township of Springfield. Pierre Menard, Enoch Lively, William Robinson, Shadrach Robinson, John Taggart, John Mahon, John Lacey, John Pillars, James Murphy, D. Olliver, Alexander Campbell, Jr., Shadrach Lively, Sr., Thomas Roberts, Charles C. Glover, Aquila Brown, Antoine Labrier, George Franklin, Josias S. Briggs, Richard Robinson, jr., Justus Rockwell, John Reynolds, James Fisher, Joseph Jay, John F. Berry, Joseph Harman, Jonathan Bowerman, Lemuel Barker, Ezekiel Barber, Sarah Lee, Rachel Hughes, James McFarland, Jesse Bowerman, Jacob Bowerman, W. H. Threlkel, Richard Green, Hugh Brown, John Murphy, sen., Joshua Davis, James Herd, Jonathan Petit, Elizabeth Fowler, James Huggins, William Irick, Charles Stratton, Mary Bilderback, Samuel Crawford, Antoine Montroy, John Murdock, James McMillan, Denard Short, Eli Short, Matthew Vann, John Murphy, Jr., Abijah Leavitt, Abigail Pitchford, Julia Ricor, Calvin Lawrence, Harrison Colbert, Jane Jones, Isabel Hilton, Stace McDonough, Anderson Candle, William Porter, Jane Bilderback, Susan Harman, Isaac Slater, William Turner, George Harman, Daniel Taggart, Richard Pillars, Archibald Snodgrass, John Young, John Taylor, James Milligan, James McDonough, Isaac Leard, Solomon Foresee, John Foresee, William Coddle, Amos Anderson, David Looney, Richard Robinson, Joseph

Robertson, Silas Crisler, John Huggins, Joseph Lively, Robert Gant and Samuel Hughes.

Township of Mary. Curtis Conn, William Jay, William Bilderback, James Bilderback, Alexander Barber, John Craue, Wiley Laue, Susannah Lane, Malakiah Holleman, Stephen B. Tilden, James Clendenen, John Clendenen, Henry Petit, Adonijah Ball, James Steele, George Steele, William C. Marlin, William J. Laue, Alexis Buatt, William Cochran, Baptiste Montreal, David Hoar, Thomas F. Steele, Bryant Axom, Nathan Conant, J. D. Starnes, Samuel Manseo, François Montroy, Jehu Ertes, George Masters, William Paine, Joel Craue, David Petit, Demanda Petit, Shadrach Lively, jr., Genevieve Ravel, Nicholas Buatt, Benjamin A. Porter, John Griffin, William Hodge, John Cochran, sen., Asaph Smith, William Smith, Reuben Ertes, Robert Griffin, Sarah Johnson, William Manseo, Isaiah Vineyard, Benjamin Crain, John Hindman, Andrew P. Cochran, Daniel Sandben, James Johnson, Martha Herd, Antoine P. Bienvue, Joseph Curry, Pierre Reaume, Jean B. Gendron, John Harman, John Vineyard, Robert Tindell, Reuben Tindell, Joseph Archambeau, John Starnes, sen., Harvey McNeely, Archibald Steele, John Steele, Sr., John Steele, jr., Doran Houseman, Richard Givin, Leonard Garter, Charles Bilderback, Cornelius Adkins, William Fowler, Mary Bapart, James Gillespie, Robert Davis and John Davis.

RECAPITULATION.

The population of the county in 1825, as enumerated by Mr. Owen, numbered 3812 individuals,—to wit :

	Whites.....	3481	
	Negroes—slaves.....	240	
	Negroes—free.....	91	
		3812	
POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS.			
Kaskaskia.....	Whites.....	726	
	Slaves.....	137	
	Free negroes.....	48	
		911	911
Prairie Du Rocher.....	Whites.....	287	
	Slaves.....	52	
	Free negroes.....	13	
		352	372
Williamsburg.....	Whites.....	421	
	Slaves.....	6	
	Free negroes.....	3	
		430	430
Plum Creek.....	Whites.....	571	
	Slaves.....	12	
	Free negroes.....	5	
		588	588
Springfield.....	Whites.....	501	
	Slaves.....	21	
	Free negroes.....	21	
		543	623
Mary.....	Whites.....	494	
	Slaves.....	12	
	Free negroes.....	1	
		508	508

The report does not contain any further items of interest, except an enumeration of what it calls "manufactories" of Randolph county to wit: eight distilleries, nine horsemills, three inclined wheel grist mills, one water grist mill, and one "ditto" saw mill, three cotton gins, one carding machine, two house carpenters carrying on business, three shoe manufactories, two hat, ditto, five blacksmith shops, one "bake" ditto, two tailor ditto, one saddle manufactory and one spinning wheel ditto. The location of those manufactories and

mills is not given, nor by whom they were operated. The presumption is, that those eight distilleries were sufficiently large enough to supply the 800 male adults of the county with the so much needed production. Not a word is said about the occupation of the people with the exception that Michael Danie was a fiddler at Kaskaskia, and Don Oliver a priest at Du Rocher.

Another county census taken in 1830 by John C. Crozier is more elaborate. From it we learn, that the population had increased to 4448 since 1825, 99 of whom were slaves, and 102 free negroes. 661 persons over 18 and under 45 years of age were enrolled as militia men and 911 were voters. William Morrison was running a copper steam distillery and a water grist mill, while his neighbor Nathaniel Pope contented himself with one steam saw and grist mill. James O'Hara operated a water grist mill and a copper distillery. Enos Christy operated an inclined wheel grist mill, two carding machines and an oil press; William Nelson a copper distillery and grist mill; Samuel Crawford had a spinning machine, Joseph Bratney a water saw mill, Robert Forster a band mill and a steam distillery. Horse-mills were operated by Andrews Borders, William Pattison, James Baird and John Armour. George Steele operated an inclined wheel grist mill, and David Steele a copper distillery, as also Robert Tindall and Andrew Crozier. Felix St. Vrain operated a steam saw mill. The following mechanics were mentioned also:

Blacksmiths: A. B. Brown, W. T. Evans, Silas Leland, Samuel Lybarger, John Mann, Jarret Wilkeson, David Woodlee, Robert C. Jones, J. B. Burk and John Stephenson.

Wagonmakers: Aquila Brown and Jacob Harman.

Coopers: Thomas Horrell, John Harman, George Harman, and Seth Allen.

Tanners: Maurice D. Smith, Samuel Hull, Elisha Seymour, Wm. McDill, Wm. Gordon, Andrew Allen.

Harness makers: George Lamb, Robert G. Shannon.

Shoemakers: John Reynolds, Michael Peury, James Strathan, Wm. Gordon, Solomon Foresee, Justus T. Rockwell.

Hatter: Jacob Feaman.

Tailors: Ferdinand Unger, Robert G. Shannon.

Cabinet makers and turners: Harry Fulton, Henry Resinger, Stanley G. Peet, Wiley Lain, Wm. C. Marlain.

Tinner: Julian Chenoux.

Patt Kavanaugh operated at one and the same time a saddler, cooper, shoemaker, and a tailor shop. Cotton gins, and press were operated by Wm. Pattison, John Patterson and Levi Simmons, and shingle shaving machines by Robert Miller and by Charles Bilderback. The following data are taken from the U. S. census reports of 1840.

The census of 1840 gave Randolph county a population of 7,944 in the aggregate, 133 of whom were slaves and 188 free colored people; 50 people were over 70 years of age, 2 of whom were over 90 years old. The occupations of the people of Randolph were defined as follows: mining 7, agriculture 1,895, commerce 116, manufactures and trades 360, navigation 1, learned professions and engineers 48,

Revolutionary soldiers 1.* The unfortunates were: 2 deaf and dumb, 3 blind and 6 insane. Education could be had in one college, attended by 50 students; one academy, with 25 scholars; 14 common schools, with 403 pupils; 78 adults were unable to read or write.

The census reports of 1840 state that 11 men were employed in digging coal, producing 6,011 bushels, and that \$525 were invested in that business; that there were in the county 5,742 mules, 16,847 cattle, 7,688 sheep, 25,338 hogs, and \$8,402 worth of poultry; that the farmers of the county had harvested in 1839, 56,792 bushels of wheat, 803 of barley, 76,051 of oats, 1,042 of rye, 377 of buckwheat and 301,342 of corn; besides 9,091 pounds of wool, 256 of hops, 985 of wax, 18,177 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 tons of hay, 83 tons of hemp, 11,174 pounds of tobacco, 300 pounds of rice (?), 5,776 of cotton and 719 of sugar. 7,085 cords of wood were sold; butter and cheese brought \$4,603 to the diligent housekeeper; orchards produced \$2,938 worth of fruit; linsey and wooley made at home on the hand-loom, now an almost unknown and forgotten apparatus, were estimated at \$6,961, and gardening yielded \$347. There were 10 commission houses in the county, having a capital of \$51,000 invested; 32 retail houses, with \$78,820 capital; 4 lumber yards, with \$6,000, giving employment to 28 hands; 4 men were employed in "internal transportation" (running stage-coaches); 4 others were engaged in butchering and packing, having a capital of \$12,500 invested in that business. The products of the forest were \$3,617 worth of lumber and \$773 worth of skins and furs; 13 men produced bricks and lime to the value of \$1,523. One fulling mill and woollen manufactory, with a capital of \$1,500, gave employment to 4 persons and produced \$400 worth of goods; 4 persons were engaged in manufacturing tobacco, had \$1,000 invested in the business and turned out \$350 worth of the weed. There were then 6 tanneries in the county, which turned out 2,420 sides of sole leather and 2,084 of upper leather, employed 13 hands and had \$7,850 invested in the business; there were 2 saddleries, with \$600 capital and 2 hands, who manufactured \$1,200 worth of articles; 4 distilleries, giving employment to 13 men, turned out 5,500 gallons of whisky. Randolph county had 2 printing offices and 1 bindery, employing 5 men, capital invested \$1,800; 6 flouring, 8 grist and 11 saw mills, with an investment of \$71,000, gave employment to 39 men. The value of products, including 11,000 barrels of flour shipped, amounted to \$81,050. Boats, valued at \$1,500,

* From a list of Revolutionary soldiers drawing pensions as such, and having been residents of the State of Illinois, we found that the following residents of the county of Randolph drew such pensions, to wit: John Edgar, captain U. S. Navy, admitted by special act of May 26, 1830; commencement of pay March 3, 1826, \$480 per annum; the full amount drawn was \$2,291.33. General Edgar died December 18, 1830. The amount mentioned was drawn by his administrators Charles McNabb, private Maryland Continentals, drew \$36 per annum. George Sumner, private Maryland Continentals, drew \$36 per annum. William Fowler, private South Carolina militia, drew \$30 per annum. Paul Harrison, private South Carolina militia, drew \$25.50 per annum. We annex a list of *Invalide Pensioners* of the War of 1812 and the Indian war prior to 1816, residing in Randolph county: Julian Bart, a Virginian (mentioned heretofore as a fit subject for charity), served in the Illinois militia, was pensioned Sept. 1, 1815, received \$8 per month, and lived long enough to draw \$1,104.80. David Hoad, from Massachusetts, private 31st U. S. Infantry. William Henty (Tennessee), Dyer's regiment of militia. Armistead Jones, Illinois militia. William Lippincott (New York), 2d U. S. Infantry. William Lane, Tennessee volunteers (U. S. service). Eli Short, Kentucky volunteers (U. S. service).

were built during the year, and 66 mechanics erected 4 brick and 20 wooden houses, at an expense of \$15,760.

COUNTY FINANCES—1819 TO 1844.

The financial condition of the county remained as it had been in territorial times; the expenditures, though most sparingly made, exceeded the revenue. On the 17th of December, 1825, an interesting report was filed by Thomas J. V. Owen, treasurer and sheriff, who had been authorized by the county commissioners to examine all books and papers bearing on the subject of county finances since 1819. He reported that the county had expended the following amounts of money, to wit:

In the year 1819.....	\$1,108,711 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1820.....	758,573 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1821.....	2,055.23
" " 1822.....	1,831.46
" " 1823.....	920,173 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1824.....	1,613,244 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1825.....	1,091,929 $\frac{1}{4}$

And that the revenue of the county during all that time had been considerably less than the allowances made; that now, on the 17th of December, 1825, there were county orders out and unpaid, calling for the enormous amount of \$3,811-57 $\frac{1}{4}$, and that the total revenue to be expected for the current year amounted to only \$1408.99 $\frac{1}{4}$, to wit: tax on land, 595.48 $\frac{1}{4}$, and on other property, \$813.01 $\frac{1}{4}$.

During the administration of the 7th board—Arthur Parks, Josiah Betts and Franklin P. Owen—the first free schools were organized, one in township 5 S., Range 7 W., called Liberty School District, on petition of Archibald Thompson and others; the other at Unionville, on the petition of David Hathorn and others.

A few years later, during the administration of Thomas Roberts, William G. Hizer and John Thompson, Samuel G. Thompson (in 1833) was appointed commissioner of schools, and authorized to sell the lands donated by the Federal Government for the purpose of aiding public schools. Thompson was very dutiful and accurate in filing reports, which were all approved but not recorded.

The above mentioned board, in 1825, made an effort to enliven business at the old village, and on the 29th of October appointed a board of inspectors for the harbor of Kaskaskia. This board consisted of Curtis Conn (the probate judge), Gabriel Jones and William G. Hizer. They were authorized to have warehouses erected, and instructed to inspect beef, pork, flour, hemp, tobacco, and other articles of exportation! No report of their labors is found.

The next reference to the financial condition of the county was made March 9, 1831, when the "enormous amount" of unpaid county orders of December, 1825, had been reduced to \$91.61, with not a cent of money in the treasury.

This condition of affairs remained unchanged till 1836 and subsequent years, when the county drew large amounts from the State Improvement fund.

The legislature of the State had, in an evil hour, inaugurated a system of public improvements, to be carried on by State officers under the supervision of the legislature.

The impetus to the system, at the expense, or, more properly speaking, on the credit of the State, was given by

George Farquer, a senator of Sangamon county, in 1834. (He had lived for years in Randolph and Monroe counties, had laid out the present city of Waterloo, and been county commissioner some years). His plans, however, failed. J. M. Strode, senator of all the country including and north of Peoria, had a bill passed in 1835 authorizing a loan of one-half a million of dollars on the credit of the State. This loan was negotiated by Governor Duncan in 1836, and with this money a commencement was made on the Illinois Canal in June, 1836.

The great town lot speculation had reached Illinois about that time. The number of towns multiplied so rapidly, that it seemed as though the state would be one vast city. All bought lots and all dreamed themselves rich; and in order to bring people to those cities in embryo the system of internal improvements was to be carried out on a grand scheme. The agitation became general and the indifference of the busy farmer was taken for tacit consent. The legislature, on the 27th of February, 1837, provided for the building of about 1300 miles of railroads, appropriating eight millions of dollars for that purpose, two hundred thousand of which were to be paid to counties not reached by these proposed railroads as an indemnity. Two millions of dollars were voted for highways and river improvements, so as to remove impediments to navigation, fifty thousand of which were to be expended on the Kaskaskia river, and a loan of four millions was authorized to complete the canal from Chicago to Peru. And as a crowning act of folly, it was provided that the work should commence simultaneously on all the proposed roads at each end and from the crossings of all the rivers.

No previous survey or estimate had been made, either of the routes, the costs of the work, or the amount of business to be done by them. The arguments in favor of the system were of a character most difficult to refute, composed as they were partly of fact, but mostly of prediction. In this way it was proved, to general satisfaction by an ingenious orator in the lobby, that the state could well afford to borrow a hundred million of dollars, and expend it in making internal improvements. None of the proposed railroads were ever completed; detached parts of them were graded on every road, the excavations and embankments of which have long remained as a memorial of the blighting scathe done by this legislature. A special session of the next legislature, held in 1839, repealed the system and provided for winding it up, for it had become apparent that no more loans could be obtained at par. Under this system a state debt of \$14,237,348 had been created, to be paid by a population of less than 500,000 souls.

Randolph county was represented in the legislature of 1834—1836 by Thomas Mather, senator, who resigned in 1835, to be succeeded by the late Richard B. Servant, and by Richard G. Murphy and John Thompson, members of the house, and in 1836—1838, by said Servant, as senator and James Shields and Samuel G. Thompson.

We were unable to ascertain, how these gentlemen voted, but from the fact that Thomas Mather was soon after appointed a member of the board of fund commissioners—

practical and experienced financiers to contract for loans, etc.—it cannot be doubted that he voted aye.

In the next legislature, 1838 to 1840, by which the system was repealed, the county was represented by senator Servant, and Gabriel Jones and E. Menard, members of the house, and there cannot be a question about the vote of those gentlemen.

The population of Randolph county was then about 7000, and its proportional part of the debt was fully 200,000 dollars, and yet, the county fared far better than her sister counties, as it was not reached by the proposed routes and consequently shared in the 200,000 dollars indemnity fund mentioned herein.

Nathan Conant, Ferdinand Maxwell, Thomas McDill, John C. Crozier and James Clendenin were appointed commissioners to view roads and report where improvements were most needed. This unexpected wealth, placed at the disposition of the county authorities, who had struggled for forty years to defray the county expenses out of a minimum of revenue, caused the inauguration of public improvements in the county, such as had never been witnessed before. 21 substantial bridges were built, and thousands of dollars expended on the improvement of public roads, and still large amounts of money remained in the treasury. An order of the county board, Wm. G. Hizer, Samuel Douglas and Harvey Clendenin, made on the 7th of December 1838, provided that 12,000 dollars of the improvement fund should be loaned out, at 10% annual interest, to citizens of the county, in sums of from 50 to 100 dollars cash. 141 citizens of the county availed themselves of this opportunity, and \$10,636.00 were loaned out ere the close of the year.

This order was soon after succeeded by other orders, calling in the money, as it was needed for other improvements. The records of the county do not contain any information as to the \$50,000 appropriated for the improvement of the Kaskaskia river, but it is to be presumed that a part of it was expended for said purpose.

The balance of this improvement fund, amounting to \$9,945, as per report of April 14th, 1840, was reduced to \$3,115.42 in 1844, when it was placed in the county treasury and used as county revenue.

The financial reports of the county officials from 1825 to 1843 were not recorded, but the "Kaskaskia Republican" of December 23d, 1843, brought a lengthy report called, "An abstract of the fiscal concerns of Randolph county for the current year, commencing on the 6th day of December, 1842." We introduce here an extract of said abstract: The income of the county was stated to have been as follows:

Fines collected	\$ 66.90
Licenses collected	185.00
Taxes of 1842 and back taxes collected	2,828.11
Improvement fund notes and interest collected	698.25
	\$3,777.36
EXPENDITURES:	
Co. offices, stationery and fuel, etc.	\$ 75.67
Courts, jurors and bailiffs	298.60
Elections	128.50
Jail and inmates	27.31
Officers, compensation of	1,043.23
Paupers	877.45
Roads and bridges	1,032.44
	\$3,492.80
Balance in treasury	\$374.56

The report further stated, that the year commencing on the 6th of December, had opened with a balance of \$1,496.47 of outstanding county warrants, and that this floating debt of the county had thus been reduced to \$1,148.91.

The pauper expenses were stated too high, inasmuch as Stuart Bilderback had in 1842 built a poor-house for the county at an expense of \$125.00. This building was erected on west half of the northeast fractional quarter of section thirteen in township six south, range eight west.

During the period of apparent prosperity numerous towns had been laid out and improved in the county, and considering the very inconvenient location of the county seat, it was but natural that other and more accessible towns should make efforts to become the capital of the county. A short sketch of this strife will be of interest to the reader.

CHANGE OF COUNTY SEAT FROM KASKASKIA TO CHESTER.

The question of changing the county seat to a more accessible and safer point, became general after the great flood of 1844.* The Kaskaskians became greatly alarmed, and Parson Percy of the "Republican," published at Kaskaskia, fought manfully for the old village. He was aided by many able correspondents, whose communications are signed by various noms-du-plume, "Aristides" and "Sophocles," philosophical and eloquent effusions did no more execution than "Zip's" flippancies, or "Taxpayer's" homilies. "Eecce Homo's" pathetic exhortations are also in vain, while "Sans Culotte" (Without Pants) does harm by his French impetuosity. "Cres" appeals tearfully to the readers in behalf of Kaskaskia. A bill providing for the selection of a permanent seat of justice, for the county of Randolph, was introduced in the General Assembly in January, 1847, and became an "Act" by approval of the governor, January 30th, 1847.

This Act was artfully worded and clearly designed to abandon Kaskaskia as the county seat. It provided, 1st, that an election should be held on the first Monday of April, 1847, as between all towns having aspirations to become or remain the county capital; 2d, that if one of the contending towns should receive a majority of all the votes cast at said election, a second election should be held on the first Monday of May, 1847, to decide between the three towns having obtained the most numerous vote at the first election; and 3d, that in case no absolute majority was obtained, a third election should be held on the first Monday of June, 1847, to decide between the two towns having received the greatest number of votes at the second election.

*Ferdinand Maxwell's Official Report in reference to the flood of 1844.—This day, June 28th, A. D. 1844, I have witnessed the whole of the town of Kaskaskia inundated by the high water, some seven feet upon an average. The whole population of the place removed over on the hills or high lands opposite, and a great many took shelter at Col. Pierre Menard's house. On Wednesday, the 26th of June, the steamboat Indiana, Captain Ludwig, landed near Col. Menard's house, which may be known by cinders from stone coal which was thrown out at the place where she landed, which is southwest from the spring not over fifty yards, and she remained a few hours and took away the sisters or nuns, who were teaching a school in the village at the time of the flood, to St. Louis. Many houses were carried off by the water; the water commenced rising about the 12th of June and commenced falling about five o'clock, P. M., this 28th day of June. Given under my hand, F. MAXWELL, Clerk.

The result of the first election was as follows:

For Kaskaskia	381 votes.
For Chester	401 "
For Sparta	449 "
For Evansville	291 "
For Centre	118 "
For Geographical Centre	1 "
Total vote	1736.

It should be borne in mind that at the general election of 1846, when Lyman Trumbull contested the re-election of Robert Smith for member of congress, with the utmost rigor, the county of Randolph had cast only 1206 votes in all. Parsons Percy commented on this circumstance very severely. The second election left Kaskaskia out of the race, and the "Republican" now embraced the cause of Sparta, not because it loved Sparta more, but because it hated Chester more intensely. He is aided by a correspondent, "Old Kaskaskia," who is loud in his denunciations of Chester. "Some parties interested in the sale of lots," says 'O. K.', "have filed a bond to donate \$3,500 for the erection of public buildings at Chester." Three of them, Mather, Lamb and Opdyke, are not even residents of Chester, but of New Orleans and Springfield, and Mather was the president of the "rotten" State Bank of Illinois.

Sparta was championed by Andrew Borders, R. G. Shañnon, John A. Wilson, Joseph Faruan, William Roseborough, S. W. McClurken, James A. Foster, E. S. Peck, L. Murphy and J. C. Holbrook, who had made the solemn promise, signed and sealed, that they at their own expense would build a substantial court-house 40x45 feet, and two stories high, if Sparta were to be chosen.

The result of the third election is commented on by Percy as follows:

"The county-seat election came off on the 7th of June, 1847. Never perhaps in the annals of history was the elective suffrage more grossly violated. Votes from an adjoining state were freely taken—boys and 'persons of doubtful blood' were accepted. Chester performed her part with much *éclat*, and Sparta was not much behind, if we are correctly informed. This game was played off by both of those rival towns for the purpose of breaking down Kaskaskia, which they have both been trying to do for years past. We have no doubt that two-thirds of the voters of the county are dissatisfied and would be, no matter which of those two points were successful. So far as we can learn Chester has received a majority of forty votes, but the people of Sparta intend contesting the election.

Had the previous election been conducted with fairness, Kaskaskia would still remain the county-seat, and we think it hard to lose it by such dishonorable means as have been resorted to. We give below the official returns of this honorable (?) election, and leave it to the people to make what comments they please upon this extraordinary increase of the population of Randolph county.

For Chester.		For Sparta.	
Kaskaskia	120 votes	Kaskaskia	83 votes
Prairie du Rocher	52 "	Prairie du Rocher	37 "
Union	40 "	Union	64 "
Georgetown	112 "	Georgetown	14 "
Liberty	28 "	Liberty	60 "
Chester	672 "	Chester	15 "
Sparta	17 "	Sparta	695 "
	1082 "		1042 "

The next county election, August, 1847, brought out 1428 votes, from which it is to be inferred that some 600 or more illegal votes were polled at said election of June 7, 1847.

The fact of accepting fraudulent votes is admitted by various citizens who witnessed the affair. D. S. Lybarger, Esq., a native of Kaskaskia, informed us that the Spartans had been as suspicious of the Chesterians, as these of those. Committees to reconnoitre and to act as challengers had been sent from Chester to Sparta, and vice versa. He, (Lybarger), had arrived at Sparta on the night before the election, and had noticed the arrival of numerous "visitors" from adjacent counties. On the morning of the election the Chester challengers were refused admittance to the poll, whereupon he was sent back to Chester to report. He had made the trip in less than one hour and thirty minutes. Soon after his return, the Spartan challengers at Chester had made their exit, through door or window, "they had not been 'particular,' at all, at all." During election neither Leonidas nor any other Spartan was seen at Chester, but Joseph Mattingley's horse-boat had made many trips bringing in voters from the other side. Flat-boatmen also had voted diligently and repeatedly, but it was not true, that the good steamboat Red Cloud had landed a number of passengers and her crew to vote, nor had the boat itself "voted for Chester" as the Spartans had charged.

The Spartans made an earnest effort to contest the election. An investigation conducted by M. Morrison before three magistrates, developed the fact, proved by witnesses from Chester and Bois Brule Bottom, Missouri, that 135 illegal votes had been polled at Chester, and that besides there appeared on the poll book 70 names, not known to the "oldest" inhabitants, also supposed to be fraudulent. "Kaskaskia Republican," July 31, 1847.

The county seat matter was finally disposed of by the circuit court, November term 1847, and decided in favor of Chester, whereupon the county board was convened by the chairman in, as was subsequently charged, an illegal manner, causing another outburst of indignation and lengthy preambles and resolutions passed in citizens' meetings at Kaskaskia and Preston.

The said session of the county board was held in the courthouse at Kaskaskia, on the 22d of November, 1847.

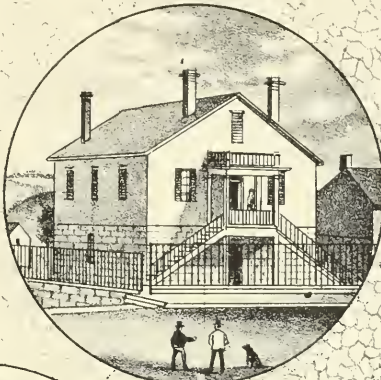
Present: Edward Campbell, William McBride and James Gillespie. The following order was then and there passed by a unanimous vote, to wit:

Order in reference to remove the public records from Kaskaskia to Chester.

"Whereas the judge of the circuit court of Randolph county has decided that the proceedings had by the president and board of trustees of the town of Sparta, in said county, in the matter of the county seat of said county are illegal and void; and whereas, the injunction sued out by said president and board of trustees of Sparta against the county commissioners of said county has been dissolved by his honor, Judge Koerner, at the late term of our circuit court held on the 15th inst.: Therefore ordered, that and in pursuance of a law of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled an act for the location of a permanent county seat for Ran-



POOR HOUSE.



JAIL.



COURT HOUSE.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS RANDOLPH CO. ILL.

dolph county, approved January 30, 1847, the records of Randolph county be forthwith conveyed to the town of Chester, the present county seat of said county, and that the respective officers of Randolph county and the clerk of the court remove thereto and transact all official business required by law to be done at the county seat at said town of Chester, in the county aforesaid."

The order is signed by each member individually. The court then adjourned to the next day, when William McBride had the following words entered on the record: I want it understood that I was in favor of not entering the order for removing the records to Chester until our December term of our court.

WILLIAM MCBRIDE.

This order, passed at a session of the board "irregularly called," gave rise to outbursts of public clamor. Indignation meetings were held at Kaskaskia on the 10th of December, presided over by J. Feaman, with S. St. Vrain as secretary; at Preston, on the 15th of December, William Rainey presiding, and at various other places, in which meetings, resolutions were passed condemning the frauds perpetrated at Chester, and the "indecent" haste of the county commissioners.

The county election, August 2d, 1847, had been a very spirited one, but failed to bring out more than 1428 voters. James Thompson was defeated by John Campbell, by a majority of 260 votes; John A. Wilson defeated Henry Bildeback and Anthony Steele by a plurality of 30 and 28 for sheriff. J. W. Gillis, the champion of Kaskaskia, was re-elected recorder over E. Walker and J. D. Spindle. S. St. Vrain was defeated by F. Maxwell for county clerk. H. H. Baker defeated J. H. Clendenin, W. S. Hughes, and J. H. McCarty for treasurer. Samuel G. Thompson was elected surveyor by an absolute majority over Ignatius Sprigg, and E. Leaveuworth and D. S. Lybarger were chosen coroners.

Two county officers, J. W. Gillis, the recorder, and Charles D. Kane, the circuit clerk, continued to hold forth at the old court-house peremptorily refusing to obey the above order.

THE COUNTY COURT AT CHESTER.

The regular December term, 1847, of the county board was held in the school-house at Chester, which said house was furnished as a temporary court-house by the citizens of said town.

The county board remonstrated with the disobedient county officials, and succeeded in getting the circuit clerk to locate his office at Chester. The recorder, however, was notified on the 11th of November, 1848, that if he failed to remove his office to Chester by the 6th of March, 1849, the office of recorder would be declared vacant. Gillis was ousted by this order, but the people reinstated him by triumphantly re-electing him to the office.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention 1847-8 resulted in the election of Ezekiel W. Robbins and Richard B. Servant for Randolph county. The form of county government was changed under the new constitution, which provided for county courts to be composed of a judge and two associate justices for each county. These

officers were to be elected on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1849, and to serve for a term of four years.

The old county board held their last meeting on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1849.

The site of the present court-house at Chester was selected by the county board on the 16th of January, 1849. The lots on which it was erected had been donated to the county by Seth Allen. The building was erected by William P. Haskins, at the expense of private individuals.

William W. Taylor contracted with the county board for the building of the old jail at Chester on the 16th January, 1849. The jail site was also donated by Seth Allen, but the building was paid for (\$140) by the county.

The valuation of taxable property in 1849 amounted to \$1,124,993. The tax levy was thirty-five cents per 100—aggregating \$3,937.47, of which amount \$244.40 were returned "delinquent."

The population of the county in 1849, as stated in the United States census of 1850, was 11,079, the sixteenth place in point of population. The county tax per capita amounted to only thirty-five and three-fifths cents, while, for the current year the county tax amounts to \$3.36 for every man, woman and child in the county.

This population of 11,000 souls were largely Anglo-Americans, for although the country of Illinois had been colonized principally by French, the descendants of this old stock had by that time gradually disappeared, and their number was actually less than French colonists of the county were estimated to have been in 1763. The chapter on pioneers mentions a number of Europeans, principally natives of Ireland, who sought and found homes in the county in the very first years of the present century. Among these early arrivals we merely mention James Patterson, and his four sons John, Samuel, Reuben and James, Robert Huggins, John McClinton, David and James Anderson, Adam Hill, Absalom Cox, James and Archibald Thompson, William McBride, McDonald, Joseph and John Lively, George Wilson, Samuel Crozier, Robert Foster, John Anderson, A. M. Henderson, William Nelson, and others. The reader has met many of these names among the leading citizens and county officials. The German nationality now forming a large part of the population was scarcely represented in the territorial times of the county. About the year 1817 we found two Germans as residents of Kaskaskia, to wit: Ferdinand Unger, a tailor, and Heinrich Resinger, a cabinet maker. The actual German immigration began about the year 1830, when Gustav Pape arrived, soon followed by Caspar Anton Pape, Franz Schwarz, Anton Tilman, Adam Huth, the Wehrheims, Diederich Moehrs, Charles Schribner, Andreas and John Schoepel; between the years 1840 and 1850 arrived John Selteger, Jacob Zang, Charles Reinhart, the Rauchs, William Schuchert, J. G. Middendorf, John Stoeck, J. H. Meyer, Christopher Gatelman, Paul Pautler, Louis and Diederich Liefer, J. H. Eickelman, Daniel Gerlach, (somewhat later) J. F. Hornberger, August Begemann, Henry, William and Fred. Ebers, J. F. Knop, D. Bickenberg, H. Welge, William Rurede, J. H. Thies, Fred. Draves, Julius Schrader, Henry and Frederick Sternberg, Diederich Heitmann, Heinrich

Knoche, Louis Meyer, Henry Schnoecker, Henry Bode, Frederick Brinkman, Herman Decker, Henry Hartmann, H. R. Stolle, Philip Schoen, Jacob Gillenburg, F. C. Peters and others. The revolutionary times during the years 1818 and 1819 caused a large emigration in some of the German States, and the arrivals became so numerous, that a recital would fill many pages. The bulk of this German immigration chose farming as their occupation, in which pursuit they have met with astonishing success. Others, principally mechanics, settled in the towns and villages, many engaged in merchandizing, while not a few devoted themselves to keeping of hotels and refreshment shops. A few of these early German settlers and many of their descendants have occupied responsible and important offices of the county. The census of 1860 found fully one-fifth of the population of the county of foreign birth.

We return to the recital of county affairs after the adoption of the constitution of 1848.

The election of November, 1849, entrusted the affairs of the county to the first county court, to wit:

John Campbell, county judge,

Benbow Bailey and John Braser, associate justices.

1849 to 1853.

This court held its first term on the 17th of December, 1849. John W. Gillis, county clerk, John A. Wilson, sheriff. The new court-house was completed during their administration. On June 20, 1850, appeared in open court Thomas Mather, James L. Lamb, Stacy B. Opyke, A. Andrews, Francis Swanwick, Seth Allen, Adolph Black, A. Perkins, Joseph B. Holmes, Joseph Williamson, Judson Clement, John Swanwick, Marmaduke E. Ferris, Joseph B. Mattingley, James R. Dunn, and Charles Song, who on the 4th of June, 1847, had entered into bond to build a suitable court house at Chester, at the expense of the citizens of said town, and presented to the county court said court house for said county to use forever, as their own property in fee without charge or rent, and free from all lien or incumbrance whatsoever.

Whereupon the court accepted the tender of said court house and considered that said bond had been fully discharged, and tendered the thanks of the county to said donors for the gift of said court house.

The court house was furnished at the expense of the county, and first occupied on the 2d of September, 1850.

The affairs of the county during the decade of 1850 to 1860 were conducted by this court and their successors in an economical and satisfactory manner. The valuation of the property increased perceptibly, and amounted in 1860 to \$2,963,000. The taxes for county purposes in that year amounted to \$10,371.56, of which, however, \$1052.27 remained unpaid. Tax dodging had commenced, and continued until it grew to be a dangerous evil. The county authorities resorted to a most pernicious practice, to wit, drawing warrants on a depleted treasury, and, what was worse, made those warrants 10 per cent. interest-bearing paper. The example given by the Federal Government during the war, in creating an immense debt at the very

shortest notice, proved contagious. The authorities of the county found themselves coerced to have a special act passed by the legislature, permitting them to issue bonds, in order to procure the means of managing a heavy floating debt, June 5, 1865. A bridge across Mary's river had been paid for in such orders, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$9,000, and yet the usual tax levy of .5 cents per \$100 was not increased. In 1864 the court authorized H. C. Cole to erect a fire-proof building, 22 feet by 48 feet, for clerks' offices, promising him 10 per cent. on all moneys advanced by him, and a suitable compensation for superintending the work. Bonds amounting to \$17,000 were issued June, 1865, and \$10,000 more in March, 1866, to pay the purchase price of the Gordon farm, bought for the purpose of making it a poor-farm, and in November, 1866, the citizens of the county voted in favor of having \$100,000 of 8 per cent. bonds issued in aid of the construction of a railroad.

This railroad debt gave rise to much complaint, leading to tedious and expensive litigations, which terminated in favor of the bondholders.

Since 1874 the county has been governed by a board of county commissioners, who have succeeded in bringing the finances of the county into shape.

A statement of the financial condition of the county in 1882 is introduced here, followed by a detailed exhibit of the taxable property of the county and its value, from which the reader will perceive that the net debt of the county is less than 4 per cent. of its assessed value. It is also well understood that the real value of the taxable property of the county is nearly four times as great as the assessed value, and that the county indebtedness therefore does not amount to more than 1 per cent. of the property in the county. The tax levy of 1882 is high, but the amount to be collected will reduce the county debt to about \$100,000, the principal of the railroad debt contracted in that evil hour of November, 1866.

The value of the public buildings, not reckoning the court house, which is a donation, the substantial clerks' offices, the expensive new jail, the poor-farm and its improvements, is fully adequate to the amount of the debt, less railroad bonds.

Preceding the assessment of 1882 we insert an extract of the assessment of 1862, in order to show how rapidly values change, leaving it to the readers to draw their lines of comparison. Just think of it! 21 piano-fortes in 1862, and 378 piano-fortes and melodeons in 1882!!

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY, SEPT. 1, 1882.

LIABILITIES.	
Bonds issued Sept. 8, 1870, due in 1885.....	\$13,000.00
Bonds issued May, 1875, due 1898.....	40,000.00
Judgment in United States court, including principal of Tamaroa R. R. bond and coupons.....	108,000.00
Outstanding county orders.....	833.59
Jury warrants.....	67.80
Total.....	\$161,901.39
ASSETS.	
Balance in treasury.....	\$6,835.00
Taxes of 1881, collected and in hands of collector.....	4,745.70
	11,580.70
Debt, less assets.....	\$150,320.69

The county authorities, at the November term, 1852, ordered the following tax levies to be made, to wit:

For general county purposes, per \$100.....	\$.50
For roads, per \$100.....	.15
For part pay of judgments, per \$100.....	1.25
Total.....	\$2.00

All county bonds, with the exception of \$13,000, are registered with the auditor of the State, who levies a special tax to meet the payment of interest.

ASSESSMENT OF 1862.	
7,449 horses, valued at.....	\$249,441
14,472 cattle.....	97,466
542 mules.....	18,269
6,265 sheep.....	6,257
21,769 hogs.....	20,783
2,255 wagons and carriages.....	61,845
2,392 clocks and watches.....	9,171
21 piano-fortes.....	2,394
Goods and merchandise.....	91,305
Capital stock.....	5,305
Manufactured articles.....	7,623
Monies and credits.....	119,832
All other personal property.....	122,767
Total.....	\$812,587
Lands (85,000 acres in cultivation).....	1,614,370
Lots.....	437,380
Total.....	\$2,866,337

The taxes for that year were for

State purposes.....	\$12,070.36
County purposes.....	10,088.06
Special school purposes.....	8,841.08
Total.....	\$31,899.50

The delinquent taxes of 1861 and prior years amounted then to \$3,857.57.

TAX VALUES OF RANDOLPH COUNTY 1882.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Valued at	
6,218 horses.....	\$25,321½ each \$157,474
8,537 cattle.....	7.50 64,044
2,125 mules.....	32.13½ 70,330
7,810 sheep.....	1.02 8,017
13,332 hogs.....	.51 13,935
67 steam-engines.....	217.44 14,382
53 fire-proof safes.....	36.30 2,029
21 billiard-tables.....	31.66½ 665
3,760 car. & wagons.....	12.51½ 47,588
4,233 wats. & clocks.....	2.27 9,624
2,340 sew. machines.....	5.96 14,007
145 piano-fortes.....	50.33 7,327
234 melodions.....	18.27 4,257
3 franchises.....	91.06½ 275
2 annul. & royalties.....	367.00 734
9 steam- & vessels.....	226.06½ 2,040
Merchandise on hand.....	137,084
Material & manfact. articles.....	\$31,307
Manufacturers' tools, etc.....	7,214
Agricultural tools.....	66,095
Gold and silver plate.....	364
Diamonds and jewelry.....	341
Monies of banks.....	1,371
Credits of banks.....	281
Monies of other than banks.....	51,638
Credits of other than banks.....	250,885
Bonds and stocks.....	13,402
Shares of capital stock, etc.....	3,165
Property of saloons.....	94,636
Household furniture.....	3,636
Investments in real estate.....	31,496
All other personal property.....	1,119,105
Total personal property.....	\$1,119,105

LANDS AND LOTS.	
188,973 acres, improved, at \$8.34 4-5.....	\$1,859,251
163,413 acres, unimproved, at \$1.00.....	504,772
6,756 lots.....	616,547

RAILROAD PROPERTY.	
Wabash, Chester and Western.....	\$62,763
Alton and Terre Haute.....	44,213
Cairo and St. Louis.....	74,057
Total.....	\$181,033
Total.....	\$4,310,708

These tax valuations appear to represent not more than one-fourth of the fair cash value, and it is safe to state that the property enumerated above is worth fully sixteen millions of dollars.

The agricultural statistics of Randolph county set forth that in 1881

22,800 acres produced.....	136,654 bushels of corn.
89,315 " ".....	803,568 " wheat.
132 " ".....	2,148 " spring wheat.
14,616 " ".....	172,950 " oats.
279 " ".....	253 " rye.
161 " ".....	2,262 " barley.
796 " ".....	37,837 " Irish potatoes.
31 " ".....	1,852 " sweet potatoes.
2,804 " of orchard produced.....	38,360 " apples.
96 " ".....	193 " peaches.
2 " ".....	40 " pears.

26 acres of vineyards prod'd.....	782 gallons of wine.
5,181 " of meadow ".....	4,649 tons of timothy hay.
3,922 " of clover ".....	3,318 tons of clover hay.
12,117 " were pastured.....	
65,719 " are woodland.....	
9,019 " are uncultivated, and.....	
9½ " are laid out in city and town lots.	

357 horses, valued at \$17,819, died during the year, and 430 colts were foaled. Fat cattle, weighing 1,295,516 pounds, were sold, and 214, representing a value of \$3,594, died of disease. 3,985 cows furnished the people of Randolph with milk, etc.; and the report further states that 80,079 pounds of butter, 5,221 of cheese and 685 gallons of milk were sold during the year. 470 sheep, worth \$1,460, were killed by dogs, and 554, worth \$1,826, died of disease. (It is remarkable that this class of sheep is so valuable. The average value given in by the assessor is \$1.02 3-5, while the sheep killed by dogs are valued at three times the amount.) The wool clipped is reported to have weighed 47,928 pounds and valued at \$10,543—about \$2,000 more than the sheep were assessed at; besides there were 3,912 sheep, weighing 361,525 pounds, sold, bringing about \$15,000 more. 2,949 fat hogs, weighing 535,990 pounds, were sold; 2,149, weighing 157,463 pounds, died of hog cholera, and 501, weighing 34,271 pounds, died of other diseases. 547 hives of bees produced 1,506 pounds of honey. 900 feet of drain tile was laid in 1881.

EXPENDITURES OF RANDOLPH COUNTY IN 1882.

Assessment, cost of.....	\$1,909.25
County jail and prisoners.....	2,441.05
Courts and bailiffs.....	3,073.40
County officers.....	6,758.39
Court house—fuel, ice, insurance.....	421.51
Court officers, printing and stationery.....	1,333.25
Elections.....	848.69
Paupers—in poor house.....	\$1,149.47
" outside of.....	274.77
" in State institutions.....	541.93
" inquests.....	111.30
" new building.....	1,254.06
Roads and bridges.....	7,621.79
Suadries.....	316.98
Total.....	\$96,709.36

Deducting the cost of the new building on the poor farm, to wit, \$1,561.06 from the above amount, it would appear that the regular county expenditures amounted to \$95,148.30. To which add interest on \$11,900 bonds..... 1,300.00
Interest on \$40,000 bonds at 7 per cent..... 2,800.00
Interest on 100,000 R. R. bonds at 8 per cent..... 8,000.00
\$118,533.30

We failed to obtain the United States Census Reports of 1880 before concluding this chapter, in order to add statistics of public interest and permanent value. These reports are however, not ready, and may not be completed for some time. From the lists filed by the enumerators in the clerk's office, we glean the following in reference to the population of the various precincts of the county:

1. Baldwin—Town, 271; outside, 1286; total.....	1557
2. Bremen—Total.....	763
3-4. Blair and Central—Total.....	1650
5. Breckenridge—Total.....	546
6. Chester—Town, 2525; rural, 1995; total.....	4520
7-8. Coulterville and Tilden—Total.....	2904
9. Evansville—Total.....	1101
10. Florence—Total.....	761
11. Kavaskia—Total population.....	1150
12. Prairie du Rocher—Total.....	1110
13. Red Bud—Total.....	2565

14. Rockwood.—Town, 231; rural, 989; total	1211
15. Rama.—Total	883
16. Eysaia.—Town of 1786; Eden, 201; rural, 1421; total	3408
17. Steeles Mills.—Town of Steelesville, 440; rural, 1059	1499
18. Wias Hill.—Total	881

Total of county 25,479

In a preceding part of this chapter we have introduced the names of citizens of Randolph county, who represented it in the territorial legislatures. A similar statement in reference to the representatives of the county in the constitutional conventions, the various general assemblies, State offices and United States congresses is here appended.

Randolph county as represented in the constitutional conventions of Illinois. 1818, George Fisher and Elias Kent Kane; 1847, Ezekiel W. Robbins and R. B. Servant; 1862, Daniel Reily; 1870, J. H. Wilson and G. W. Wall.

Randolph county was represented in the General Assembly of the State as follows:

1818 to 1820—John McFerron, Senator; Edward Humphreys, Samuel Walker, Representatives.

1820 to 1822—Samuel Crozier, Senator; Thomas Mather, Raphael Widen, Representatives.

1822 to 1824.—Samuel Crozier, Senator; Thomas Mather, Raphael Widen, John McFerron, Representatives.

1824 to 1826—Raphael Widen, Senator; Elias K. Kane, resigned in 1825, Gabriel Jones, elected to fill vacancy; Thomas Mather, Speaker of the House, resigned 1825, Samuel Smith, elected to fill vacancy, Representatives.

1826 to 1828—Raphael Widen, Senator; John Lacy, Thomas Reynolds, Representatives.

1828 to 1830. Samuel Crawford, Senator for Randolph and Perry; Thomas Mather, Hypolite Menard, Representatives.

1830 to 1832—Samuel Crawford, Senator for Randolph and Perry; John Atkins, Thomas J. V. Owen, Representatives for Randolph and Perry.

1832 to 1834—Thomas Mather, Senator for Randolph and Perry; David Baldrige, Richard G. Murphy, Representatives for Randolph and Perry.

1834 to 1836—Thomas Mather, resigned in 1825 and was succeeded by Richard B. Servant, Senator as above; Richard G. Murphy, John Thompson, Representatives.

1836 to 1838—Richard B. Servant, Senator, Randolph alone; James Shields, Saml. G. Thompson, Representatives.

1838 to 1840—Richard B. Servant, Senator; Gabriel Jones, Edward Menard, Representatives.

1840 to 1842—Jacob Feaman, Senator; James McClurken, John P. McGinnis, Representatives.

1842 to 1844—Jacob Feaman, Senator; Jacob J. Danner, Andrew J. Dickinson, William McBride, Representatives for Randolph and Monroe.

1844 to 1846—Joseph Morrison, Senator; E. Adams, E. W. Robbins, John D. Whiteside, Representatives for Randolph and Monroe.

1846 to 1848—Joseph Morrison, Senator; Robert Mann, John Morrison, Edward Omelveny, Representatives.

1848 to 1850—Hawkins S. Osburn, of Perry, Senator Fourth District; Samuel H. Guthrie, Representative.

1850 to 1852—H. S. Osburn, Senator, John E. Deitrich, Representative.

1852 to 1854—John E. Deitrich, Senator, Joseph Williamson, Representative.

1854 to 1856—John E. Deitrich, Senator, Twenty-fourth District—Randolph, Washington, Clinton, Perry and Jackson counties; James C. Holbrook, Representative, Sixth District, composed of Randolph county.

1856 to 1858—E. C. Coffey, of Washington, Senator Twenty-fourth District; James H. Watt, Representative Sixth District.

1858 to 1860—E. C. Coffey, Senator as above; John E. Deitrich, Representative as above.

1860 to 1862—James M. Rodgers, of Clinton, Senator as above; Edmund Faherty, Representative.

1862 to 1864—Israel Blanchard, of Jackson, Senator of Third District, composed of Randolph, Williamson, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson and Monroe; Stephen W. Miles, of Monroe, Edward Menard, Representatives Eighth District, composed of Randolph, Perry and Monroe.

1864 to 1866—Daniel Reily, of Kaskaskia, Senator Third District; W. K. Murphy, of Perry, Austin James, of Monroe, Representatives Eighth District.

1866 to 1868—Daniel Reily, Senator as above; W. K. Murphy, John Campbell, Representatives as above.

1868 to 1870—Samuel K. Casey, of Jefferson, Senator as above; John M. McCutcheon, Thomas H. Burgess, Representatives.

1870 to 1872—Samuel K. Casey, died during term, and was succeeded by W. B. Anderson, of Jefferson, James M. Washburn, Senators Third District; James M. Ralls, Daniel R. McMasters, Representatives.

1872 to 1874—W. K. Murphy, Senator, Forty-eighth District; John W. Pratt, William Neville, Austin James, Representatives Forty-eighth District.

1874 to 1876—W. K. Murphy, Senator; Joseph W. Rickert, Samuel McKee, Jonathan Chestnutwood, Representatives.

1876 to 1878—Ambrose Hoener, Senator; Theophilus T. Fountain, John Boyd, Septimus P. Mace, Representatives.

1878 to 1880—Ambrose Hoener, Senator; John T. McBride, John R. McFie, Philip C. C. Provart, Representatives.

1880 to 1882—Lewis Ihorn, Senator; Isaac M. Kelly, W. K. Murphy, Austin James, Representatives.

1882 to 1884—Lewis Ihorn, Senator; John R. McFie, James T. Canniff, John Higgins, Representatives.

RANDOLPH COUNTY AS REPRESENTED IN STATE OFFICES.

Shadrach Bond, first Governor of the state of Illinois, inaugurated Oct. 6, 1818.

* Shadrach Bond is claimed as a citizen by Randolph county, Monroe county and St. Clair county, and seems to have been a resident of the latter at the time of his election. Shadrach Bond, a nephew of Shadrach Bond, sen., who is mentioned more conspicuously in our chapter on Pioneers, was a native of Maryland and arrived in Kaskaskia about the year 1794. Prior to his election as governor he had represented his district in the territorial legislature and the territory as a delegate to congress. He was at the expiration of his term of office appointed Register of the Land office at Kaskaskia, and continued in that position many years. He died in 1830, the lamented and favorite statesman of Illinois.

Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor from 1818 to 1822.
Elias Kent Kane,* Secretary of State, from October 6th, 1818 to December 16th, 1822, when he resigned.

James Shields,† Auditor of Public accounts, March 4th, 1841 to 1843.

Thomas H. Campbell was auditor of public accounts from March 26th, 1846, to January 12th, 1857.

Daniel P. Cook, the famous jurist of Randolph county, Illinois, occupied the office of Attorney General just long enough to write out his resignation. He qualified on the 5. of March, 1819, and then resigned on the same day.

Wm. Alexander was Adjutant General from April 24, 1819, to June 11, 1821.

RANDOLPH COUNTY IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF ILLINOIS.

1818. George Fisher and Elias Kent Kane.

1848. Ezekiel W. Robbins and Richard B. Servant.

1862. Daniel Reily.

1870. J. H. Wilson and George W. Wall for the Eighth district, composed of the counties of Monroe, Randolph and Perry.

RANDOLPH COUNTY IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

† Ninian Edwards, from 1818 to 1819, and from 1819 to 1824, when he resigned.

‡ Jesse B. Thomas, from 1818 to 1829, two consecutive terms.

His remains were removed from the old homestead to Evergreen cemetery in Chester by B. N. Bond only surviving son of the governor in November 1879. The state of Illinois is now erecting a monument over the tomb of her first governor.

B. N. Bond, M. D., is now a resident of Stanbery, Gentry county, Missouri.

* E. K. Kane had commenced the practice of law in Kaskaskia about the year 1814. A man of brilliant talents he rose to a position among the members of the bar. As member of the first state convention of Illinois he is mentioned with commendation as a leading spirit and as largely stamping the constitution with its many excellences. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the 4th general assembly of Illinois, 1824 to 1826. He resigned this post on, as this very assembly elected him to the senate of the United States, January 1825. He was re-elected in 1833, but died before expiration of his second term, Dec. 12th, 1833, yet in the prime of life.

† James Shields, an Irishman by birth, commenced his career by teaching school at Kaskaskia, afterwards studying law. He represented Randolph county in the legislature, was judge of the circuit court, and served with distinction during the Mexican war as brigadier general of the Illinois volunteers. After his return from the field, his grateful fellow citizens elected him to the United States senate from 1849 to 1855, as successor of Sidney Brees. The senator subsequently emigrated to Minnesota, and represented this new state also in the U. S. senate, as also the state of Missouri for a fractional term. Gen. Shields died a few years ago in retirement.

‡ Ninian Edwards was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1775, studied law at Carlisle, Pa., but before finishing his studies he removed to Kentucky, where he spent a few years in various excesses and extravagances. Subsequently he broke from his dissolute companions, and took up his studies with renewed zeal and energy, and rose to a most distinguished position as jurist, and was occupying the office of chief justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, when April 24, 1800, President Madison appointed him Governor of the newly organized territory of Illinois, as per act of Congress, approved February 3, 1800. Ninian Edwards remained Governor of Illinois until the state organization took effect October 6, 1818. He was a resident of Kaskaskia at the time of his election to the Senate, but soon after took up his residence at Edwardsville in Madison county, thus ceasing to be a citizen of Randolph.

§ Jesse B. Thomas, when Speaker of the House of Representatives of the territory of Indiana, of which Illinois then formed a part, entered into an agreement with the leading men of the Illinois part to use his influence in bringing about a separate territorial organization of Illinois on the conditions that he should first be elected delegate to Congress. The Illinois members, with a due appreciation of the promises of politicians, even at that early day, required of Thomas, before they would vote for him, to support his pledges by his bond, conditioned that he would procure from Congress a division, whereupon he

Elias Kent Kane, from 1825 to 1835, December 12, the date of his death.

David J. Baker, from November 12, 1830, to December 11, 1830, appointed by Governor Edwards to succeed Judge John McLean, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Daniel P. Cook of Kaskaskia was the first Representative of Congress from the State, taking his seat at the second session of the 15th Congress. He continued to represent the State during the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Congresses, a period of nearly nine years, being from December 1815 until March 1827. No other from Randolph county has graced the hall of Representatives as a member since the day when D. P. Cook retired from his seat.

ADDENDA.—COUNTY OFFICERS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, 1779 TO 1883.

Administrative Officers.—Colonel John Todd, county lieutenant, from 1779 to 1782. Timothy De Monthron, county lieutenant, from 1782 to 1784. John Edgar and J. B. Barbeau, judges, from 1790 to 1795.

John Edgar, William Morrison, Pierre Menard, Robert McMahan, George Fisher, John Beaird, Robert Reynolds, Nathaniel Hull, Antoine Louvier, John Grosvenor, James Finney, and Samuel Cochran, United States justices and members of Court of Common Pleas, from 1795 to 1803.

Paul Harralson, Robert Morrison, James Gilbreath, Pierre Menard, George Fisher, and James Finney, county commissioners, from 1803 to 1809.

Philip Fouke, William Arutdel, Henry Levens, Pierre Le Compte, Paul Harralson, David Anderson, Jean B. Barbeau, Robert Gaston, Archibald Thompson, John Guithing, John Edgar, James McRoberts, John McFerron, John Bradshaw, Samuel Omelveny, George Robinson, George Hacker, James Lemon, Thomas Ferguson, Hamlet Ferguson, John Phelps, and Marvin Fuller, justices, members of county court, from 1809 to 1819.

Curtis Conn, David Anderson, James Patterson, James Thompson, Miles Hotchkiss, Gabriel Jones, François Menard, John Miller, Arthur Parks, Josiah Betts, Franklin P. Owen, John C. Crozier, R. H. Fleming, Pierre De Rousse, James S. Guthrie, Thomas Roberts, Felix St. Vrain, William G. Hizer, John Thompson, John G. Nelson, James Gillespie, James S. Guthrie (2d term), Robert Clark, James O'Harra, Gabriel Jones (2d term), W. G. Hizer (2d term), Samuel Douglas, Harvey Clendenin, Lawson Murphy, Henry O'Harra, John Mann, Archibald Thompson, Edward Campbell, William McBride, James Gillespie (2d term), county commissioners, from 1819 to 1840.

John Campbell, W. P. Haskins (died during his term), R. B. Servant, John Campbell (2d term), J. W. Ralls, Harvey Neville, Alexander Hood, judges of the county court, and John Braser, Benbow Bailey, James Gillespie, Samuel

was "triumphantly" elected by a bare majority with the aid of his own vote! He was hung in effigy at Vincennes by the anti-separatists, but he discharged his pledges and his bond by procuring the division of the territory, and as it was doubtless desirable to change his residence he came home with a commission for a federal judgeship of the new territory in his pocket, and removed to Kaskaskia, Illinois. (History of Illinois by Davidson and Struve).

B. Adams, James Gillespie (2d term), William Mudd, Armistead Jones, William Mudd (2d term), M. Ireland, Philip Wehrheim, John Wilson, and Philip Wehrheim (2d term), associate justices of the county, from 1849 to 1874.

John Morrison, John Wilson, Philip Wehrheim, P. Faherty, J. R. Douclas, M. Ireland, J. B. Frank, James J. Borders, and John C. Johnson, board of county commissioners, from 1874 to 1883.

County Clerks.—Carboneau, from 1779 to ? ? Robert Morrison, from 1795 to 1803. Paul Harrolson and William Wilson, from 1803 to 1809. W. C. Greenup, from 1809 to 1827. Miles Hotchkiss, from 1827 to 1832, resigned in June. James Hughes, appointed in 1832, and elected in 1833. Andrew J. Dickison, 1837, resigned in 1839. Robert Mann, appointed clerk pro tem., served 3 months. Ferdinand Maxwell, elected in 1839 and re-elected in 1841. J. W. Gillis, from 1845 to 1851. J. M. Cole, from 1851 to 1857. J. H. Nelson, from 1857 to 1864. John A. Campbell, appointed pro tem., 1864. Joseph Schuessler, elected 1864 to 1865. R. J. Harmer, from 1865 to 1869. J. R. Shannon, from 1869 to 1873. John T. McBride, from 1873 to 1877. R. J. Harmer, from 1877 to 1882. Louis Dudenbostel, 1882.

Sheriffs.—Richard Winston, from 1779 to 1782. Timothy du Montbrun, from 1782 to 1790. William Biggs (St. Clair county), from 1790 to 1795. James Dunn, from 1795 to 1800. George Fisher, from 1800 to 1803. James Edgar, from 1803 to 1805. James Gilbreath, from 1805 to 1809. Benjamin Stephenson, from 1809 to 1814. Henry Connor, Samuel C. Christy, T. J. V. Owens, Ignatius Sprigg, John Campbell, John A. Wilson, elected in 1848. John P. Thompson, 1850. Sav. St. Vrain, 1852. John Campbell, 1854. Sav. St. Vrain (2d term), 1856. Anthony Steele, 1858. M. S. McCormack, 1860. John Campbell, 1862. John T. McBride, 1864. J. R. Shannon, 1866. M. S. McCormack, 1868. J. T. McBride, 1870. Beverly Wiltshire, 1872 and 1874. Daniel Gerlach, 1876 and 1878. —Gerlach, 1880, and E. J. Murphy, 1882.

Treasurers and Assessors.—The county sheriffs were treasurers until 1809. The duties of assessors from 1795 to 1808 were performed by the township constables and special appointees. David Anderson was the first county assessor, 1808 and 1809. Treasurers and ex-officio assessors: William Alexander, 1812; William Barnett, K. Barton, John McFerron, Alexander Barber, Samuel G. Thompson, Harvey Clendenin, Francis S. Jones, Hypolite Menard, S. St. Vrain, H. H. Barker, Matthew Huth, H. B. Nisbett, J. T. McBride, J. M. Thompson, George Wilson, Peter Wickline, F. S. Peters, Edmund St. Vrain, William Swanwick, S. B. Hood, appointed in 1881, and William A. Campbell since 1882.

Coroners.—William Kelly, 1795 to 1803; Miles Hotchkiss, Henry Derosse, R. K. Fleming, D. L. Lybarger, F. C. Peters, F. D. Lewis, F. C. Peters, 2d term; H. B. Derosse, J. H. Altrogy, J. M. Smith, D. L. Lybarger (2d term); G. V. Kenter, T. J. Garrett, William Heining. (This list is incomplete, as there were no records kept of officers elected prior to 1849.)

Surveyors.—William Wilson, Thomas Patterson, Paul Harralson, James Thompson, Samuel G. Thompson, Ferdinand Humphreys, Ezekiel W. Robbins, James B. Parks, S. G. Thompson, Joseph Noel, R. B. Thompson, James M. Thompson, M. S. McAttee, J. P. Thompson, J. T. Douglas and H. W. Schmidt.

Judges of Courts.—Gabriel Cerre, Joseph Duplassey, Jacques Lesource, Nicolas Jarvis, J. B. Barbeau, Nicolas LeChance, Charles Charleville, and Antoine Duchafours de Louvières, 1779 to 1790. La Buisniere was State attorney at this period. John Edgar and J. B. Barbeau, 1790 to 1795, by appointment of Governor Arthur St. Clair; Hon. John Cleves Symmes, 1795 to 1809; Hons. Jesse B. Thomas, Obadiah Jones, Alexander Stuart, Stanley Griswold, William Sprigg, Thomas Towles, Daniel P. Cook, John Warnock, members of the General Court of the territory of Illinois, 1809 to 1819; B. H. Doyle, prosecuting attorney; Hons. Joseph Phillips, Richard M. Young, Thomas Reynolds, John Reynolds, Theophilus W. Smith, Samuel M. Roberts, Samuel D. Lockwood and Thomas C. Brown members of the Supreme Court and presiding judges at circuit courts throughout the State, 1819 to 1835; William Mears, Charles Matthey and Sidney Breese prosecuting attorneys. Hons. Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, James Semple, James Shields, Gustav Koerner, W. H. Underwood, Sidney Breese, 2d term, H. K. S. Omelveny, Silas L. Bryan, Amos Watts, W. H. Snyder and G. W. Wall circuit judges, 1835 to 1883. Prosecuting attorneys during said period, W. H. Underwood, W. H. Bissell, P. B. Foulke, George Abbott, W. C. Kinney, W. H. Snyder, Amos Watts, J. P. Johnston, John Michan, Reuben J. Goddard (first county attorney, 1872 to 1880) and D. E. Detrich, present county attorney.

Clerks of Circuit Courts and ex-officio Recorders.—Carboneau, 1779 to 1795; Lardner Clark, 1795 to 1809; William Arundel, 1809 to 1815; William C. Greenup, 1815; James Hughes, 1831; William Guthrie, 1840; James Quinn, 1845; John M. Langlois, 1845; Charles D. Kane, 1847; James M. Ralls, 1850; Savinien St. Vrain, 1860; G. H. Pate, 1876 to date.

Probate Judges.—Curtis Conn, 1821 to 1827; David J. Baker, 1827 to 1831; Dwight Hunt, from March 7 to May 16, 1831; James Thompson, 1831 to 1848; John Campbell, from 1848 to 1853; W. P. Haskins, 1853 to 1855; died during his term of office, and was succeeded by R. B. Servant, 1855 to 1857; John Campbell, 2d term, 1857 to 1861; J. W. Ralls, 1861 to 1865; Harvey Neville, 1865 to 1869; Alexander Hood, 1869 to 1873; John H. Lindsey, 1873 to 1877; W. P. Murphy, 1877 to 1882; and G. L. Riess, present incumbent.

School Commissioners or Superintendents.—Samuel G. Thompson, 1835; W. McBride, 1839; S. G. Thompson, re-appointed, 1840; M. A. Gilbert, 1843; Thomas Roberts, 1844; Elisha Seymour, 1845; James W. Glenn, 1849; J. B. Parks, 1851; Robert Mann, 1854; Eli Lofton, 1857; Marquis S. Burns, 1861; John A. Malone, 1865; R. P. Thompson, 1869; Peter N. Holm, 1870; R. M. Spurgeon and B. B. Hood, present incumbents.

In conclusion we introduce here a

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, DECEMBER, 1882.

George L. Riess, county judge, elected in 1882; Louis Dudenbostel, county clerk, elected in 1882; Everett J. Murphy, sheriff, elected in 1882; John C. Johnson, county commissioner, elected in 1882; James J. Borders, county commissioner, elected in 1881; J. B. Frank, county commissioner, elected in 1880; William A. Campbell, treasurer, elected in 1882; William Heiuing, coroner, elected in 1882; Samuel B. Hood, superintendent of schools, elected in 1882; Henry W. Schmidt, surveyor, elected in 1879; D. E. Deitrich, state's attorney, elected in 1880; G. H. Pate, circuit clerk, elected in 1880.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.

Baldwin.—W. M. Wilson and James A. Bean, justices; J. W. Pickett and John P. Cox, constables.

Bremen.—John H. Wilson and Henry Heitman, justices of the peace; Henry Detmore and Jacob Winkelmann, constables.

Blair.—S. B. Boggs and James Harkley, justices of the peace; and F. M. Welshans and T. W. Taggart, constables.

Breweville.—F. A. Marlin and W. P. Boyle, justices; Albert Snook and Leo Bone, constables.

Chester.—C. W. Dean, H. Perkins, W. L. Wilson and Leonard Crisler, justices; John W. Ragdale, Bartley Tovera, George R. Douglas and Louis Harmon, constables.

Central.—John M. Beattie, justice of the peace; Stephan Wright and R. J. Holcomb, constables.

Coulterville.—David Munford and Anthony Steele, justices; Jesse McBride and Rufus East, constables.

Evansville.—James S. Gray and John H. Thompson, justices; John Hagerdown and Paulus Smith, constables.

Florence.—B. P. Harmon and H. D. Lilly, justices; Ed. Beare and Walter W. Nifang, constables.

Kaskaskia.—Wm. R. Burch and C. W. Wheeler, justices; W. H. Doza and E. A. Lucken, constables.

Prairie du Rocher.—J. R. Duclas and Edward Harmintz, justices; Mike Dapron and Francis M. Oliver, constables.

Red Bud.—F. D. Gucker and John H. Meyer, justices; William Heining and Peter Eusebauer, constables.

Rockwood.—James F. Bilderback and W. G. Harry, justices; James G. Simpson and James G. Sympson, constables.

Ruma.—Henry F. Kucker and John B. Frank, justices; George W. Baker and Fritz Hopka, constables.

Sparta.—W. G. Kitchen, James L. Skelley, A. N. Sprague and T. F. Alexander, justices; Peter W. Pillars, Thomas C. Blair, J. S. Carter and O. R. Bannister, constables.

Steele's Mills.—T. A. Lickip and D. H. Schaeffer, justices; A. Short, constable.

Tilden.—William Fulton and A. M. Chassels, justices; William Stephenson and John Holliday, constables.

Wine Hill.—Henry Ebberts and N. H. Eickelmann, justices of the peace; and Conrad Walters and Hermann Sasse, constables.

CONCLUSION.

Randolph county has prospered from the day the American patriot Patrick Henry first stretched out his arm from the old dominion to aid the colonists in forming a people's government in the far west. Fifteen millions of dollars would not suffice to purchase the property owned by the five thousand families now residing in the county. A hundred years is but a brief period in the life of nations, and yet how wonderful have been the changes wrought in that time. An Indian trail here and there, short neighborhood roads from Kaskaskia to Prairie du Rocher, and Fort Chartres and thence to Cahokia, were the means of communication between the sparse and scattering settlements of a hundred years ago. How great was the joy of those people when in 1810 the first stage-coach came rattling through the streets of quaint old Kaskaskia! The days of the stage-coach have passed by and the cheery sound of the coachman's bugle does not longer awake and call forth the echoes on the bluffs, the bugle and the bugler are forgotten.

The county is dotted with prosperous and growing towns and villages, the rich fields yield immense quantities of golden wheat and corn, stately school-houses adorn the villages and numerous church spires seem to indicate that the thoughts of these people are not altogether bent on things that perish.

Railroads traverse the county in various directions, facilitating travel and commerce. Telegraphic lines connect cities and towns with all parts of the world, and electric lights turn darkness into day.

Such is Randolph county now. Predictions as to what another century may make of her, are idle. There is a limit to all things. The Titans were powerful, they were strong enough to pile mountains on mountains, but they could never reach the sacred heights where Jupiter is throned.

MONROE COUNTY.

CIVIL HISTORY—1816 TO 1882.—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The territory composing the present county of Monroe had formed a part of the old county of Illinois from 1778 to 1790, when it became incorporated in the county of St. Clair. The organization of Randolph county in 1795 and reorganization of the two counties mentioned above, April 28, 1809, divided the present county by a line running due east and west from the famous settlement "New Design."

The organization of the county was decreed by a formal act of the Legislature of the Territory of Illinois, approved the 6th day of January, 1816, and to be in force from and after the 1st day of June, 1816.

This latter clause gave to Monroe the tenth place in the chronological order of counties, to wit, St. Clair, Randolph, Gallatin, Johnson, Madison, Edwards, White, Jackson, Pope and Monroe.

The law creating this county reads as follows:

An Act for forming a new county by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Illinois Territory, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That all that part of the county within the following bounds,

viz: Beginning on the Mississippi river where the base line, which is about three-fourths of a mile below Judge Biggs' present residence, strikes the said river, thence with the base line until it strikes the first township line therefrom; thence to the southeast corner of township two south, range nine west; thence south to the southeast corner of township four south, range nine west; thence southwestwardly to the Mississippi, so as to include Alexander McNabb's farm; and thence up the Mississippi to the beginning, shall constitute a separate county, to be called Monroe.

Be it further enacted, That William Alexander, James Lemon, sen., James B. Moore, John Prim and James McRoberts be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix upon the proper place for the seat of justice for said county of Monroe, who shall meet for that purpose on the third Monday of July next, at the town of Harrison,—and they, or a majority of them, when so assembled together, shall take an oath to fix the said seat of justice at such place as they shall think best calculated to promote the convenience and interest of said county, without favor or affection to any individual or individuals; provided, the owner or owners of the land will give to the county for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a parcel of land at the said place, not less than twenty acres, and laid off into lots and sold for the above purpose; but, should said owner or owners refuse to make said donation aforesaid, then and in that case it shall be the duty of the commissioners to fix upon some other place for the seat of justice as convenient as may be to the different settlements in said county, and, when fixed upon by said commissioners, they shall certify under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next county court in the county, which said court shall cause an entry thereof to be made on their records of said county. Provided, however, that if the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall not be able to meet on the said third Monday in July next, they shall meet as soon thereafter as it may be convenient, and either at the first or any subsequent meeting they may continue from day to day, so long as they may think it necessary to form a correct decision, and said commissioners shall be entitled to two dollars each per day that they are necessarily employed in fixing the county seat, to be paid out of their county levy; and provided, also, that the town of Harrison shall be the seat of justice for said county, until some other place shall be chosen as aforesaid and public buildings be erected thereon.

Be it further enacted, That the said county of Monroe shall be, and hereby is allowed one representative in the House of Representatives of this territory, who shall be elected in the same manner that representatives are now authorized by law to be elected in other counties, and he shall be authorized to exercise all the powers, possess all the privileges, and be entitled to all the emoluments that any other Representative can exercise, possess or receive according to law.

Be it further enacted, That whereas the said county of Monroe was taken off of two districts for the election of Members of Council, all qualified voters who shall reside within those bounds which previous to the passage thereof

was a part of St. Clair county shall have a right to vote for a member of the Legislative Council to represent them and the qualified voters of St. Clair county as one district; and all those qualified voters who shall reside within those bounds, which previous to the passage hereof, was a part of Randolph county, shall have a right to vote for a member of the Legislative Council to represent them and the qualified voters of Randolph county as one district, and it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the counties of Monroe and St. Clair within eight days after the election to attend at Bellville and compare the polls and make out and deliver to the person duly elected for that district their joint certificate thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said sheriffs of Randolph and Monroe to attend at Kaskaskia, within ten days after the election to compare the polls and make out and deliver to the person duly elected for that district their joint certificate thereof, provided however that any part of the said duty may be performed by a legally authorized deputy sheriff, the principal sheriff being responsible for the faithful discharge thereof, and if the said sheriff or any of them shall refuse or fail to perform the duties hereby required, such delinquent or delinquents, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars to be recovered by action of debt or indictment, one-half to the use of the territory and the other half to the person suing or prosecuting for the same.

Be it further enacted, that the qualified voters of said county of Monroe shall be entitled in all respects to the same rights and privileges in the election of a delegate to Congress, that are allowed by law to the qualified voters of any other county; and all elections hereby authorized shall be held at the seat of justice for the said county of Monroe, and shall in all respects be held and conducted as elections are authorized and required to be held and conducted in other counties. This law to commence and be in force from and after the first day of June next.

RISDON MOORE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PIERRE MENARD,

President of the Council.

Approved January 6, 1816.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

A plot of the county drawn by Michael Jones, *Register*, and dated 1816, is on file in the county clerk's office at Waterloo. According to this plot the original county of Monroe contained the southwest half of township 1 South, Range 10 west, the fractional townships 1 South, Range 11, and 2-11, township 2 South, range 10, the southwest half of township 2 South, range 9 west, townships 3-9 and 3-10, and fractional township 3-11 with Harrisonville as "seat of justice," then townships 4-9 and 4-10, and also fractional township 4-11. This area contained in the aggregate 216,640 acres, or about 333½ square miles.

The organization of Monroe county is one of the acts of the second territorial legislature, composed of Pierre Menard, of Randolph, Samuel Judy,* of Madison, Benjamin Talbott,

* Samuel Judy was originally from Monroe county, where his father, Jacob Judy, (Tehudy) a native of Switzerland, had, in 1794, erected a mill, the first water-mill of any kind built by American settlers in that region; this mill did good service, and was for many years the only one between Kasky and Cahokia,

of Gallatin, William Biggs, of St Clair, and Thomas Ferguson, of Johnson, forming the *Legislative Council*, and Risdon Moore and James Lemen, jr., of St. Clair; Philip Trammel and Thomas C Browne, of Gallatin, John G. Lofton and William Rabb, of Madison, and Jarvis Hazleton, of Randolph, forming the House of Representatives.

The organization of the county did not then give universal satisfaction to the inhabitants of the counties, out of which the new county was formed. James Lemen, jr., then a representative of St. Clair county, deemed it proper to explain his vote on the question in a lengthy address published in the Kaskaskia Herald, the first newspaper published in the state.

The address contains a vast amount of political wisdom and morality, and is well worthy to be preserved. Besides there are numerous descendants of the Lemen family in Monroe county who may have a personal interest besides in the document.

To the freemen of St. Clair county.

Fellow citizens : Previous to my election as one of your representatives, I was not ignorant of the responsibility that would devolve on me as a legislator if elected. On turning my attention to political matters or the subject of legislation; I have always viewed it as intricate and important, while I have been led to believe that it could not be filled to the satisfaction of all who have to be legislated for, many of whom having real or imaginary local interests involved not differing from each other. Therefore let the representative pursue what course he may, if he should receive the sanction and applause of some, he may expect to be censured and calumniated by others. A consciousness of this circumstance, induced me to feel much reluctance in engaging such an office, but believing that man was not created to dwell in a state of nature independent of or unconnected with each other, but for the formation and benefit of society, by which it is understood that each part should protect and be under the control of the whole so that the community should guard the rights and enforce the obedience of each individual.

Thus government, results of course from the formation of society as necessary for its protection, and as each individual owes an equal part to the protection of civil government, therefore each is bound in similar obligations to participate in government, when called by the community to aid in promoting welfare. Although not entirely congenial to my feelings, I freely obeyed the call of my fellow-citizens to a seat in the legislature of this territory, in performing the duties of which I have endeavored to serve you to the best of my capacity, and when your wishes have been communicated to me my most active exertions have been used to promote your wishes. The only subject which I supported without satisfactory information was the erecting of a new county out of the counties of St. Clair and Randolph, but policy dictated to me the necessity of such a measure, for at the first session which I served in the legislature, there was a new county erected out of the northeast part of Gallatin, to which a representative was allowed, and at the last session there were three new counties erected out of the counties of

Johnson and Gallatin and Randolph, called White, Pope and Jackson, all of which were supplied with members from Gallatin, one of its former members to supply a representative for White, thus the lower counties will at the next session of the legislature send six members to the house of representatives, while Randolph, St. Clair and Madison (if no division on our part had taken place) would have sent but four, which would have given the lower members so decided a majority as to have enabled them to have legislated for the whole territory; the necessity therefore of throwing an additional weight in our scale of legislative power presented itself to my view and I advocated the measure. I was also sensible of the extreme hardship under which those citizens included in the new county had to labor in attending the seat of justice of the old, a grievance which was represented to the legislature with a petition containing about 200 signers, and believing that nothing short of such a division would tranquillize our county, while we had it in our power to designate the division line favorable to it, and fearing that such might not hereafter be the case, I should not have acted according to the dictates of what I conceived to be sound policy, if I had not aided in the division, and I am happy to assure my fellow-citizens that I am of the opinion that it will result to their advantage, as the growing population in the frontier parts of the counties of St. Clair and Randolph will in a short time demand the erection of another new county, which will permanently settle the seat of justice in our flourishing county.

JAMES LEMEN, JR.

The third territorial legislature of Illinois, elected in August, 1816, two months after the organization of Monroe county, was convened at Kaskaskia on the 2d of December, 1816. Monroe, however, was not represented during this session, which lasted to January 14th, 1817. At the second session, convened on the 1st of December, 1817, was represented in the legislative council (senate), by Abraham Amos, whose name is frequently mentioned in the early records of the county. He was a justice of the peace, and apparently a follower of Christ, for as such he solemnized the rites of matrimony between William F. Roberts and Elizabeth Farquer, on the 14th of August, 1817, affixing the letters "M. P." to his name. As Monroe county did not then sport a "Member Parliament" the M. P. above seemed to read *Missionary Preacher*.

The house of representatives of the third territorial legislature, December, 1816, to January, 1818, did not contain a member from Monroe.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The civil officers appointed by the governor, met at the house of John McClure, at Harrisonville, on the 1st day of June, 1816, and caused their clerk to inscribe the following in the county records, to wit:

Organization of the county court.—Pursuant to an act of the legislature of the Illinois territory, passed on the 6th day of January, 1816, for forming a new county out of Randolph and St. Clair counties, to be called Monroe, Caldwell Cairns, James Lemen, Sr., and Abraham Amos,

gentlemen, met at the house of John McClure, in the town of Harrisonville, and county of Monroe, on the first day of June, 1816, and severally produced commissions from his excellency, the governor, bearing date the 10th day of January, 1816, appointing them judges of the county court of Monroe county.

Whereupon, William Alexander, Esq., by commission from his excellency, the governor, having been appointed clerk and recorder of the county of Monroe, aforesaid, and having heretofore taken the oaths prescribed by law, together with James B. Moore, Esq., his security as clerk, and Caldwell Cairns, Esq., his security as recorder, entered into and acknowledged bonds in the penalties and with the conditions required by law.

And thereupon, the said William Alexander, in pursuance of the act of the legislature in such case made and provided, administered the several oaths required by the constitution of the United States and the laws of this territory, to be taken by the judges of the county courts, to said Caldwell Cairns, James Lemen, Sr., and Abraham Amos.

James B. Moore, *gentl*, produced a commission from his excellency, the governor of this territory, bearing date on the 10th day of January, 1816, appointing him sheriff of the county of Monroe, and together with William Alexander and James Lemen, Sr., his securities, entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty and with the condition required by law, and took the oaths required by law.

James B. Edwards produced a commission from William Alexander, *Esquire*, clerk of the county of Monroe, appointing him deputy clerk of said county, as also a commission from said William Alexander, as recorder of the county aforesaid, appointing him deputy recorder of said county, whereupon the said Edwards took the oaths required by law.

The little craft, called Monroe county, was now officered to start out on its career as a body politic. The reader will observe that the officers ranked as follows: The judges and sheriff, as *gentlemen*; the clerk, as *esquire*, and the deputy without rank. The entry does not state to what day or place the authorities had adjourned, but at any rate, the record shows, that they had selected the next Saturday for a meeting, and from the work done at this first "term," it is to be inferred that the county fathers had not been idle during the week.

This, the first court, was held again at the house of John McClure, on the 8th day of June, 1816, when the following proceedings were had:

Present, Caldwell Cairns, James Lemen and Abraham Amos, gentlemen judges of the county of Monroe. The court proceeded to lay off and divide the county into townships as follows, to wit: ordered that

Eagle Township, being No. 1 in this county, be considered as included in the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing on the Mississippi river, where the base line strikes said river, thence with its meanders until it intersects the *tornado*, where it crosses said river, thence east until it strikes the county bridge on Eagle creek, from thence following the meanders of said creek to where it passes through the bluff, from thence east of north so as to include Levi Pickett, and

from thence to the county line, continuing on to where it commenced.

Harrison Township, being No. 2 in this county, be considered as included in the following boundaries, commencing where the tornado crosses the Mississippi river, thence with the meanders of said river to the mouth of the Big Gut below the town of Harrisonville, from thence an east course running between Hugh Ralston and Isaiah Levens, so as to include Kinney's mills and Avington Shirril's, from thence a north course so as to include Valentine's old mills and Converse's, from thence with the meanders of Eagle creek to where said creek passes through the bluff.

Mitchie Township, being No. 3 in this county, be considered as included in the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing at the mouth of the Big Gut on the Mississippi river, thence with its meanders to the county line, thence with the county line to where it intersects Range line, between Ranges No. 9 and No. 10 west, from thence a northwest course, so as to include McRot rts until it intersects the division line between Harrison and said township.

Belle Fontaine Township, being No. 4 in this county, be considered as included in the following boundaries, viz.: Commencing where Eagle township struck the county line, thence southeast to the corner of said county, thence south to the southeast corner of township No. 4 south, from thence with the county line until it intersects Mitchie township, from thence with Mitchie until it strikes Harrison township, and from thence until it intersects Eagle township. After establishing these townships the court hastened to gladden the hearts of many of their citizens by elevating them to various offices. John Violeny was made constable of Harrison, and Michael Masterson of Mitchie, Stephen Terry and Churchill Fulsher became overseers of the poor for Eagle, James Garretson and Solomon Shook for Harrison, James Henderson and Alexander McNab for Mitchie, and Michael Miller and James McDonald, Robert Hawk, William Hogan, William Alexander, Raphael Drury, George McMurtrey and James Bradshaw became supervisors of roads.

John Moore, "gentleman," produced his commission as treasurer, and also one of coroner, and was sworn in the office. It was agreed that hereafter the "court" should meet at the house of Thomas O'Conner, and that Thomas O'Conner should have a tavern license, for which he was to pay \$3.00 per annum. John Cooper was also granted such license, whereupon the court regulated the prices to be charged by said tavern keepers as follows:

For a warm breakfast, dinner or supper	25c.
For lodging (one in a bed)	12½
For lodging (two or more in a bed), each	6½
For whiskey by the half pint	12½
For peach or apple brandy, by half pint	12½
For cider per quart	12½
For porter or beer per bottle	37½
For porter or beer per quart	25
For oats or corn per gallon	12½
For hay, oats or fodder for a horse, per day	37½
For cherry bounce, per half pint	18½

The court proceeded on the same day to order a tax levy, as follows:

For each bond servant or slave	\$1.00
" each horse over 3 years old	.50
" each stud-horse, the rate he stands at the season.	
" each town and out lot, wind and water-mill, mansion-house, for every \$100 value, the sum of	.20
" every single man over 21 years of age	\$1.00

Timothy Coats was licensed to keep a ferry from Carthage (formerly Harrisonville) across the Mississippi, with rates as follows: Man, 25c.; horse, 50c.; horned cattle, 75c.; light carriage, \$1.50; road wagon, \$1.75; freight, 8c. per 100 lbs., and a cart or a "gig," \$1.00.

The attention of the court was next directed to acquiring a donation of land whereon to erect the public buildings of the county, as O'Conner's charge of \$3 00 per term for the use of his house as a court-room was too extravagant. In this the court was successful, inasmuch as McKnight and Brady were ready for a donation, and did subsequently execute the following instrument, to wit:

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

Deed of McKnight & Brady to the County.

This indenture, made this 19th day of June, A. D. 1816, between John McKnight and Thomas Brady, trading under the firm of McKnight & Brady, of the county of St. Louis and territory of Missouri of the one part, and William Alexander, James Lemen, sen., James B. Moore, and James McRoberts, commissioners appointed by virtue of an act of assembly, in that case made and provided for and in behalf of the county of Monroe, in the territory of Illinois, of the other part, witnesseth that the said John McKnight and Thomas Brady, trading under the firm of McKnight & Brady as aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar current money of the United States of America, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof they hereby acknowledge, and forever acquit and discharge the said William Alexander, James Lemen, sen., James B. Moore, and James McRoberts, commissioners aforesaid, their heirs, executors and administrators, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said William Alexander, James Lemen, Sen., James B. Moore and James McRoberts, commissioners for and in behalf of the county of Monroe aforesaid, and their heirs and assigns forever, the following lots or parcels of land situate in and adjoining the town of Carthage, in the county of Monroe aforesaid, to wit: Block No. 47 in the "plan" of the said town, containing one acre and 32 poles, and lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, on the east end of the town tract and adjacent to the said town of Carthage, containing together eighteen acres and one hundred and twenty-eight poles, which said lots together with block No. 47 in the plan of said town of Carthage, contain in the whole twenty acres, more or less, by a late survey, together with all improvements, profits and appurtenances whatsoever to the said lots belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of them the said John McKnight and James Brady, of, in and to the same, to have and to hold the aforesaid lots or parcels of land hereby conveyed, with all and singular the premises and every part and parcel thereof, with every of the appurtenances, unto the said William Alexander, James

Lemen, sen., James B. Moore and James McRoberts, commissioners as aforesaid, for the use and in behalf of the county of Monroe aforesaid, their heirs and assigns forever. And the said John McKnight and Thomas Brady, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, promise and agree to and with the said William Alexander, James Lemen, sen., James B. Moore and James McRoberts, commissioners as aforesaid, their heirs and assigns, by these presents, that the premises before mentioned now are and forever hereafter shall remain free of and from all former and other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, dowers, rights and titles of dower, judgments, executions, titles, troubles, charges and incumbrances whatsoever, done or suffered to be done by them the said John McKnight and Thomas Brady. And the said McKnight & Brady aforesaid, and their heirs, all and singular the premises hereby bargained and sold with the appurtenances, unto the said William Alexander, James Lemen, sen., James B. Moore and James McRoberts, commissioners as aforesaid, their heirs and assigns, against them the said John McKnight and Thomas Brady, trading under the firm of McKnight & Brady, and their heirs and all and every other person or persons whatsoever, do and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In witness whereof they the said John McKnight and Thomas Brady, trading under the firm of McKnight & Brady, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first before written.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }
THOMAS JAMES. MCKNIGHT & BRADY.
JAMES B. EDWARDS.
Illinois Territory, } ss.
Monroe County.

Be it remembered, that on the 20th day of July, 1816, James B. Edwards, one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing deed of conveyance, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace of Monroe county aforesaid, and made oath that he saw Thomas Brady, one of the firm of McKnight and Brady, the grantors in said deed mentioned, sign and heard him acknowledge the same as and for his free and voluntary act, and allowed the same to be recorded in the recorder's office of said county, given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

PRINCE BRYANT,
Justice of the Peace.



The title thus conveyed to the county by the firm of McKnight and Brady was, as lawyer Guy Gaylord contended, not perfect, and the county authorities were unsuccessful to find purchasers. In 1818, April 28, a second deed to the same real estate was made, signed this time by John McKnight, Thomas Brady and Harriet, his wife, individually. Still the people were very slow in investing in this property, so that even Gen. John Edgar, of Kaskaskia, felt it his duty to come to the rescue, which he did in the following card, published in the Illinois Intelligencer of June 15, 1819, to wit:

Notice.—Whereas the public in general and particularly

the inhabitants of Monroe county, are concerned for the honest growth and prosperity of the county seat of said Monroe county at Harrisonville: Therefore, for the information of the public, I do certify that I have sold all my claim to the land whereon said county seat is situate to Messrs. McKnight and Brady, and know of no other claim to said land than that of the above named McKnight and Brady.

Kaskaskia, May 12, 1819.

Ill. Intelligencer, June 16, 1819.

JOHN EDGAR.

Leaving this subject we return to the assessment of taxable property which was ordered by the board to be made at once. The writer *believes* that the following are the identical returns made, although they are without date. They are made out in the handwriting of John Moore and signed by him, who, as seen elsewhere, was the first assessor of the county. He served as such two consecutive years, and his returns may also serve here for the purpose of a census, which was taken in 1818, but not preserved. The names of the tax payers are alphabetically arranged, and may call up many recollections of times passed.

LIST OF TAXPAYERS OF MONROE COUNTY—1816.

Alexander William, Anderson William, Arundel William, Arnold James, Atchison John, Abraham Amos, Axley Elisha, Atchison John, Atchison William, Alexander John, Ayers William, Berver Nathan, Bryan Daniel, Bradshaw Absalom, Brimberry John, Boggs Jesse, Baldwin Francis, Bryant Prince, Badgley Ichabod, Bryan William, Boisen Ebenezer, Blankenship Noah, Borer Jacob, Beaird Joseph A., Brown William, Bradley Rubin, Barrick William, Brock George, Blankenship Matthew, Brown William, Brownfield Charles, Brownfield Theron, Bradshaw James, Barkner Abner, Bond Shadrach, Clark Felix, Clark Jacob, Carey Joshua, Clark Edward, Chaffin William, Chaffin Seth, Chaffin Ellis, Chaffin Amos, Cooper Jesse W., Crouch Edward, Chance William, Clark Ben., Clark William, Cape W. B., Cooper John, Chandler Amos, Converse Seth, Calhoun Ann, Carr Leonard, Clover Jacob, Cairns Caldwell, Cook E. R., Cartell Jacob, Drury Raphael, Dunn Samuel, Davis Elijah, Dace Michael, Dace Herman, Deconey John, Deprev Michael, Divers John, Dillard Ishmael, Eastwood Abraham, Eastwood Jacob (what has become of Eastwood Isaac? Eagan John, Everett William, Eastes Jehu, Eberman Abraham, Fields Henry, Fowler James, Fry Cath., Forquer George, Ford Elizabeth, Garrish Edward, Forquer William, Gosmer Peter, Goldsmith Charles, Green Barlett, Greenleaf Mayo, Garretson James, Grate John, Hull Daniel, Hettick Andrew, Henderson James, Howard William, Hogan William, Halde-man Christopher, Hogan Joseph, Hammon Michael, Hoyt —, Hogan Prior, Hawk Robert, Hawk John, Hartman Frederick V., Hendricks James, Hamilton Thomas M., James John, James Thomas, Jameson John, Jameston Alexander, Jonston Nathaniel, Jonston John, Jonston William, Kinney Joseph, Kidd Robert, Kinney Andey, Kirkpatrick Francis, Kissel James, Lemen William sr., Lemen James, Lemeu William, jr., Lemen Moses, Lemen Josiah, Layway Baptist, Lock Gerardis, Levins Isaiah, Leathers Charles, Lathy

Robert, Lusby Thomas, Laster George, Ladd Elijah, Moore J. Milton, Miller Michael, Miller Jesse, Miller Robert, Mars Thomas, Miller John, Marney Benjamin, Mitchell John, Martin "Lawyer," Miller Henry, Moredock John, Moore John, May Reuben, Modglin John sr., Modglin Henry, Moore James B., Miller Joseph, Miller Ruben, Modglin John, Moore Enoch, Modglin Henry, Mattingly Richard, McMurtly George, McDonald James, McKinzey Rolley, McDavid John, McNabb Alexander, McKeen Joseph, McDaniel L., McDaniel James, McClure John, McRoberts James, McMeen Joseph, Nolin Samuel, Nelson Thomas, Nelson James, Nelson Abraham, Newlin James, Osborn Francis, O'Conner Thomas, Preston Ezekiel, Porter James, Page Louis, Payne Adams, Porter Thomas, Parraux Pascal, Parraux Amable, Piggott Levi, Parmer Ambrose, Patterson Luke, Patterson Charles, Primm John, Rayner Samuel, Rapert Daniel, Rogers William, Rader Philip, Rolsten Hugh, Roach John, Robins William, "Rite Mr.," Roberts Henry, Robins John, Roberts Jesse, Robinson David, Ryley Mills, Ramey George, Sterritt Thomas, Sken Jacob, Shehen Sebastian, Starr Daniel, Shehen John, jr., Smith James, Scovel Henry, Sink Daniel, Strout Peter, Scott George, Shephard John, Summers John, Shook Solomon, Scott Jehu, Scott John, Strong Solomon, Shook Daniel, Shephard James, Stevens Samuel, Sterritt Avington, Smith Samuel, Sullivan James, Scott Francis, Sterritt William, Taylor Levi, Trask Mervin, Tolin John, jr., Tolin Isaac, Trout Jacob, Todd Widon, Turner James, Turner Samuel, Talbott Thomas, Talbott Elijah, Taylor Thomas sr., Taterfield Jesse, Talbott Joshua, Taylor James, Taylor Thomas, jr., Varnum Moses, Vollenline George, Vollenline Ichabod, Varnum Jewett, Vaughn Th., Williams Zophor, Westbrook Elisha, Worley Joseph, Wilson J. M., Worley William, Woodrum John, sr., Worley John, Wiswell Jesse, Wright Josiah, Winters John, Wells Alexander, Warner John, Whaley James, Whaley Baker, Woodrome J. P., Woodrome David, Whiteside David, Woodrome William, Whiteside Mary, Wallis George, Welch Edward, Woodrome Joel, Wilson Otho, Wilson Edward; Winstanley Thomas, Wightman John, Young David, and Yannie Lawrence.

Remarks.—The number of people subject to paying taxes was 269. Of these were 47 unmarried men, over the age of 21 years, who had to pay a tax of \$1.00 per capita for the enjoyments of bachelor life, and for being the "beaux" of their time. The taxable *property* of that period of time consisted in slaves and horses, also in mills, distilleries, mansions and town lots. The assessment of 1816 shows that there were 22 slaves in the county, owned by Jacob Trout, Philip Rader, James McRoberts, John Jameson, Joseph Hogan, James B. Moore, George Ramey, each owning one slave, Mary Whiteside, Caldwell Cairns, R. Mattingley and Shadrach Bond, each owning two. Solomon Shook owned three, and Joseph A. Beaird, four slaves. There were 599 horses in the county, the tax on which produced \$299.50.

A large majority of the 222 families of the county lived in cabins, which were not reached by the tax gatherer. The more opulent, who lived in "mansions," were the following: Francis Baldwin lived in a 400 dollar palace, Joseph A.

Beaird had a "city" residence, located on two lots, and valued at \$500. Jesse W. Cooper and John Cooper also owned town lots, valued respectively \$300 and \$500. Seth Converse resided in an expensive mansion, worth \$550 in rural districts. Raphael Drury was most extravagant; for his, a planter's residence, was rated at \$700, and Arthur Eberman's at \$200. Michael Dae had two lots worth \$100. James Grate and James Garrtson had good farm houses, worth \$300 and \$350. James Henderson's and John Hogan's dwellings were worth 450 and 400 dollars. Thomas James' Harrisonville residence was assessed at \$600; Alexander Jameson's at \$200; James Lemen and Thomas Lusby had town residences of \$400, and \$100 value; John Moore rivaled Raphael Drury in the elegance and costliness of residence, for he rated his house also at \$700; Michael Miller's at \$250, and James B. Moore's at \$100; Daniel Sink sunk \$600 to build him a mansion; Solomon Shook, \$350; and John Shehen, Jr., \$300. Thus we see 22 families comfortably "housed," and it is to be supposed that the owners of mills also had convenient house room. They were Andy Kinney, whose mill is rated at \$1,000. Andy had erected a cotton machine besides.*

Ishmael Dillard's mill was assessed at \$950, and Richard Mattingley's at \$500.

There were 31 town lots owned and improved by individuals. The taxes to be collected on this assessment give the following figures:

Forty-seven bachelors were expected to pay for the fun of being such,	\$47.00
The owners of the 22 slaves had to pay \$1 per capita,	22.00
The owners of the 599 horses were taxed 50 cents each,	299.50
And Edward Crouch, who kept a stallion, was taxed,	3.00
Owners of mill property paid 50 cents per hundred dollars <i>ad valorem</i> :	
Value of mill property, \$2200.50,	11.25
Value of mansions, \$83 00,	41.75
Total expected revenue of 1816,	\$124.50

The slave property was not valued very high in those days, and, if the tax per capita should be a criterion, we may infer that two horses were equivalent in value to a slave. We add here a short sketch of what the records of the county have to say on the subject:

A census of slaves residing in Monroe county was completed on the 30th of January, 1817. The number of slaves reported was small—only 13 all told. Joseph A. Beaird owned then a couple of blacks, Henry and Annaky, who were "indented" for a short 80 years; both will be "free" on the 30th of January, 1897. James McRoberts' man George was to be free in 1819. William Hogan's negro servant must have been a man of letters, for he went under

the name of "Doctor," and was to be free in 1857. He came from Georgia. John Jameson owned a "wench" of royal blood. She was named Dido, after the queen of Carthage in North Africa. Freedom dawned for her in 1862, when she would be 61 years of age. Her cradle had stood in the blue-grass region of Kentucky. Richard Mattingley had two slaves, Henry and Harry, aged 23 and 20 years respectively; both were to be free when they reached their 54th year of age. R. B. Herring's man Harry was to be free in 1847. James B. Moore owned a family of a mother, two daughters and a son. The latter enjoyed the beautiful and significant name of "Boar," was 13 years old, and was to be a free boar in 1839. Frederick Mason brought a six-year old boy, named Hank, from New York, who was to be a free man when 21 years of age. The taking of servants from Illinois to Missouri could not be done without consent of the servants, to be obtained before the county court, as given here:

ILLINOIS TERRITORY, }
MONROE COUNTY, } ss.

This is to certify that Page, an indented negro woman, the property of Henry Levens, personally appeared before the undersigned, one of the judges of the county court for the county aforesaid, and being examined separate and apart from her said master, voluntarily declared that she was willing to go into the Missouri Territory with her present owner.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of July, 1817.

CALDWELL CAIRNS.



EMANCIPATION PAPERS.

The manumission of slaves had to be made a matter of record. Among these records is found the following queer entry, to wit:

Be it remembered that on this 18th day of March in the year 1820, Andrew Mitchell, born on the first day of October, 1776, *stout and robust, weighing about 240 pounds* and produced from under the signature and seal of the clerk of the circuit court of St. Louis a certificate in the following words, viz.:

Territory of Missouri, St. Louis.

Know all men by these presents that I, Andrew Mitchell, of the same territory and county of St. Louis, do by these presents, of my own free will and pleasure, emancipate and from this date forever set free from me, my heirs, executors and administrators my "negro" woman named Nance or Naney and her four children, to wit, a girl named Lucy, a boy named Charles, a boy named Solomon and a girl named Cordelia, the said negroes to be henceforth forever discharged of all demands of servitude in the same manner they would have been if they had been born free.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal, in the presence of witnesses, this 4th day of October, 1819.

ANDREW MITCHELL.



*LOOK HERE!

For the encouragement of those that wish to raise cotton that may live convenient, I therefore give this early notice, that I have erected a cotton machine at my mill on the waters of Ryan's creek, in St. Clair county, six miles from Harrisonville, said machine goes by water, and will "machine" one thousand weight of cotton per day, leaving less seeds or notes in it than any cotton that has ever appeared in this territory. My price for "machining" is the seventh pound, but any "person living east of the road leading from Prairie du Rocher to Cahokia fetching cotton, shall have it "machined" for the eighth pound, or any person living west of the Mississippi fetching cotton shall have it on the same terms. Any person favoring me with their cotton on any day of the week, except the Sabbath, their business will be immediately attended to, and their work done in the nearest order by the subscriber.

ANDY KINNEY.

Territory of Missouri, } ss.
county of St. Louis. }

Circuit court Dec. 1819.

Be it remembered that on the first day of December personally appeared in open court George Pitzer and Christopher M. Price and being duly sworn upon their oath say that they saw the said Andrew Mitchell sign, seal and acknowledge the same as his own act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.



Given under my hand and seal of office at St. Louis, Dec. 8, 1819.

ARCHIBALD GAMBLE, Clerk.

The records do not explain, why the above was placed on record of Monroe county. The last "free papers" found in the court house were never made a matter of record. A small slip of paper, 5x8 inches, sets forth the following:

MR. WM. OMELVENY,

The bearer hereof, Susan Battiste, has been raised by me and has served her time out and is now of age and is entitled to her free papers.

April 22nd 1847.

JOHN DIVERS.

TENURE OF LAND.—THE RENAULT GRANT.

This subject has been treated on preceding pages in this chapter under the heading of Randolph county, to which pages the reader is respectfully referred. The ancient French colony of St. Philip, a few miles above Fort Chartres was founded about the year 1725 by Philip François Renault, (usually called Renault) and his followers who came directly from France. The older colonies, Cahokia in the north and Kaskaskia in the south of St. Philip were founded by Canadians, French by birth and by descent. The lands occupied by said Renault had been granted to him by the authorities of France. The American state papers, volume II. page 164 contain the following statement in reference to this claim:

"On the 14th day of June 1723 a grant was made to Philip Renault in fee simple in order to enable him to support his establishments at the mines of upper Louisiana, by Boisbriant and des Ursins, the former styling himself the king's lieutenant and governor of the province of Louisiana, and the latter, principal secretary of the royal India company, of a tract of land at a place called the Great Marsh bounded on the south by lands of the Illinois Indians, established near Fort Chartres, of one league in front on the Mississippi and extending back into the county two leagues."

All that part lying between the Mississippi and the hills or bluffs has been conveyed by said Renault in small allotments to sundry individuals. Out of this grant of Renault has arisen the village of St. Philip, the lots of which were parts of the oblong tracts and were either occupied as building spots by those who owned the said tracts or purchased by others from those who did own them. Nearly all these subdivisions were in 1809 claimed and owned by Joseph Morrison, Wm. McIntosh, John Evert, Wm. Morrison and Wm. Murray.

St. Philips: The common field lands of this French village were surveyed by Wm. Proctor and return made to the office of the surveyor of the United States June 2nd, 1809. There

were then 27 oblong tracts of various dimensions, running north 26° 30, east, from the river to the bluffs.

The original owners, as far as it can be ascertained from the United States papers vol. II. page 164 were as follows, commencing at the southern line, which line has a length of 1305 poles.

Charles Vein confirmed to	John Evert	110 acres.
J. B. Mollet	Joseph Morrison	269½ "
Louis Puthier	Joseph Morrison	284½ "
Viault Esperme	John Evert	284½ "
Louis Poulin	heirs of Jean Merciers	189½ "
Jean Lefrange	Joseph Morrison	189 "
M. Gorgoon	Joseph Morrison	94 "
Nicholas Prevost, dit Blandine	William Morrison	189 "
Joseph Belcour	Joseph Morrison	284 "
Louis Lenray	William Morrison	190 "
William Drury	William Morrison	190 "
Jean B. Gendron	Joseph Morrison	95 "
Etienne Leland	Joseph Morrison	190 "
M. Gagnard	Joseph Morrison	285 "
J. B. Godin, alias Champagne	Joseph Morrison	284 "
Buchette & Bienvenue	Joseph Morrison	860 "
Buchette & Bienvenue	William Murray	633 "
Nicholas Prevost	John Evert	284 "
Michael Laquiness	Joseph Morrison	174 "
Jean Lefrange	Joseph Morrison	253 "
Antoin Larelle	William McIntosh	168 "
Michael Laquiness	Joseph Morrison	331 "
Etienne Guevremont	Joseph Morrison	162 "
J. B. Gendron	Joseph Morrison	89 "
Jean & Pierre Gerardin	Joseph Morrison	236 "
Joseph Pierre	J. F. Perry	550 "
François Noisec	John Rice Jones	552 "

Aggregate number of acres 7,431

The north boundary line measures 1,072 poles.

The lands of the common fields of St. Philip's are now owned by Jacob Fults' heirs, Oliver Nie's heirs, James Rutledge, George Bradshaw's heirs, P. C. Koch, Andrew Koch, Philip A. Maus, A. B. Cavanah, Jacob Rebenack, F. W. Brickey, Brickey and Aubuchon, Jacob Meyer, John Mattingley, M. Claudet, Joseph Harsey, E. L. Morrison, David Klamp, James Caniff, Michael Carr, Peter Zeiger, William Crook, Demint & Hardy, Dennis Chartrand, D. W. Bryant, W. J. Burke, Edward Ahern's heirs, Charles Doerr's heirs, Aquilla McNabb, Theodor Hursey, Henry Jacobs, Edward Coon, John Barnes, Peter Kelley, Edward Faherty, Mary Slate, John Wall, William Winkelmann, Rob. Orr's heirs and Mary A. Shenly. Among the names of the present owners are found only three of French appearance, to wit, Aubuchon, Claudet and Chartrand. The American pioneer families seem to be represented by the Bradshaws, the Morrisons, Bryants and McNabbs. Many German names are also met with in the above list, while the Kelleys and Fahertys show that the Emerald Isle is not left without proper representation.

Philip François Renault, after having disposed of the southern part of this grant, returned to his native country, where he died, as is said, in 1755.* The north part of his

* André Narcisse de la Mothe, of Montreal, appeared in court at Waterloo, on the 10th of August A. D. 1880, and produced a power of att orney from the heirs of said Renault, and, in substance, made the following statement:

The official records of the "Tribunal civil de Pologne, France," exhibit, That Philip François Renault died in "France" on the 24th of April, 1775, being the owner of large tracts of land in America, granted to him A. D. 1723 by the French Government, among which the Renault (Renault) Grant in Monroe county. His children surviving him were: Philip François Celestine, Thomas Joseph, Marie Jeanne Augustine, Marie Anne Celestine Philly pine married to M. François, and Marie Caroline Gabrielle, married to Martin

claim was never disposed of by Renault. It was "upland," somewhat broken and hilly, and consequently not desirable at a period of time when bottom lands could be had for the asking, as it were. The United States having declared the original grant to Renault valid, the unoccupied parts of it were never included in the United States surveys. In the course of time, squatters occupied portions of it and converted the wilds into fields of plenty. These occupants were tax free, inasmuch as the land was not and could not be their property. In later times, about the years 1840 and 1841, the land was listed for taxation and sold for taxes to John Ryan and E. P. Rogers. This sale was annulled March 5, 1846 †

Matters remain d now in statu quo until very recently, when the board of county commissioners caused a survey to be made of the individual claims, and subdivided the whole into fifty-six "lots," now occupied and in possession of the following residents, to wit: George Leip's heirs 12.11 acres, John Friess 70.89, Charles Lohkamp 11.5, John Gutman's widow 33.30, Fred. Roever 53.87, Henry Juck, two lots, 260.97, Christine Brandt 120.3, Nicholas Suttler 1.45, Christian Stahl 151.80, Henry Vogel 131.71, Mary A. Vogel 58.17, Charles Doerr 12.14, Charles Meister 71.51, Frank Brown 146.50, Peter Vogel 57.14, William Vogel 29.53, Christian Hoppe, two lots, 2.56, Adam Eigner 148.18, Hermann Landwehr 155.10, Ulrich Meyer 47-100, Church property 1 acre, Joseph Heller 96.33, George Harlow's heirs 118.09, Conrad Burkhardt 12.6, Lewis Wortmann 105.92, Henry Wortmann's widow 4.63, William Wortmann's estate 168.58, John Schult 6.34, Joseph Heller's estate 93.69, John Niemann 160.24, Fred. Heller 188.35, Louis Eymann 148.80,

Lator. Thomas Joseph and Marie Jeanne Augustine died without issue (date of decease not mentioned) after having will'd all their interest in the said grant or grants to their older brother, Philip François Celestine Renault (Renault). The lat. died February 3, 1769, leaving as only heir his daughter, Amelie Josephine Renault, married to Monsieur de Pancecourt. She died intestate January 18, 1842, leaving an only heir, to wit: her daughter, Augustine Anne Deesse Hyacinthe Adele, married to Count de Tournon Simiane. Her three children, to wit: Philip Antoine François, Amelie Helene Françoise Rose, and Marie Amelie Stephanie, widow of Count de Croix, were still living, representing three-fifths of the estate of the original Renault. Marie Anne Celestine Philippine François, the fourth direct heir of Renault, died November 22d, 1788, and her descendants, now eight in number, represent also one-fifth in said estate. Marie Caroline Gabriel le Lator died January 24, 1785, and her descendants now surviving, forty in number, own another one-fifth of the grant. The order of sale for the purpose of partition, made by the above-mentioned tribunal, was approved by the Court of Appeals at Anniers July 31, 1876. Mr. La Mothe, mentioned above, claims to be the owner of the northern part of the old Renault grant, by virtue of purchase. He brought suit in the United States Court of Illinois, at Springfield, and obtained judgment. The matter is at present still in litigation, and a proposition of La Mothe's to compromise the matter by paying him at the rate of \$1000 per acre has been declined by the present "squatters."

† BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, March 5, 1846.

Now comes Emory P. Rogers, surviving partner of John Ryan, deceased, by H. K. S. Omelivney, and files his motion, requiring this court to direct the clerk to correct an error in the list of lands sold for taxes for the years 1840 and 1841 on the 5th day of September, 1842, in his office by making the sale of the north half of Renault grant as having been erroneous, and to refund the taxes paid for the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1845. And thereupon the said petitioner produces in proof of the justice of this motion the certificate of Jacob Freaman, register of the Land Office of the United States at Kaskaskia, Illinois, stating that the above described land has never been confirmed to the heirs of Renault, and that the title to the said land is still in the United States, and also a letter from James Shields, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, setting forth the same facts. And it appearing to the Court that the said tract of land, to wit, the north half of Renault's grant was not taxable at the date of the said sale, it is ordered that the taxes thereon for said years, amounting to \$170.55 be refunded to the said E. P. Rogers, and said sale be annulled.

John Niemann 59.94, John Brown, Jr., 73.85, Philip Fauerbach 66.36, Jacob Fuhs 391.07, Michael J. Frisch 97.72, Philip Kissel 61.30, J. P. Brown, Sr., 88.10, Peter Rodenberg, Sr., 192.64, Ernst Prange 5.45, Dieterich Olfemann 198.83, Henry Jacobs 151.9, Louis Wortmann 141.19, Henry Rodenberg's estate 141.57, John Lorenz 141.12, Fred. Jansen 56.79, Frederick Hendrix 402.24, Joseph Heller's estate 225.60, John Heller 80.94; lots 12, 18 and 25, containing 26.89 acres in the aggregate, are "unclaimed." These fifty-six lots comprise an area, according to county survey, of 5,202 acres, and are assessed at only \$12,840. The actual value, if a perfect title can be obtained, is much greater, probably \$35 per acre. Some of the "claims" would bring \$75 per acre, and the actual value of these 5,202 acres is certainly not less than \$180,000.

Other Land Grants.—Besides the Renault Grant, there was a large number of "family head," "donation," "Virginia improvement" and militia rights located in the county, aggregating over 40,000 acres.

In order to present to the reader an accurate view of all lands occupied or owned by individuals prior to the year 1820, the following table has been carefully arranged, according to congressional townships:

LANDS ENTIERED.	
T. 3 s.—8 w.	
1st Entry April 24, 1815.	Patrick Faherty, parts of sec. 20 . . . 80
Chequer and others, east-half of section 36 320	Aaron Youngman, parts of sec. 32 . . . 160
Subsequent Entries.	
William Morrison, parts of section 25 160	James Smith, part of section 33 . . . 160
Ralph Ralston, parts of sections 25 and 26 320	Proston Brickley, part of sec. 30 . . . 160
Stanley Dodge, parts of section 29 . . . 20	<i>Claims and Surveys.</i>
	John Edgar, survey 605, part in 3-7 1113
	John Rice Jones, survey 106, part in 3-7 1715
	4298
T. 2 s.—9 w.	
1st Entry—December 3, 1814.	<i>Claims and Surveys.</i>
James B. Moore, S. E. of sec. 7 . . . 160	William Bages, survey 784, parts in 2-10 400
Subsequent Entries.	
Joseph McMon, parts of sec. 6 . . . 68	John Mullock, survey, 641-771, parts in 2-10 590
L. McDaniel, parts of sec. 6 . . . 137	James Moore, survey 294 and 630 parts in 2-10 480
Heirs of J. B. Moore, parts of section 8 160	James Garredson, survey 407 & 720 700
John Todd, parts of sec. 28 . . . 80	James B. Moore, survey 778 . . . 400
William Farquer, parts of sec. 30 . . 144	720 700
Cook & Farquer, parts of sec. 30 . . 183	James B. Moore, survey 778 . . . 400
and 31 183	3034
Heirs of G. Dement parts sec. 31 . . 116	
T. 3 s.—9 w.	
1st Entry, April 23, 1815.	<i>Claims.</i>
Pierre Menard, S. W. of sec. 7 . . . 160	Moses Lemon, parts of sec. 19 . . . 160
Subsequent Entries.	
Richard Dalton, parts of sec. 5 . . . 70	Peter Menard, parts of sec. 19 . . . 158
Jesse Miller, parts of sec. 6 . . . 119	<i>Claims and Surveys.</i>
John Tolin, parts of sec. 7 . . . 160	Peter Esterline, survey 722 . . . 102
Isaac Tolin, parts of sec. 17 . . . 160	George Dement, survey 306 . . . 109
T. M. Hamilton, parts of sec. 17 . . . 160	James Lemon, survey 293, part in 3-10 200
Moses Varnum, parts of sec. 17 . . . 80	1663
T. 4 s.—9 w.	
1st Entry, September 16, 1814.	<i>Claims and Surveys.</i>
W. Hendrix, E. half of S. E. sec. 20 . . 80	Nicholas Jarrot, survey 613 . . . 400
Spencer Atkins, part of sec. 24 . . . 160	800
Ezra Owen, part of sec. 25 . . . 160	
F. E. Owen, part of sec. 36 . . . 80	
T. 5 s.—9 w.	
Claims and Surveys.	
Nicholas Jarrot, Survey 743 400	
William Atchison, survey 610 400	
	800

T. 1 N.—10 W.

Claims and Surveys, May 1, 1815.

	Acres
Will. McIntosh, survey 736	500
Nicholas Jarrot, fract. sec. 31	195
	693

T. 1 S.—10 W.

Acres.

	Acres.
Claims and Surveys.	
Daniel McCann, survey 558	400
John Edgar, survey 773	400
David Whiteside, survey 418	300
William Biggs, survey 417	400
Jacob Judy, survey 413	400
Benjamin Ogde, survey 644	300
Joseph Ogde, survey 536	400
Francis Bellier, survey 535	400
James Pigeott, surveys 416 & 634	400
Jacob Groot, survey 415	400
Stephen Ferry, survey 651	400
Nicholas Smith, survey 411	400
Henry O'Harra, survey 414, part in 2-10	400
Calix of Cairns, survey 413, part in 1-11	400
Leonard Carr, survey 747, part 1-11	100
	7842

T. 2 S.—10 W.

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS.

	Survey.	Acres
William McIntosh	507	100
John Edgar	705	100
Henry Ma	721	200
John Moore	397, 642	500
J. Worley	640	400
James Henderson	570	400
Shadrach Bond, Sr.	490	400
Shadrach Bond, Jr.	399, 562, 612	900
John Singleton	713	100
J. Ryan	631	80
Michael Miller	755	100
George Valentine	338	100
First Entry, Dec. 3, 1814.		
Seth Converse	S. W. of sec. 8	116
Theron Brownfield, part of sec. 2		80
		200

T. 3 S.—10 W.

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS.

	Survey.	Acres
James Henderson	699 pt in 4-10	100
Henry Levens	639	100
George Biggs	643	300
James McRoberts, 703, 704 pt in 4-10		200
First Entry, Sept. 17, 1814.		
Michael Miller, fr. N. E. of sec. 1		136
James Lemou, part of sec. 12, 13		311
Pierre Menard	part of sec. 13	100

T. 4 S.—10 W.

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS.

	Survey.	Acres
John Edgar	736, 702	800
John Rice Jones	707	400
John Rice Jones	315 pt in 5-10	552
William McIntosh	308 pt in 5-10	121
J. Worley	487	200
Raphael Drury	655	400
James Scott	707	250
Joseph Morrison	311, 312, 313	358
Joseph Morrison	289, 290, 293,	
	294, 296, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303,	
	304, 306, 307, 309, 310, part in	
	5-10	4,088
John Evert	291, 305, pt in 3-10	442

T. 5 S.—10 W.

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS.

	Survey.	Acres
John Edgar	353, 354, 355	404
William McIntosh	322	51
Joseph Morrison	318, 320, 321,	
	323, 324, 325, 326, 327	680
John Evert	288, 317, 634	202
Pierre Roquette	347, 350, 609	191
Joseph Tyon	348, 670, 672	785
Joseph Henne	350, 664, 665, 706	981
Gabriel Dodier	451, 352	155
Jean Petit	666	128
Rene Grude	668, 669	213

Acres

Leonard Harness, survey 454,

part in 1-11 372

1st Entry September 7, 1814.

Absalom Bradshaw, N. W. quar-

ter of sec. 24 160

Subsequent Entries.

Samuel Hill, parts of sec. 4 and 5. 141
John Johnson, pts. of sec. 4 and 5. 80
Adelel Perry, pts. of sec. 8 and 7. 152
David Yates, parts of sec. 9. 80
Edward Wilson, parts of sec. 9. 264
P. Rackliffe, pts. of sec. 18 and 19. 446
Leonard Carr, parts of sec. 20. 199
Thomas Nelson, parts of sec. 26. 80
James Bradshaw, parts of sec. 35. 160
James Whitley, parts of sec. 36. 117

7842

Acres

Seth Converse part of sec. 7 86
James B. Moore part of sec. 9 80
John Slanghter, part of sec. 10, 11 320
Guy Morrison part of sec. 11 80
Thomas Storratt part of sec. 11 80
Arthur Ebermann, part of sec. 12 120
John Berks part of sec. 13, 24, 25 201
John Ryan part of sec. 13 112
I. A. T. Taylor part of sec. 14 200
George Farner, part of sec. 24, 25 235
J. A. J. Dunlap part of sec. 25 160
J. M. Moore part of sec. 26 80
Ephraim Story part of sec. 35 27
Michael Miller part of sec. 36 116
Total 5,591

Acres.

Ava M. Barker part of sec. 14 80
William McIntosh part of sec. 18 160
Abington Sherrill part of sec. 18 160
Robert Bailey part of sec. 20 80
James McRoberts part of sec. 20 320
W. F. McRoberts part of sec. 27 80
Elijah Talbot part of sec. 29 80
Total 2,287

Surveys.

William Morrison 295, 297, 298
part in 5-10 579
Jean F. Perry 314, pt in 5-10 550
Pierre Menard 709, pt in 4-11 400
Hrs. of Nathaniel Hall 488
and surveys 484, 636, part in 4-11 800
Jesse Reyer 708, pt in 4-11 400
First Entry, Sept. 4, 1815.
J. & W. Worley N. E. of sec. 19 152
Hrs. of N. Hall part of sec. 19, 30 283
Henry Comer part of sec. 19 93
Chequer & Holmes, part of sec. 30 220
Total 11,351

Surveys.

Monsieur Deneger 671 128
Alexander McNaab 633 113
Pierre Menard 635 374
William Murray 317, 328 22
George Atchison 402, 403 800
Joseph Hagan 490, 491 300
Antoine Boismeneus 734 714
Ischael Camp 609 400
Daniel Shultz 567 400
Total 7,131

T. 1 S.—11 W.

CLAIMS AND SURVEYS.

	Survey.	Acres
Henry O'Harra	588, 598, 599, 607	1,000
Caldwell Cairns	400	100
William Trumbull, 423, pt in 1-10		800
Leonard Harness	410	400
David Waddle	408	314
Adam Stroud	715, pt in 2-11	303
Benjamin Rogers	500, pt in 2-11	100
First Entry, May 1, 1814.		
Adelel Perry, fr. part of sec. 11		510
Total		5,273

T. 2 S.—11 W.

First Entry, Sept. 17, 1814.

	SECTION.	ACRES.
John Dimpssey	1st, 2nd	270
John Sheelan	parts of 1	320
Jacob Glover	parts of 1 & 29	318
W. J. Rogers	parts of 1	156
John Prim, jr.	parts of 3	135
David Cox	parts of 3	317
Heirs of J. & G. Camp, parts of 4		167
W. H. Harrison, parts of 8 & 17		610
E. Homstead & A. McNair, pts. 9		127
William Morrison	parts of 9	139
Shadrach Bond, parts of 9, 28 & 33		238
William Rector, pts. 10, 15, 23, 26		728
John Meyer	parts of 10 & 15	121
Seth Converse	parts of 11	80
Carl Whiteside	parts of 14	49
William Garretson, parts of 15		310
Total		8,219

T. 3 S.—11 W.

	SECTION.	ACRES.
James Garretson, parts 19, 22, 23		293
Abraham Amos	section 16	640
Isabell Valentine, pts 17, 20, 21		356
William Russell	parts of 19	59
Daniel Link, pts 19, 21, 28, 29, 30		568
J. H. Amlin	part of 20	50
Seth Converse	parts of 20	320
Michael Bond	parts of 21 & 22	190
Jacob Trout, sr.	parts of 25	160
Menard & Langueudo, parts 26		138
Solomon Shook	parts of 27	178
W. C. Greenup	parts of 28	114
John Garretson	parts of 31	410
Heirs of J. Hyman	parts of 30	128
John Murdock	pts of 34 & 35	388
Total		8,219

T. 4 S.—11 W.

	SECTION.	ACRES.
8. Keenan heirs	parts of 9	97
Chas. and Holmes, parts of 9		100
William T. Coffin, parts of 11 & 12		87
Thomas Hill	parts of 15	282
J. Daniel	parts of 24	136
Nathaniel Hall, heirs, parts 25		130
Theodore Hunt	parts of 26	239
Total		3,219

The grand aggregate of the number of acres of land of Monroe in possession of individual owners as early as 1819, when Illinois had become a state, was not less than 72,000 acres, nearly one-third of the present area of the county. The uncertainty as to the location of those numerous claims had prevented settlers from purchasing the lands on which they had squatted, and the reader will observe that the process of entering government lands commenced in all townships pretty much at the same time. The land entries between the years 1818 and 1836 were by no means numerous, and the transactions in the real estate market but few.

EARLY TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The oldest deed on record was made in 1798, but not recorded until 1817. It is here introduced at length, to wit :

Benjamin Ogle to James Garretson.

This indenture made this twenty fourth day of August 1798, between Benjamin Ogle in Cahokia township in the Illinois territory, militia man and doing duty as such on the first day of August 1790, of the one part, and James Garretson, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Benjamin Ogle as a militia man being entitled to one hundred acres of land by the sixth section of an act of congress, entitled an act for granting lands to the habitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country in the territory northwest of the Ohio and for confirming them in their possession, on his part for and in consideration of the sum of eighty dollars to him in hand paid by the said James Garretson, the receipt whereof he doeth hereby acknowledge, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, released, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, release, convey and confirm unto the said James Garretson his heirs and assigns forever, all his right, title, claims, interest and demand of, in and to the said one hundred acres of land which before the enrolling and delivering of this indenture the said Benjamin Ogle might rightfully claim by, through and under the said act of congress as aforesaid unto the said James Garretson his heirs and assigns, and the said Benjamin Ogle for himself his heirs, executors and administrators doth covenant and agree to and with the said James Garretson his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns the said militia right of one hundred acres of land together with all the appurtenances against the lawful claim or demand of any person or persons whatsoever unto the said James Garretson his heirs and assigns he the said Benjamin Ogle his heirs and will forever warrant and defend by these presents. In testimony of which the said Benjamin Ogle hath hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal the day and year first above written.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

SEAL

Witness.—James Lemen, J. P.

There were a few more conveyances prior to the county organization. The first sale of town lots took place in 1810 when one Jacob A. Boyes, a resident of Harrisonville and its founder, sold to William Middleton of Louisiana territory lots number 107 and 108 in the town of Harrisonville for one hundred and fifty dollars, August 10th, 1810. These lots lay between Alexander and McRobert's Streets, fronting on Walnut. Sales became more numerous after the organization of the county. David Cox sold eighty acres lying in the northwest fractional quarter of section No. 3, township 2 south, range 11 west, at \$2.00 per acre, June 4th, 1816. Six thousand dollars would hardly pay for these 80 acres to day.

Isabella Bond sold an unlocated but confirmed claim of four hundred acres, a so called improvement right, to Abraham Amos for \$5 0.00, July 6th 1816. These improvement rights were sold in the years from 1793 to 1798 for from twenty to sixty dollars each.

A tract of land of one hundred acres, the northeast fractional quarter of section 27 in town 3-11 was sold by Prince Bryant to Andy Kinney, May 14th, 1816, for fifty dollars.

This tract is now owned by D. T. Tripp, and is considered to be worth \$7000. John Violeny, a constable of Eagle township, sold lots 55, 56 and 80 in Harrisonville, the property of one Abijah Ward, who had absconded to John McClure for eighteen dollars, May 15th, 1816.

John Mitchell conveyed a tract of land in the American Bottom—no description—containing 100 acres to Alexander Wells to secure the payment of a loan of two hundred dollars Sept. 8, 1815, the deed was placed on record Sept. 6th, 1816. Nicholas Jarrot of the county of St. Clair sold 160 acres, a part of improvement claim No. 2682 certified to Jean Baptist Parant, to Andrew Kinney for 100 dollars, August 8th, 1816.

Heirs of Henry O'Hara, by commissioners sold to John Sullivan claim No. 766, survey 588, containing 400 acres, also claims 763 and 764 containing 200 acres, all located in Round Prairie for \$1,500, Sept. 6th, 1816.

These tracts are now in the possession of J. C. Cairns, judge E. P. Slate, August Tuntze, Michael Stumpf, Herman Beckerle, John Breisen's widow, John Stephan and others, and represent a cash value of at least \$43,000. Henry Hays, adm. of the estate of W. L. Smith deceased, sold to Samuel J. Kinkead 250 acres, the improvement right of James Scott, claim 820 for \$127, Sept. 7th, 1816.

The transactions mentioned above may suffice to show what price the real estate in the county commanded at the time of its organization, to wit from 50 cts. to 2½ dollars per acre

The sale of real estate in the first decade of the county, 1816 to 1826, amounted in the aggregate to \$327,645, prices ranging between 50 cts. and \$10.00 per acre. The highest price was paid in 1820 the lowest in 1816; prices advanced rapidly from 1818 to 1820, when a decline is perceptible, to wit, to \$4.00 in 1822—prices recovered somewhat in 1824 and reached \$7.00 and \$8.00 in 1825. The transactions in the real estate market were as follows:

In 1816 they amounted to	\$14,629	In 1822 they amounted to	\$13,050
" 1817 "	33,785	" 1823 "	22,247
" 1818 "	44,345	" 1824 "	22,718
" 1819 "	93,814	" 1825 "	27,037
" 1820 "	37,249		
" 1821 "	18,721		
			\$327,645

FIRST ROAD PETITIONS AND NAMES OF MONROE COUNTY PIONEERS.

MAY 23, 1816.

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of Monroe county, humbly sheweth

Whereas, a new High Way or common road from Harrison to Andy Kinney's Mill is greatly needed, said road to pass along on the most convenient ground from Harrison to the lane dividing between Squire Jameson and Mr Thompson's place, thence through said lane to the county road to the residence of Hugh Ralston, from thence up Ryan's creek on the best ground for which your petitioners therefore pray that your honors will take such measures concerning the premises as to you seemeth meet—and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

William Marney, Hugh Ralston, Moses Jameson, John Conn, Elisha Exley, (Axley) Daniel Hull, Joseph Worley, John Winters, Alice Chalfin, James Hull, Michael Doe,

Amos Chaffin, Daniel Rapert, Samuel Turner, James Henderson, John James, Edward Crouch, Timothy Coats, John McClure, John Tolen, Reuben Bradley, Isaiah Levens, Edward Cox, Andy Kinney, Francis Osborn, John Moore, Edward Clark, John Hagan, William Worley, William Chance, Philip Rader, Daniel Star, Thomas James, William Hagan and Thomas Lushy.*

The older residents of the county remember well the eccentricities of William Lemen, who at one time contrived to lodge the honorable judge, E. P. Rogers, merchant at Peter's town, in a hoghead filled with eggs. Rogers, standing up to his waist within his eggs, screamed out, you have to pay for these eggs, you have to pay for them. "Certainly," said Lemen, "count them out, sir; count them out." During the Black Hawk war he served as a volunteer. The following practical joke on Bill Evert, also from Monroe, is credited to Lemen. Evert was known to be as great a coward as braggadocio. Lemen strolling away from camp found a dead (or as they called them then a good Indian. He wrapped a blanket around the corpse and stood it up against a tree. Returning to camp, he told Evert that he had seen Evert's missing horse about a mile off, on a little prairie. Evert of course, rushed out and coming near the tree mentioned, saw the dead Indian. He discharged his rifle and ran back to camp, telling the men that he had met a number of Indians and was sure to have burned a hole through the blanket of one of them, etc. He was laughed out of camp for wasting his ammunition on an Indian who had been dead for a week or longer.

Lemen's famous court-martial trial for playing horse and sailing at a stump is known to all.

In October, 1816, the following residents of the American Bottom petitioned for a road from Daniel Vaughan's and John Hewitt's saw mill to the old "Stroud" place, to wit: John Hewitt, Daniel Vaughan, James Fowler, Seth Converse, Edward and David Cox, John Primm, Ira Hewitt, James Whaley, William B. Whaley, William Whaley, S. Bond (the governor (?) who then lived at or near Moredock lake), John Cooper, Jesse W. Cooper, William Alexander and Thomas O'Connor.

In February, 1817, John Cooper, Timothy Coates, Avinton Sherrill, Hugh Ralston, J. W. Cooper, John McClure, William Arundel, Daniel Hull, Zopher William, John

* Some of William Marney's descendants are still living in the county, for instance, the Irish family. The Marneys were from Kentucky. Moses James, son was the first justice of the peace in the county. His tombstone was in later days utilized by one—a certain well-known foreign born citizen—as a part floor of a baking oven. He was indicted for this offense, but escaped punishment; subsequently this same individual, indicted for stealing hogs, and sentenced to penitentiary for one year. Asley's descendants are still residents of the county. John Winters' tombstone can still be seen in the cemetery of the "Grant Meeting House"—so called because situated on the famous Renault Grant. The Chaffins and among them the Horines are known residents of the county. John James subsequently held many county offices; his descendants, and those of his brother, James A. James, are prominent citizens of the county. The Tolins' family was very prolific. Reuben Bradley lived about three miles north of Harrison, but the family in the county is not represented at present. Andy Kinney had a water power mill at what is now called Monroe City. There are no descendants now found in the county, they having moved north. The Moores are more extensively mentioned in the chapter on pioneers. The Clarks are still represented in the county; they hail from Virginia. Daniel Starr, who used to live on the Frick place, removed to Texas. William Lemen belonged to the oldest American settlers in Illinois. They are mentioned in the chapter on pioneers.

Tolin, Josiah Lemen, — Cartwood, Abram Bunker and Joshua Craig, petitioned the court for a road, beginning at the Hugh Ralston "plantation" up Ryan's (now Monroe) creek, thence up Sherrill's branch to the New Design road, thence to the "Beaver ponds," there dividing, thence 'along the right-hand fork to Judge Lemen's plantation, there falling into the Horse-prairie road leading to the Wideman's and Manville's ferry on the Kaskaskia, the other fork from the Beaver ponds to the left, passing on by Michael Miller's to the "fountain," there falling into the road that leads from New Design to Belleville.

First road in Mitchie township. The petitioners, Alexander McNabb, Joseph Worley, Seth Chaffin, Joseph Wilson, Raphael Drury, Thomas McRoberts, and others, state under date of April 10, 1817, that a permanent public road through Mitchie township is greatly wanted. This road is to start from Hugh Ralston's plantation—which, by the way, seems to have been the centre of population at that time—along the bluffs, through the plantations of Isaiah Levens and James Henderson, to a road established by the county court of Randolph county, thence to the plantation of Joseph Worley, thence to Mill creek, where a bridge is to be erected, thence through the prairie so as to leave the plantation of the widow Fisher on the right hand, thence along the so called middle road to the county line. In December, 1818, a road was opened from J. M. Wilson's ferry landing on the Mississippi through Yankee prairie to Horse-prairie. Another road from Harrison through the American Bottom to Wilson's ferry was ordered to be opened August 2, 1819. Among the petitioners are to be found the following names not heretofore mentioned: Andrew Hilton, James S. Beaumont, Robert Luty, John Grate, John Warnock, William McIntosh, Charles Haldeman, R. Martin, John Ford, Prince Bryant, George Wallis, Elijah Talbott, Edward Garriek, George Forquer, William Bryant, John M. Davis, John Brimberg, (a German) Francis Baldwin and J. Mitchell.

The county was divided into the following road districts, June 8, 1817.

No. 1. To commence on the Kaskaskia road at the southern boundary of Harrison township, and run north to what is called Robbin's place, or otherwise to a large pecan tree near said farm, with Thomas James as supervisor.

No. 2. To commence north at the Mitchie township line and run south to the southern boundary line of the county, with William Worley as supervisor.

No. 3. To commence south at Robbin's place, or the Pecan tree, and run north to the north end of the county bridge across Eagle creek, with George Atchinson as supervisor.

No. 4. To commence south at the north end of the county bridge across Eagle creek, and run thence north to the northern boundary line of the county, with Thomas Harrison as supervisor.

No. 5. To begin at the south line of the county and run north to the lane between the fields of Michael Miller and Felix Clark, with George M. Mourtry as supervisor.

No. 6. To commence south at said line and run north to the boundary line of the county, with William Forquer as supervisor.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Moses Jameson, Alexander Jameson, Thomas Brownfield, J. W. Cooper, J. M. Moore, Henry C. Mizner, John Roach, John Scott, Prince Bryant, John James, Seth Converse, John Divers, John Prim, Daniel Hull, Joseph Worley, Thomas M. Hamilton, and Alexander McNabb.

From a record of stock marks of 1816 to 1818 we are enabled to give to the reader the names of all farmers of the county owning stock. These names have been arranged in alphabetical, but not chronological order, to wit:

Elisha Axley, William Alexander, Abraham Amos, Iehabod Badgley, Jacob Borer, John Burk, Seth Chalfin, Edward Crouch, Abram Clark, William Chalfin, Caldwell Cairns, Edward Clark, Jacob Clark, Adam Clover, John Clover, John Cooper, Moses Clawson, Ebenezer Clawson, Amos Chalfin, Joshua Carey, David Cox, Jonathan Church, James Clendeun, Daniel Couverse, Robert Colman, William Chance, Felix Clark, John Clark, John Coop, Empson B. Cantril, John Carr, W. C. Bryant, Raphael Drury, Michael Dace, David Ditch, G. W. Ditch, William Ditch, Geo. W. Davis, Elijah Davis, James Davis, (called the pauper), Barnett Ertis, John Eagan, George Estes, Jacob Eastwood, Joseph Evans, Abraham Eastwood, Churchill Fulsher, William Farquer, Gram Fisher, Jacob Fultz, Jeremiah Gilman, James Garrison, John Grate, Edward Gavish, Euos L. Gaylord, William Goldsmith, Jake Garritson, William G. Goforth, Joseph Hogan, Daniel Hull, P. Hogan, James Henderson, William Howard, Peter Holdemann, John Hogan, Daniel Hilton, Robert Haskins, John Haskins, Joseph Haskins, Redding B. Herring, Moses Haskins, Christian Holdemann, Ad. Hussy, Sylvanus Harlow, Daniel Heely, John M. Hull, Mathias Harrison, Alexander Jameson, Ishmal Willard, John James, Thomas James, Henry Iman, Christopher Iman, Nathan Johnston, Samuel J. Kinkead, Audley Kinney, G. W. Kingsley, William (Hills) Lemen, Gerardus Locke, Thomas Lusby, William Lemen, Moses Locke, Samuel Locke, Aruold Livers, David Lenisee, John McClure, John Moredock, Reuben Miller, John (Meyer) Myers, Thomas Marrs, John Mitchell, Benjamin Maruey, John Miller, (bar keeper, 1817), Jacob McDavid, Alexander McNabb, Milton J. Moore, Samuel Miller, Benjamin Masterson, Enoch Moore, James B. Moore, C. H. Mizner, John Modglin, Stephen W. Miles, James Moore, John Moore, Milton J. Moore 2nd, James B. Moore 2nd, Jacob Neff, John Neff, Abram Neff, James Nelson, Henry Neff, Edward Newsham, Thomas O'Connor, Charles Owens, Adams Payne, David Petit, Andrew Porter, Luke Patterson, Jacob Palmeier (German), William Robins, James Robins, Philip Rader, John Roach, John Robins, John Ryan, Hugh Ralston, Daniel Raper, James Roberts, Daniel Rapert, James M. Robinson, John Rogers, Daniel Ramer, Peter Rogers, Solomon Shook, Daniel Shook, John Summers, Edward Smith, Jehu Scott, Daniel Sink, Peter Stroud, Solomon Stong, Adam Smith, James R. Shepherd, Nehemias Starr, Isaac W. Starr, William Steel, James Stirrett, Jonathan Shepherd, Elijah Talbert, Jacob Trout, James Taylor, Thomas Thaylor, Jewett Varnum, Alexander Wells, Edward

Welch, George Wallis, John Werley, Joseph Werley, John M. Wilson, J. Rodgers William, Elisha Westbrook, B. Baker Whaley, Henry Wardman, Zopher Williams, John D. Whiteside, Otho Wilson, William Wilson, David Whiteside, Jesse Weswell, Hiram Whiteside, John Woodrome, John Whiteside, J. P. Waddle, Moses Williams, William Walker, David Yates, Joseph I. Young

We introduce next a list of

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The oldest certificate of marriage is dated September 23, 1816. The happy couple, to wit: William Calhoun and Nancy Quigley, had obtained their proper license from the clerk of Monroe county, Illinois, on the 20th of August preceding, and were joined in the holy bands of wedlock, according to the rules of the Baptist Church, by James Garretson. This was the only marriage in the county in 1816. The next wedding took place almost a year later, August 14, 1817, when Abraham Amos, M. P. (missionary preacher), solemnized the rites of matrimony between William F. Roberts and Elizabeth Forquer; and also Thomas Porter and Nina Wheeler. The marriage ceremony between John Warnock and Miss Jane McClure was performed by Salmon Giddings, an ordained clergyman. William Griffen and Polly Hendricks were lawfully married by Abram Amos, M. P., Sept. 4, 1817. Alexander Jameson, a justice of the peace, performed the marriage ceremony for Ira Scovel and Polly Chrisley on the 21st of December, 1817. John Henson and Sarah Davis were joined in the holy state of matrimony by J. Milton Moore, justice of the peace, on the 30th of October, 1817; and Squire Alexander Jameson did a similar act of kindness to Joseph Andrew and Katharine Wiley Oct. 28, 1817; also for John McDavid and Betsey Fisher on the 15th of Sept'r 1817; and, two days later, for Reuben Bradley and Nancy Stephens.

Jesse W. Cooper, justice of the peace, on the 6th of August, 1817, was addressed by William Alexander, C. C. C. M. C., as follows: Whereas there is a marriage shortly to be solemnized between Elisha Fowler, of the county of Monroe and territory of Illinois, and Mary Quigley, of the same county and territory; and the said Elisha Fowler having legally proven the requisitions required of him according to law, this is therefore to license and permit you to join together in the holy state of matrimony said parties, agreeable to the rites and ceremonies of your church; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand at my office at Harrisonville, Monroe county, this 6th day of August, 1817, and of the Independence the forty-second. The Squire tied the knot on Sunday, August 10, 1817, according to law, as he says.

A proclamation and warrant similarly composed and worded, with the addition of the solemn assertion that the lady had consented and entered into security as the law directs, authorized the marriage of Daniel Vaughn and Rody Huit; and Squire Cooper conically reports that the "above named" were lawfully married according to law.

The year 1817 was prolific in its crop of marriages, there

having been eleven recorded in the county. The records of 1818 contain the following:

Ellis Chalfin and Rebecca Hull, Jan. 9, by Alexander Jameson, J. P.
William Riggs and Sarah Brownfield, April 7, by Thomas Brownfield, J. P.
Thomas Vannatter and Delilah Cain, Feb. 15, by Abraham Amos, M. P.
William Rodgers and Sarah Probins, Aug. 18, by J. W. Cooper, J. P.
Joseph Hogan and Elizabeth Laycount, Aug. 7, by Jesse W. Cooper, J. P.
Thomas Johnston and Rache Cain, Nov. 29, by James Garretson, M. G.

The year 1818 did not as well as 1817.

1819.

Dennis Dace and Massey Robins, Jan. 2, by James Garretson, M. G.
Jesse Boggs and Polly Wilson, Jan. 21, by Jesse W. Cooper, J. P.
William Brown and Betsey Ramey, Jan. 23, by John Scott, J. P.
William Anderson and Sally Valentine, *alias* Sally Miller, January 23, by John Scott, J. P.
Burdett Green and Rebecca Parker, Jan. 31, by James Garretson, M. G.
Samuel Lock and Charity Stephens, April 21, by John Scott, J. P.
Moses Divers and Phoebe Jones, July 15, by Henry C. Mizner.
Moses Lock and Sally Stirrel, June 12, by Henry C. Mizner, J. P.
James McDaniel and Elizabeth Modglin, Aug. 5th, by J. Milton Moore, J. P.
Jesse Miller and Elizabeth Modglin, Aug. 29, by J. Milton Moore, J. P.
Elijah Axley and Elizabeth Everman, Aug. 26, by Th. Brownfield, J. P.
William D. Brightman and Sophia Devoe, Aug. 26, by T. M. Hamilton, J. P.
John B. Wiser and Catharine Fry, late wife of Joseph Fry, legally divorced by an order of the Circuit Court of Monroe county, obtained license to get married; but the certificate of marriage is not on file nor recorded.
Nimrod Triplett and Franky Hutson, Nov. 18, by John Divers, J. P.
Reuben Gon and Sarah Elliot, Dec. 26, by Henry C. Mizner, J. P.

Among the marriages solemnized in Monroe county at an early day, that of Shadrach Bond should here be mentioned. The license was issued on the 16th of June, 1823, and worded as follows:

State of Illinois, Monroe county, ss

The people of the State of Illinois, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Know ye that a license is hereby granted to any licensed minister of the Gospel, any justice of the peace, county commissioner, or any other person legally authorized, to join together in the holy state of matrimony Shadrach Bond and Ann Todd, both of the county aforesaid, and for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant.

In witness whereof, I, Daniel Converse, deputy clerk for Samuel McRoberts, clerk of the county commissioners' court for Monroe county, have hereunto set my hand and seal (there being no public seal provided), this 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

DANIEL CONVERSE, *Dep'ty Clerk.*

The marriage was solemnized about ten days later, as will appear from the following certificate:

State of Illinois, Monroe county, ss

This may certify that on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1823, by virtue of a license from the clerk of the county commissioners' court of Monroe county, I joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony Shadrach Bond* and Ann Todd. Witness my hand and seal, June 27, 1823.

HENRY C. MIZNER, J. P.

* This Shadrach Bond cannot have been the "Governor," who was married Nov. 27, 1810, in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Achsah Bond (an own cousin), who survived the Governor and died in Kaskaskia, Feb. 29, 1844, as stated to the writer by Dr. B. N. Bond, of Stanberry, Mo., only surviving son of the Governor. The doctor also informs us that Daniel D. Smith and Miss Todd were married at the Governor's house, which fact was ascertained from a memorandum in the family Bible, now in his possession.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES PRIOR TO 1820.

The ancient village of *St. Philip* has been mentioned in the preceding sketch of the Renault Graut. *Harrisonville*, or *Carthage*, is frequently mentioned in the oldest American records of Kaskaskia, where it is sometimes called the American "block house" or "fort." A plat of the town of "Carthage" was filed for record on the 20th of July, 1816, signed James B. Edwards, deputy recorder of Monroe county. The town was located on the Mississippi river, in section 18, town 3—11. It contained 56 blocks of 4 lots each. The streets, 14 in number, crossed each other at right angles. Water, Second, Third, Walnut, Sycamore, Broad and Mulberry streets ran parallel with the river. The cross streets, commencing in the south, were named Main, Market, Moore, Lemen, Alexander, McRoberts and McClure streets. The public square was located in the southeastern part of the town, between Broad and Mulberry and Main and Market streets. A donation to the county was made by the firm of McKnight & Brady, of St. Louis, on the 19th of July, 1816. This donation comprised block 47 of the town of Carthage and four outlots, adjoining the town to the east, containing about 20 acres in the aggregate. The name of "Harrisonville" is easily accounted for, as the town was laid out during the administration of the first territorial governor of the Indiana territory, of which, until 1809, Illinois formed a part. But why was the town named Carthage? Probably in honor of Mrs. Dido, wife of William Atchison, who was in possession of a tract of land containing 400 acres, known as Claim 1407, Survey 561, located in the immediate vicinity of the town, at the time of the organization of the county. William and Dido sold this tract to William Morrison, November 4, 1818, for \$3000—the highest price paid for lands in those days. It is to be hoped that our Dido led a more fortunate life than her namesake, the queen of ancient Carthage. At any rate we found no account of a faithless and heartless Æneas, who, after playing shepherd with her in the adjacent caves, could have caused her to ascend a funeral pile, and to pierce her loving heart with an old cavalry sabre.

Waterloo was named and laid out by George Forquer* and Daniel P. Cook on section 25, town 2, south 10 in the beginning of 1818. A survey of the site was made by Enoch Moore, December 18, 1818.

Town lots had been sold by Forquer and Cook as early as April, 1818. Among the purchasers of these lots we found the names of James Smith, James Rankin, William Howard, Dennis Dace, Michael Dace, John Garretson, Joseph Beaird, William Beaird, John Reynolds, Enoch Moore, Peter Prim, Guy Morrison, John Ryan, J. H. Lambert, Jesse W. Cooper and James Moore.

Bridgewater, laid out by George Forquer, Daniel P. Cook and John James, was located south of Eagle creek, at its confluence with the Mississippi. It contained 19 blocks of from 6 to 12 lots each. The public square was composed

* George Forquer was a man of great influence. He occupied various responsible positions in the county. In later years he removed to Sangamon county, which he represented in the State Senate in 1834 and 1835. He gave the impetus to the great internal improvement and railroad fever, which plunged the State into a debt of about fourteen millions of dollars.

of 8 lots, two each of blocks 2, 3, 8 and 9, being of oblong form, 260 by 344 feet, and containing an area of 89,440 square feet. Samuel Mooney, John Ford, Freeman Kelly, Hamilton Smith, David Levisse, James R. Sheppard and Henry C. Mizner were the first purchasers of lots.

We return now to the government of the county. The second county board, 1817 to 1818, consisted of Caldwell Cairns, James Lemen and James McRoberts. The labors of this board were confined to opening a few roads, granting of licenses and permitting Ichabod Valentine to erect windmills on Eagle creek. The court had a settlement with John Moore, assessor and treasurer, and also with James K. Moore, sheriff. It does not appear what the revenue had amounted to, but there were small balances, to wit: \$33,024 and \$20.85 against the officers. The cost of the assessment was stated to have been \$12.00 exactly.

The act of the legislature, January 12, 1818, established the so-called justices' courts, which were intrusted with the county government. This system continued in force until June 7, 1819.

The first court of this kind was held on the 20th April, 1818, Justices Jesse W. Cooper, Prince Bryant, J. Milton Moore, Alexander Jameson, John Scott, James Whaley and William Chalfin attending. The court was held in the house of Thomas James. A number of Nimrods appeared to claim the lawful rewards for killing wolves, to wit, \$2.00 for each scalp. These Nimrods were Ellis Chalfin, Warner Dace, John Clover, Joseph Harniss, William Quigley, Thomas Nelson and James McDonald. James Henderson, Adam Smith and Daniel C. Link were licensed to keep taverns, and John M. Wilson to run a ferry from his "house" across the Mississippi, for which he had to pay \$3.00.

Thomas O'Conner contracted for making the county assessment, for and in consideration of which he was to be paid \$21.00.

The necessity of building a jail had now become apparent, and a contract was entered into with Samuel J. Kinkead on the 18th of April, 1818.

In order to give the present generation an idea of what a dungeon of those days consisted, we introduce below the contract at length.

John James was appointed to superintend the building of the jail, which seems to have been completed June 9, 1819.

CONTRACT FOR FIRST PUBLIC BUILDING IN MONROE COUNTY.

A contract is hereby made with Samuel J. Kinkead to build a jail on the public square in the town of Harrisonville, donated to the county for the purpose of having public buildings thereon erected by the present proprietors of said town, the jail is to be of the following descriptions, viz.:

To be sixteen feet square in the clear, the foundation to be of stone laid in lime mortar, three feet thick and two feet high, the jail to be built of "hughen" timber one foot square and two tier, each to be dovetailed so as to lock at each corner; timber of the same kind and size to be set in perpendicularly between the in- and outer tier, so as to touch; to be one story high and eight feet in the clear, all of the

timber to be oak, except the two inside tiers, the upper tier of the lower floor and the lower tier of the upper one may be of cotton wood, which is used in building the said jail, the corners of said jail are to be boxed with good oak plank, the lower floor to be "hughen" timber, one foot square jointed and to be double, the upper tier of timber to "lay" across the under. The floor overhead to be of light materials and made in like manner with the lower one. A double door to be made of two inch oak plank, two feet nine inches wide to be riveted; and the door is to be hung by hooks firmly put into the logs, and it is to be secured by a good substantial lock; there are to be two windows, two feet by eight inches, with six iron bars, one inch square across each window, to be fastened into the logs 8 inches deep, at each end, and one perpendicular iron bar one inch square on the outside in the centre of each window, also to extend eight inches into the logs at each end, four plates to be well pinned down with two inch pins, gable ends to be made of inch oak plank, to be covered with a good and sufficient roof of rafters, being well spiked to the plates, to be well sheeted and covered with oak or walnut shingles, laid six inches to the weather, the shingles to be of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and well proportioned, the "hole" (nomen et omen) to be completed in a workman-like manner by the first day of December, 1818, for the consideration of one thousand and four dollars current money, to be paid at the county treasury, by order of the justices court and their successors in office, as follows: two hundred dollars in advance and the balance when the building aforesaid shall be completed in manner aforesaid, to the satisfaction of this court and their successors in office. And it is further ordered that the said Samuel J. Kinkead give bond and security in the sum of two thousand and eight dollars to the sitting justices of this court and their successors in office for the faithful performance of the foregoing contract.

Meanwhile Illinois had made preparation to be admitted as a sovereign state into the Union and a constitutional convention had been elected, and its members assembled at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, and having completed their labors adjourned August 26, 1818.

Monroe county was represented by Caldwell Cairns and Enoch Moore, both pioneers of the county. Cairns was a member of the county board during the first years of the county's existence, and in later years judge of probate. Moore also filled various official positions in the county, both gentlemen were exemplary officers.

The first county commissioners' court since the admission of Illinois as a State convened at Harrisonville, on the 7th of June, 1819. The court was composed of the Honorables Caldwell Cairns, Joseph A. Baird and James McRoberts, "gentlemen," as Samuel McRoberts, the clerk, stated, "elected and qualified."

The townships of territorial times were now converted into election precincts without any change in the territory.

Eagle township commenced as heretofore in the southwest, where the "tornado" had crossed the Mississippi, and its elections were to be held at the house of Joseph Hogan.

Belle Fontaine, poll at the tavern of David Ditch, in Waterloo.

The first term of the county commissioners at Waterloo was held in David Ditch's tavern, on the 6th of June, 1825; present—Nathaniel Hamilton, John D. White and John Garretson, commissioners; John James, sheriff, and Daniel Converse, clerk. The tax levy of that year (1824) amounted to \$735.65, and the sheriff was summoned to explain why he had not settled his accounts. John M. Wilson was licensed to run a ferry across the Mississippi river to Selma's Cliffs. He paid \$12.00 per year for this privilege and was allowed to make the following charges: Foot passengers, 25 cts.; horse, 37½; man and horse, 62½; cattle, 25; calf, sheep or goat, 12½ cents; wagon and team, \$2.00; dearborn, \$1.25; cart and horse, \$1.00; cart and oxen, \$1.25; barrel of spirits or wine, 25 cents, and goods at 10 cents per 100 lbs.

David Ditch was licensed to keep tavern at Waterloo, whereupon the court adjourned for one hour, it is presumed for the purpose of holding a private conference on the question of prohibition. John Bamber became a member of the board in September, 1825, taking the place of John Garretson. An order was made in December, 1825, that county orders issued prior to December, 1824, should be received by the tax gatherer at a discount of 66⅔ per cent.; those issued after December, 1824, and prior to June 1st, 1825, at 50 per cent.; and those subsequent to latter date and prior to date of order at 25 per cent. discount. Josiah Lemen was appointed commissioner to take the census of the county.

J. Milton Moore was employed to draft a plan for a court house, December 26, 1825; finished this job on the 6th of March, 1826, and received \$3.00 for his work. It had taken Mr. Moore months to draft the plan, but it took the court years to make use of them. The troubles in consequence of the change in the county seat were being felt for years, inasmuch as constant impediments were thrown into the paths of the commissioners. Board succeeded board without even being able to procure a suitable site for the public buildings. During this period of uncertainty the county commissioners had succeeded however to get the county out of financial difficulties for county warrants were taken at par, December, 1830. The authorities received donations of land and lots in 1830 for public buildings.

The following grounds were donated to the county, on account of locating the seat of justice at Waterloo, to wit: Five acres of land granted by Enoch Moore, beginning at the southwest corner of David Ditch's, and on the northwest corner of Gardner Stone's lots, thence north ten poles with said Ditch's lot, thence east eight poles, thence north thirty poles, thence west twenty-two poles, thence south forty poles, thence east fourteen poles to the place of beginning, which shall be divided by a street running north, sixty feet wide and in the same direction.

The founders of Waterloo besides donated the following town lots, to wit: Nos. 4, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 33, 40, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 64. These lots were to be sold, and the amount realized was to be applied towards paying for the erection of a court house. It seems that these 23 lots were sold for \$224.04½.

Finally on the 26th day of March, 1831, bids were invited for the contracts for building a brick court house, 30 by 36

feet, and two stories high. W. W. Omelveny contracted for the brick work for \$478.50. He completed his work by the 7th of December, 1831, when he was paid \$438.50, the county remaining in debt to him to the amount of \$40 on balance of contract, and \$16.90 on account of extra work done.

Robert Coleman received \$150 for wood work, but failed to complete the work, which was now entrusted to J. H. Harrington, who received in pay a certificate "to recover value of work done from the above contractor."

The court house, although in an unfinished condition, was occupied on the 4th of June, 1832.

This court house must have been a very frail building, for in September, 1834, the court took "notice" that the walls of the building were "shook" and injured by the boys throwing balls against them, whereupon the clerk was instructed to draw up a *proclamation* forbidding the throwing of toy-balls against those walls, and have said proclamation posted, one at the court house and three more at the most public places in town. Emery P. Rogers, Solomon Patterson and Thomas McRoberts are responsible for this "ukas." From a report of John Ryan, treasurer of the county, it appears that the revenue of the county for the year 1831 was \$1131.02, and that *all of it* had been collected and paid into the treasury; further that the collector of the revenue of 1830 was in arrears to the amount of \$140.72, that purchasers of donation lots were still owing the county \$197.18½, and that Nancy Ramey, C. F. Fletcher, E. P. Rogers, David Ditch, John Divers, James A. James and John M. Wilson had not paid their licenses, amounting in the aggregate to \$34.00. We have stated repeatedly that the county authorities had at every occasion exhibited great readiness to license taverns and grog-shops, and now let it be said, in honor of the good people of Waterloo, that, as early as 1832, they raised \$26 for the purpose of sinking a well to procure good drinking water. Who would have thought of such a thing at Waterloo, and at so early a day? The county board, not to be outdone by the villagers of Waterloo, appropriated one dollar of the public funds towards *purchasing a Bible* for use of the county officials.

We have been assured that previous to this purchase the county officers had been using Chesterfield's Letters to his son for their edification, and, from present appearances, it may be inferred that this information is correct.

During the term of this board a number of revolutionary veterans appeared in court for the purpose of identifying themselves and in order to get their certificates for pension. From these proceedings and an official statement by the State authorities, it appears Ebenezer Brown, aged 81, had served in the Virginia Continentals, that his annual pension amounted to \$48.33, and that he lived long enough to draw \$144.99; Andrew Hilton, aged 77, of the Maryland Continentals, drew \$30.00 per annum for three years, so did Michael Miller, of the Virginia Continentals. James McRoberts, of the Pennsylvania Continentals, and Joseph Wright, of the Virginia Continentals, drew each \$20 per annum. The total pension money paid to these five veterans amounted to \$734.98. George Goble, a sergeant, and

William Howard, private, Third U. S. Infantry, and John Jerrod, private of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, were *invalid* pensioners, and received \$96 per annum. They were not revolutionary soldiers, however.

Solomon Patterson was appointed commissioner and agent for the disposal of school lands in 1833.

A new election precinct was organized in 1834, to be called

PRAIRIE DU LONG.

It commenced at Thomas Talbott's mills on Prairie du Long creek, thence direct to the big spring on Horsecreek, thence southwest to the old road from New Design to Kaskaskia, thence down said road to the Randolph line. The poll was established at the house of John Morrison, with Preston Brickley, John Bamber and Zopher Williams, as judges of election.

In March, 1834, the county's cash box was replenished by a remittance of \$300 00, due to the county, of amounts realized from sale of Gallatin county saline lands. This money was immediately made use of in completing the court house. Leman French got \$250 for furnishing the upper rooms, and Daniel Converse was paid \$75 for painting the house.

The court house was now completed, about ten years after Waterloo had become the county seat. It speaks well for the morals of the people of the county, that the want of a jail was not felt until in 1835, when the court commenced to moot the question of building a jail. After four years of diligent talking and planning, the question was brought to a vote and decided in favor of building a jail.

In the meantime the county had come into possession of a large amount of money, her proportional share of the so-called *improvement fund*, mentioned in this chapter under the heading of *Randolph county*. John Morrison had been appointed to collect this fund, to wit \$6,900, at Vandalia, and he brought it safely to Waterloo on the 5th of November, 1838. There was trouble now, how to save and preserve so vast an amount of actual money. The county board, composed of Sidney Todd, William Threlfull and J. M. Wooten, ordered, that Edward Newsham, J. H. Portle and James B. Needles should become the custodians of this fund, that each of them should receive \$2,300 of the money in order to loan it out in sums not exceeding \$500, at not less than twelve per cent. annual interest for the benefit of the county. This order, made at the December term, 1838, was succeeded by another order, of March, 1839, instructing the fund custodians to at once collect these funds and to hold them in readiness for further orders.

The jail project had now ripened into shape, contractors, who had heretofore given the county a wide berth, were now ready and eager to go to work. The jail contract was let on the 3rd of June, 1839.

This jail, the first in Waterloo, was erected in 1839. John Taylor of Belleville, contracted for the building of it on July 1st, 1839, for \$2,400. (This jail stood east of the present court house). It was to be erected of good sound limestone, thirty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide, two stories high, eight feet each exclusive of the joists.

The walls of the lower story to be two feet thick, and the second story above the joists twenty-two inches thick, both stories to be divided by partition walls, eighteen inches thick of same materials, leaving an entry of ten feet wide, two outside doors and one door from the entry into each room, eight windows of fifteen panels, ten by twelve glass, four of which to be secured with iron grates. The foundation to be of limestone, to be sunk two feet and a half below the surface of the ground and raised to a level one foot above the surface of the ground, two feet and a half thick to extend under the partition, as well as side and end walls, and all to be laid in good lime and sand mortar. The dungeon to be lined with timber five inches thick with suitable doors and grating. The contractors had to furnish all the materials, which were to be of first-rate quality, etc.

The jail was finished on the 9th of September, 1840. Its construction cost \$100 more than contract price. The contractors were paid \$1,205 in cash, and \$1,295 in twelve per cent. interest bearing county orders.

The county authorities appropriated a round thousand dollars of this fund, towards improving the road from Waterloo to Harrisonville, and entrusted Jacob J. Danner with the disbursement of this amount; \$250 of it were paid to Henry Hill for grading the road on Tamaroi's hill. The fund had been gradually reduced to \$4,200.34. December 8th, 1840, the fund commissioners surrendered this balance, all in promissory notes, to the county clerk for safe keeping. They were paid \$508 for their services. (John Morrison received \$45 for making the collection and bringing the funds from Vandalia to Waterloo). Converse, the clerk, remained custodian of this fund until December, 1843, when he turned the papers over to the county treasurer, by whom they by rights ought to have been kept and preserved from the beginning. These moneys were subsequently treated and disbursed as other public funds belonging to the county.

New Design precinct was organized December 8th, 1840, with poll at the house of Matthias Harrison. The population of the county, more than 1200 in 1816, amounted now over 4000 souls.

The United States census of 1840, furnishes the following data: The population of Monroe was 4481 in the aggregate; there were then eleven slaves in this number, two male and nine female. Twenty-eight of the above number were over seventy years of age. The occupations of the inhabitants of the county, were defined as follows: Agriculture, 979; commerce, 32; manufactures and trades, 115; navigation of canals and rivers, 2; learned professions and engineers, 13; number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services, —. The unfortunates were: One deaf and dumb, three blind, two insane, all at private charge. There were five schools in the county attended by 168 pupils. Three hundred and seven adults were unable to read or write.

The census of 1840 recites that the county of Monroe was engaged in "mining" at that period. A closer examination into this astounding statement led to an easy explanation. The "*mine*" was a stone-quarry, in which one man was employed, who contrived to get out 300 dollars' worth

of rock during 1839. The agricultural wealth consisted in 2289 horses, 8532 neat cattle, 3338 sheep, 16,516 hogs and 3668 dollars' worth of property. The agricultural products of the year 1839 were reported as follows: 22,512 bushels of wheat, 150 of barley, 21,975 of oats, 350 of rye and 293,462 of corn; 436 pounds of wax, 10,016 bushels of potatoes, 397 tons of hay, 550 pounds of flax, 300 pounds of tobacco, 20 pounds of cotton, 3659 cords of wood, 11,844 dollars' worth of milk, butter and cheese, and 1910 dollars' worth of fruit. Homespun goods, woven on the famous old loom, represented a value of \$16,630. Gardening produced a value of \$66 and a "nursery" \$145. Nine merchants were doing business in the county with a capital of \$31,281. Under the head of "Fisheries" we find that 28 gallons of oil had been produced in the county. Eight men had manufactured 920 dollars' worth of bricks. Two woolen manufactories, employing two persons turned out goods valued at \$550. Three tanneries, worked by 5 hands, turned out 600 sides of sole leather and 1050 sides of upper leather. Two saddlery shops did 1800 dollars' worth of work. Two distilleries manufactured 7000 gallons of whiskey. The products of 2 flouring, 3 grist and 4 saw mills, with a capital of \$37,750, giving employment to 11 persons, were valued at \$20,300.

The proceedings of the county board during the succeeding years are void of interest. As a curiosity, we may mention here an order of the county board in reference to the official conduct of James B. Needles, ex-sheriff of the county, to wit:

"Ordered that he have a certificate under the seal of the court, that he has faithfully discharged the duties of the office of sheriff of Monroe county for 6 years previous to September 1, 1840, and punctually settled and paid over all moneys charged against him as collector of the revenue of the county."

The settlements of the treasurers had for years exhibited a balance of funds on hand, and yet there were considerable amounts of county warrants outstanding and remained unredeemed for want of funds. This contradictory state of affairs finds an explanation in the following report:

"The undersigned having been appointed agent of the county with instructions to convert the *uncurrent funds* in the treasury of the county into lawful money, and to use it in paying off the floating debt of the county, begs leave to report, that he realized \$315.37 cash from the sale of \$647 of State bank paper, sold at 44 cts. per dollar, and also of \$99 of the bank of Shawneetown, sold at 33 cts.; that he bought county warrants amounting to \$60 for \$36 cash, and \$372.50 more for \$279.37 (cash); that he charged \$9 for his trouble, and further that there were still \$20.50 out in county warrants which could be bought for \$15.37½ cents in cash."

Soon after, in 1845, Mr. Morrison, as sheriff of the county, filed a report of his revenue collections, which will be introduced here at length, because of its accuracy, and because of its being the only one spread on the county record since the organization of the county. The following is the document:

JOHN MORRISON, collector, in acct with the county of Monroe,

	Ds.
To amt of co. revenue as per receipt for 1844,	\$3,446.77
To amt collected more than charged,	59.90
Cs.	
By treasurer's receipts filed,	\$2,338.37
By taxes remitted under a ct for relief of sufferers by flood,	441.15
By errors—lands assessed twice,	21.00
By errors—in calculations,	26.72
By delinquent lists,	26.67
By adv. lands inundated,	146.50
By forfeitures to the State,	246.03
By commission,	77.95
By balance pd. to treasurer to-day,	182.18
	\$3,506.57 \$3,506.67

Sept. 9, 1845.

JOHN MORRISON,
Sheriff and collector.

The assessed values of the taxable property in the county for 1845 was \$798,094, as reported by John Ryan, the assessor.

From the report of Mr. Ryan we glean the following facts:

Monroe county had then 910 resident tax-payers, and their personal property was valued at \$172,500. Eight of these 910 had personal property exceeding 1,000 dollars in value, to wit:

S. W. Miles	\$3,710	J. D. Whiteside	\$1,400
James A. James	1,625	Samuel E. Owen	1,352
Jacob Trout	1,581	Jewett heirs	1,299
Samuel Newland	1,560	Ferdinand Rose	1,025

Slave property was assessed at \$1,350. Henry Wademan, A. W. Gardner, Cecellie Beaird, M. T. Hornie, S. W. Miles, and A. Eckert, were the slave-owners in 1843.

There was quite a number of citizens who sported pleasure carriages worth from \$100 to \$300. The present generation may have some curiosity as to who it was that drove to town in carriages forty years ago, and their curiosity shall be gratified. The gentry of 1843 was made up by the following:

B. F. Masterson—his carriage was the finest or newest, for it was assessed the highest; John Morrison, W. H. Gale, A. W. Gardner, William Wilson, J. R. James, J. M. Moore, P. B. Brickey, Milton Moore, W. T. Eckert, Jesse Wiswell, Abram Clark, Lewis S. Steigers, and John Stevens.

The assessor's report further states that there were then thirteen capitalists in the county, who, together, were drawing interest on \$8,930 loaned out. The report speaks also of thirteen merchants doing business in the county, who had stated their several stocks of goods to be worth \$6,150 in the aggregate.

The town lots in the county were assessed at \$21,955; the values vary from \$10 to \$1,000 per lot. Of the latter class there was but one, to wit: lot No. 90 in Waterloo, owned by E. Moore.

The lands were assessed at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. There were 48,060 acres described in claims and surveys, and 124,800 acres in sections.

The county levy for the year 1845 was 50 cents per \$100,

which would yield a revenue of \$3,900.00, a tax of about 80 cents per capita.

Before closing our remarks in reference to the administration of county affairs by the county commissioners' courts (1819 to 1849), we should mention that the boundary line question between St. Clair and Monroe, and between Monroe and Randolph counties, had been adjusted during this period. The reports of the county surveyors may, therefore, find space here.

J. Milton Moore, surveyor of Monroe county and J. Messenger surveyor of St. Clair county made the following report, which is ordered to be filed and recorded.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that on the 30th of November 1829 we commenced at the former corner to townships 2 and 3 south, between ranges 7 and 8 west of the third principal meridian, where we set a new post in the remains of a former "mound" from which a pine oak now 18 inches in diameter, a former witness tree bears south 69° west 233 links distant, and with the compass set at a variation of 8° 45 east and ran thence north 89° 05 between townships 2 and 3 south range 8 west along the former line, renewing the blazes when passing through timbered lands, and setting posts when in the prairie at several points 5 miles and seventy, five chains to a flag stone placed at the point of the former corner to townships 2 and 3 south, ranges 8 and 9 west, from which stone a post oak, 30 inches in diameter bears south 21° west 135 links distant and a post oak now 15 inches in diameter bears north 69° west, 161 links distant; each of them former witness trees to said corner, thence run north along the former range line and renewing the blazes in the same, 1 mile to the former corner of sections 30 and 31 T. 2 south, R. 8 west, reblazed the old line where we set a new post from which a Sycamore 30 inches in diameter bears north 59° east 72 links distant, each of which were the former witness trees to said corner, thence north 44° 06 west, 8 miles and 33 chains blazing the same to the former corner of sections 30 and 31 T. 1 S. R. 9 west where we set a new post by the remains of the former witness trees to said corner, they having been recently felled, and take for new witness trees a post oak 18 inches in diameter bearing 46½° west 187 links and a post oak 15 inches in diameter bearing north 16½° west 243 links distant, they being the former witness trees to sections 25 and 36 T. 1 S. R. 10 west thence north along the former line between ranges 9 and 10 west, reblazing the same 1 mile to the corner of sections 19 and 30 T. 1 S. R. 9 west where we set a large flag stone in the prairie, thence north 44° west intersecting the former section corner diagonally to sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 and sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 and sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, five miles and 52½ chains to the northwest corner of section 4, T. 1 S. R. 10 west thence on the same course 2 miles and 66 chains to the banks of the Mississippi river, where we set a post, from which a black walnut, 18 inches in diameter, bears south 68½ east, 25 links distant and a sycamore, 26 inches in diameter bears south 8 east, 56 links distant. The aforesaid line being in conformity to an order of the county commissioners of St. Clair and Monroe counties and in conformity to the act of

the legislature relative to the northern boundary of Monroe county.

Report is dated December 3d 1829 and signed by J. Milton Moore and John Messenger, surveyors. Cost of survey was \$43 16.

Southern boundary line. Report of James Thompson and J. M. Moore, county surveyors, made the following report, March 1st 1830 and ordered to be recorded..

Report: We commenced to run the line between the counties of Randolph and Monroe at the southeast corner of township 4 S. R. 9 west of the third principal meridian at a variation of 7° 36 east, thence south 70 west on a random line 62 chains to the house of James M. Canada (Kennedy) about 6 chains north of the line 1 mile 30 chains a B K 5 links, thence north west 2 miles and 40 chains, second south east 4 miles 16½ chains, Kaskaskia road, 5 miles to the top of the bluff, 7 miles and 61 chains to a road, 8 miles 236 chains, road to Kaskaskia, 8 miles and 55 chains to Alexander McNabb's farm, fell 12½ chains south of said farm, thence corrected the course and run from said farm south 71° 05 west on true line to the Mississippi river, which nine miles and 78 chains to the river bank we set a post from which a cottonwood, 18 inches in diameter bears north 61 east 24½ links distant and another cottonwood tree, 16 inches in diameter bears north, 25° west, 27 links distant, thence went back to A. McNabb's farm and corrected the line and blazed it back to the beginning corner.

In conformity with a law of the legislature of the state of Illinois providing for running a line between the counties of Randolph and Monroe Dated February 18th, 1830. Cost of survey \$46.00.

REPORT OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

From the reports it appears that the school lands of township 3—8 were sold in 1836, averaging about \$3 50 per acre. Amount realized, \$2216 00.

T 1—10.	\$ 926.50	T 4—10.	250.00
T 3—9.	1269.00	T 4—9.	484.29
T 3—10.	1627.37	T 4—11.	1726.60
T 2—9.	1306.80		
T 2—11.	522.90	Total School fund in 1848. .	\$11,399.36

The regime of the county commissioner's court ended in 1849. The constitutional convention of 1847 entrusted the administration of county affairs to county courts, composed of a county judge and two associate justices, who held their respective offices for four years.

The last county board of Monroe county was composed of E. P. Rogers, Joseph Livers, and John Burk.

Before reciting the events of the period from the adoption of the new constitution, March, 1848, to the present time, we shall here introduce an extract of the circuit courts of the county.

CIRCUIT COURTS—1817 TO 1848

The first circuit court, held July 21, 1817, at Harrisonville, was presided over by Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, with Charles Matheny as prosecuting attorney. The grand jury at this term was composed of the following gentlemen freeholders: William Chalfin, foreman, Alexander McNabb, Daniel Hull, Jacob Trout, Ebenezer Bourne, John Worley,

Jacob Clark, John Shehan, Daniel Shook, Jacob Clover, Leonard Kerr, George Ramey, Daniel Starr, John Roach, Joseph A. Beaird, Elijah Davis, Daniel Link, Michael Dace, Solomon Shook, and Levi Piggott.

The indictments returned were as follows:

Andey Kinney, assault and battery for severely beating and wounding, at his mill in Harrisonville township, one William Hogan, tried and acquitted.

John Lock, larceny. John had stolen a bridle from John James, of the value of \$6.00; pleaded guilty, and paid a fine of \$12.00 and costs, and returned the bridle.

William Hogan, the very man on whose account Andey, the miller, had been indicted, was brought up for larceny, because he had, by force, broken the lock of a chest, left in his custody by Joshua Carey, and stolen its contents of the value of \$11.50.

There were 7 more cases of assault and battery; the fighters were invariably fined from \$5 to \$12.00, but the fine was as invariably remitted by a lenient and benevolent judge.

A divorce case, *Sarah Miller vs. Abraham Miller*, was tried and Sarah's prayer granted. She was also awarded the custody of their only child, a boy named Isaac.

Another divorce case, *Joseph Hogan versus Patsey* (probably an abbreviation of Potiphar) Hogan was tried before Judge Warnock at the August term, 1818. Joseph's grievous wrongs are set forth in the following pathetic declaration:

*To the honorable Circuit Court for the
county of Monroe, Illinois Territory.*

Your petitioner humbly sheweth that sometime in the month of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, he was lawfully married to Patsey Bailey, now Patsey Hogan, that he continued to live in peace and happiness with her for about three months, when the said Patsey Hogan, contrary to the duties of a wife and the matrimonial injunctions, eloped from his bed and board, without his knowledge or consent, and now lives in open adultery with other men.

Your petitioner humbly prays the honorable court for the causes above stated, to decree a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony entered into with the said Patsey Hogan, and your petitioner will ever be in duty bound to pray, etc.

For JOSEPH HOGAN,

by E. Martin, his attorney.

Hogan had the following witnesses subpoenaed, to wit: Alexander Jameson, Edward Crouch, and Adam Payne. Patsey made no defense, and the divorce was granted.

The first criminal court held in Monroe county after the admission of Illinois as a sovereign state, was presided over by Joseph Phillips, chief justice of the supreme court, May 3d, 1819. Subsequent terms were held by John Reynolds in 1819, 1820, and 1821. Hon. Phillips is on the bench again in 1822, succeeded in 1823 and 1824 by Thomas Reynolds. In 1825 and 1826 Samuel McRoberts, the former clerk, was found on the bench; he had entered upon his career to fame and honors, which elevated him to a seat in

the Senate of the United States. The next judge was T. W. Smith. While at the bench at Waterloo, in March, 1828, he heard the first murder case tried in the county. From papers on file we glean the following facts in this,

The first murder case. A boy, or young man, Jacob Gilmon, had died on December 22, 1827, under suspicious circumstances, so that William Biggs, the coroner, deemed it his duty to hold an inquest. A coroner's jury, with Joshua Talbot as foreman, was called on the 30th of January, 1828, to hear the testimony of Cynthia Reynold, who swore that between the 4th and 10th of July last she was at the house of Jervett Varnum, and she understood that the said Varnum was then whipping Jacob Gilmon at the cow pen which was a considerable distance from the house, and she, the said Cynthia, distinctly heard blows, which she supposed to be inflicted on the body of said Gilmon with a stick, and that Gilmon screamed from the time she first heard the blows, and that he continued screaming for a considerable time after the blows ceased, and that he continued crying until she went to bed; and that he, the said Varnum came to the house apparently in great passion, and said that he had given the said Jacob the severest whipping that he had ever given him. On the day following said Jacob said in the presence of herself and Mrs. Varnum, that Jewett would never give him but one more whipping, for he had almost killed him. The wife of said Jewett told him to hush, that Jewett had not given him too much; and he (Jacob) said that Jewett had given him too much, had thrown him against the fence and almost killed him.

The physicians attending the post mortem have the following testimony in writing:

"We, the undersigned practitioners in medicine, having been called on by W. Biggs, the coroner of Monroe county, to examine the body of Jacob Gilmon who was supposed to have died from the effects of an external injury received, do certify on oath, that our examination was particularly confined to the head, and by careful examination of the bones of the *os frontis* and *os temporis* (!) and the upper part of the *os temporis* (sic) having been fractured, we do agree that the said deceased came to his death by violence committed in some way.

W. G. GOFARTH, JAMES NEWLIN, T. STANTON."

Thereupon the coroner's jury agreed to render the following verdict:

We, the jury, after examining the body of Jacob Gilmon, believe his death was caused by violence done by Jewett Varnum, from the evidence produced.

JOSHUA TALBOT, foreman.

Varnum was thereupon committed to jail, and for that purpose, on January 31, taken to Belleville, as Monroe county had no jail, only a lock and some irons, and they were in possession of a citizen of Harrisonville. He immediately petitioned Judge T. W. Smith for a writ of *habeas corpus*, under which he was brought to Edwardsville before his Honor, Feb. 5, 1828. The judge admitted him to bail

in \$500 with Thomas Hamilton as security. The case was brought before the grand jury, who on the 8th of March, 1828, indicted Varnum for murder. The indictment set forth that the beating given the boy on Ju'y 5th, 1828, had caused his death on the 22d of December next, etc.

The case was tried on the 13th of August, 1828, and Varnum was acquitted.

A Challenge to fight a Duel.—At the next term of the court, in August, 1828, Justus Varnum was indicted for challenging Isaac Clark to fight a duel with rifles, to wit, on the 13th of July last. Bad blood, caused by a lawsuit about the right of some property, had prevailed for some time between the parties. The duel was not fought, and the case against Varnum the Just was *not pros.* in August, 1829.

Another Murder.—Eliza Head was put on trial for her life in May, 1831, before Judge T. W. Smith. It appears that Daniel Wiun had made an affidavit before Squire Thomas McRoberts, on the 21st day of April, 1826, that he had found the dead body of a female infant near his house; that he had reason to believe that said infant came to her death by violence; and further, that he believed that one Eliza Head was the murderess of the child. A special term of the court was thereupon called by Judge Smith, to be held in May, 1831. The grand jury, through James Taylor, their foreman, presented an indictment against said Eliza, charging that on April 19, 1826, immediately after having given birth to a bastard child, she had destroyed its life by filling the mouth and throat of the infant with dirt and leaves, not having the fear of God before her eyes but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and against the peace and dignity of the state, etc.

The prosecution summoned the following witnesses: Daniel and Mary Wiun, James Wells, Fielder Burch, Samuel Newlin, J. M. Wilson, Robert Miller, James Miller, Robert Wilson, David Ditch and Abigail Converse. The trial came off on the 31st of May, Attorney-General Alfred Cowles prosecuting and A. W. Snider defending. The jury, composed of William Wright, James Shephard, James Modglin, John Wooters, Lynville M. Daniel, Elijah Axley, John Matlock, Moses Lock, John Clark, Thomas McDaniel, Thomas Sterrill, Jr., and Thomas Morgan, rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

A second indictment, charging the said Eliza with concealing the death of a child, was disposed of by a plea of want of jurisdiction, the plea being sustained by the court.

More Murders.—Henry Appel, indicted April, 1848, was tried and found guilty at said term. He was defended by Bissell and Engelmann, and obtained a new trial, when he was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Two cases of larceny against him added fifteen years to the above sentence. Appel was a St. Clair county man; the name of his victim is not mentioned in the records.

Jacob C. Jones was tried for murder August, 1848, and acquitted. Christopher and Franz Reininger were tried for murder April, 1849; they, too, were acquitted.

Leaving this subject of murder and bloodshed, we shall turn now to another subject, to wit: the naturalization of foreign-born residents of the county.

NATURALIZATION.

European immigrants commenced to arrive in the county of Monroe about the year 1833. The first naturalization papers were granted to John Raddleberger, August 26, 1840. His Honor, Judge Sidney Breeze, administered the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and made him a naturalized citizen of the United States. Applications for citizenship now became numerous, and as it may interest the present generation to read the declaration of such applicants, we introduce here that of Ludwig Pilger, to wit:

I, Ludwig Pilger, an alien born free white person, do hereby in conformity with the acts of congress relating to the naturalization of foreigners, declare and make known that my true and proper name is Ludwig Pilger, that I was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt on the 27th day August, 1800, and that I am forty years of age, that I belonged to the German nation and owed allegiance to the Grand Duke of Hesse, that I landed at the city of New York, and in the United States of America, on the 20th day of June, 1834, that I have ever since my first arrival remained under the jurisdiction of the said United States, and that it is bona fide my intention to renounce, forever, all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, State or Sovereignty whatever, and, more particularly such allegiance and fidelity as I may in any wise owe to the said Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and to become a citizen of the United States: that I do not now enjoy or possess, nor am I in any wise entitled to any order of *Distinction* or *title of nobility*, and that I am sincerely attached to the principles contained in the Constitution of the United States, and desire that this my declaration and report may be accepted, filed and recorded preparatory to my intended conformity with the several acts of congress heretofore passed on that subject.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 23d day of February, A. D., 1840. } LUDWIG PILGER.

W. W. OMELVENY, clerk.

List of foreign born citizens naturalized in the county, from August 26, 1840, to April term, 1850. J. A. Franke, George Frick, John Frick, Joseph Haller, W. Kraemer, Philip Wehrheim, John Wehrheim and E. Waldmann, August C. Haserick, Joseph Riehl, John P. Brann, Sebastian Berger, James Burke, Joseph Hempe, Jacob Horn, John Koechel, George Koch, George Leip, B. Mosbacher, Joseph Mohler, Joseph Mohr, Louis Nadler, Joseph Reihl, Jacob Ruch, Joseph Schroeder, Valentin Siegel, Vincent Somm, Andrew Schirmer, Anton Schaefer, Joseph Sprcht, John Schaffer, Anton Sparwasser, William Thackway, David Walsh, John Welch, John Kirsch, Patrick McGrath, Michael Kelley, Jacob A. Beck, Henry Lauer, Mathias Huth, Lewis Pelzer, George de Pugh, Anton Dietz, Urban Voelkli, James Newsham, George Maerz, Adam Bruegel,

Adam Hahnenberger, Christopher Klube, John Minker, Henry Oestrich, Henry Miller, Adam Becker, Henry Manni, Johann Dietz, Nicholas Reitz, Valentin Schafenberger, John Hempte, John P. Hoffman, Peter Wierschein, sr., and Peter Wierschein, jr., John McCrossin, Thomas Burns, Jacob Rau, James Roscow, Frederick Henekler, Thomas Coop, John Adam Mummert, Michael O'Leary, Charles Henekler, James Simmott, Jacob Frick, Christopher Heyl, J. Michael Kraemer, Gottlieb Huch, Charles Frick, Paul Schmitz, Jacob Rahn, Daniel Klein, Louis Grossmann, Joseph Roscow, Philip Jarges, Peter Wickline, Perry Fox, Martin Huth, Thomas Crowe, John P. Ensinger, jr., John Dixon, George A. Kopp, John Lofink, Martin Dunn, Thomas Lamb, William Gilmore, Valentin Bruegel, Thomas Griffin, John Rye, John Delaney and Michael Berthall.

This list contains but a part of the names of the early emigrants. Hundreds obtained their naturalization papers in other counties and in St. Louis, Mo. Many more, finding no difference between citizenship and the right of suffrage, took no step to be naturalized, as the constitution of the State gave the latter right to all who had been residents of the county prior to its adoption—March, 1848.

The number of immigrants poured into the county since 1848, principally from Germany, have completely turned the features of this county, which at its organization was largely American. The German language now predominates in many parts of the county, and in the stores, the shops, yea, even in the court house, "*wird deutsch gesprochen.*" Many of the remainders of the old American stock understand the German perfectly and speak it fluently.

The German schoolmaster, and above all, the German priest or clergyman have by their ceaseless efforts succeeded in perpetuating the language of the Vaterland on the banks of the Mississippi.

MONROE COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FROM 1818 TO 1848.

Section 8, Article II. of the Constitution of 1818, stipulated that Monroe should be entitled to one Senator and one Representative, until a State census should be taken.

The *First General Assembly* convened at Kaskaskia, Oct. 5, 1818, and adjourned on the 13th of that month, because the Constitution had not yet been approved by Congress. It met in second session, January 4, 1819, and adjourned March 31, 1819. Alexander Jameson represented the county in the Senate, and William Alexander in the House, 1818 to 1820.

The *Second General Assembly* convened at the new State Capital, Vandalia, December 4, 1820, and adjourned Feb. 15, 1821. Alexander Jameson, senator, and Enoch Moore, representative, 1820 to 1822. Vandalia remained the State capital for twenty years.

Third General Assembly, 1822 to 1824. Joseph A. Baird, senator; William Alexander, representative.

Fourth General Assembly, 1824 to 1826. Joseph A. Baird, senator; George Forquer and Thomas James, representatives.

Fifth General Assembly, 1826 to 1828. Joseph A. Baird,* senator; Thomas James, representative.

Sixth General Assembly, 1828 to 1830. Samuel McRoberts† senator; Moses Lemen, representative.

Seventh General Assembly, 1830 to 1832. Jonathan Lynch, senator; John D. Whiteside, representative.

Eighth General Assembly, 1832 to 1834. Jonathan Lynch, senator; John D. Whiteside, representative.

Ninth General Assembly, 1834 to 1836. Benjamin Bond, senator; John D. Whiteside, representative.

Tenth General Assembly, 1836 to 1838. John D. Whiteside, senator (resigned March 6, 1837); James B. Moore, senator (successor of Whiteside); David Nowlin, representative (resigned); John A. Summerville, representative (successor of Nowlin).

Eleventh General Assembly, 1838 to 1840. James B. Moore, senator; Edward T. Moore, representative.

Twelfth General Assembly, 1840 to 1842, convened at Springfield (now the capital of the State), on the 23d of November, 1840. James A. James, senator; W. H. Bissell, representative.

Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842 to 1844. James A. James, senator; Jacob J. Danner, Andrew J. Dickinson and William McBride,‡ representatives.

Fourteenth General Assembly, 1844 to 1846. Joseph Morrison, senator for Randolph and Monroe; E. Adams, E. W. Robbins and John D. Whiteside, representatives for Randolph and Monroe.

Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846 to 1848. Joseph Morrison, senator; Robert Mann, John Morrison and Edward Omelveny, representatives.

MONROE COUNTY—1849 TO 1853.

The State Convention of 1847 was convened at Springfield June 7th, 1847, and adjourned August 31st, 1847. The constitution proposed was ratified at a special election held on the 6th of March, 1848, and went into force and effect April 1, 1848.

This convention was composed of one hundred and sixty-two delegates. Newton Cloud, of Morgan county, was president, Henry W. Moore secretary, and John A. Wilson sergeant-at-arms.

James A. James and John D. Whiteside represented the county of Monroe in the convention.

As stated on a preceding page, the county commissioners' court was abolished by the new constitution, and the government of the county entrusted to county courts.

First County Court, 1849 to 1853—John Morrison, County

* A re-apportionment was made January 12, 1826, by which Monroe, Clinton, and Washington counties formed a senatorial, and the county of Monroe a representative district.

† Samuel McRoberts was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Joseph A. Baird. McRoberts had been clerk of both county and circuit courts, as well as recorder, during the infancy of the county. His records are to this day models of accuracy and penmanship. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1841, to succeed John M. Robinson, of Carmi. McRoberts died March 22, 1843, and was succeeded by James Semple of Altam, senator, appointed by Gov. Ford.

‡ February 26, 1841, the ratio for a senator was fixed at 12,000, and for a representative, at 4,000 inhabitants. Monroe remained a part of the old St. Clair senatorial district, and formed with Randolph county a representative district, which was entitled to three members of the house.

Judge; Bradley Rust, James M. Robinson, Associate Justices; Daniel Converse, Clerk; John H. Wilson, Sheriff.

The first meeting of this court took place on the 3d of December, 1849. The proceedings during the first two years of this court are void of interest. The judge himself devoted his attention to examining most minutely into all county affairs. The constantly increasing public business, as well as the growing claims on account of support of paupers necessitated an increase in taxation. Besides, the *old* court house, whose walls were "shook" by the balls of children when it was new—1834—was wholly inadequate for even the most modest demands. The question, when and how to build, was mooted for fully two years, and when at last the plan of building a new court house was matured, and a contract made, the court wisely ordered a special tax for the purpose of paying for the work as it progressed.

The contract price was only \$8,000, but how carefully was the contract itself drawn up. There is, we venture to say, no contract on the files of any of the other counties of the State so detailed and so carefully worded as the one in question. Its perusal may not interest all the readers of this sketch, and yet it is very good reading, and men in future may learn a lesson from it.

The New Court House.—The building of the present court house was an undertaking of some magnitude, considering the indifferent condition of the county finances, and the limited revenues of the county.

The county authorities were well aware of the situation, and the articles of agreement drawn up and entered into on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1851, bear witness to their foresight. We introduce this voluminous document at full length, so that in future times the county authorities may be guided in similar cases.

The Agreement.—This article of agreement made this 5th day of April, A. D. 1851 between Lloyd Prather, of the first part, and John Morrison, judge of the county court, Bradley Rust and James M. Robinson, associate justices of the county court of Monroe county, Illinois, and their successors in office for the second part, witnesseth:

That for and in consideration of the sum of \$8,000, to be paid by the said parties of the second part or their successors in office, as hereinafter on their part particularly set forth, the said Lloyd Prather does hereby agree and bind himself, to build a Court House on the public square in the town of Waterloo, Illinois, for said county, and on such place on said square as shall be designated by the said county court, according to the following plan and specifications, to wit:

1st. *Excavation* of all that part of the earth that will be under the two rear rooms, to be excavated six feet from the lower edge of the joists, the same being about 17x25 feet each, all that other part of the outer foundation which will be under said building, as shown in the plot annexed hereto, and drawn to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot, making the said building 43x60 feet on the ground, is to be excavated to the depth of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and all partition walls are also to be excavated to said depth, eighteen inches wide, said cellars and trenches for foundation to be dug to a level from the

proper point in such a manner that the brick walls will stand plumb over the center of all the lower foundations.

2d. *Foundation.*—All that part of the foundation from the bottom of the cellars to the top of the grade, and all that other part of the foundation of said building to be good common mason work of lime stone rock of good size for such a job, well laid in good lime and sand mortar, said walls to be laid solid and firm clear through the whole thickness of the wall, all of said mortar walls to be two and a half feet thick, and all the inner or partition walls to be eighteen inches thick, brought up to a true level at the top of grade.

3d. *Upper Foundation.*—All that part of the upper foundation under the outer walls of said building to be raised on the outside from the top of the lower foundation or grade to the height of two feet with good bush-hammered cut rock of lime stone, laid in two ranges if practicable, with as small joints as possible of lime and sand mortar; the rock for said foundation is to have an inch and a half margin cut or tooled all around, top and bottom, and the center snugly dressed with a fine bush hammer, the lower range of rock to be a little wider than the upper one. And the thickness to vary from 6 or 8 to 14 inches, and those thick and thin rock placed alternately on the walls so as to make a good joining with the backing up behind the face work, which is to be sufficient to make the walls two feet thick of common mason work. On the top of this cut stone work there is to be a water table, eight inches in depth and dressed in the same manner on the face as the other cut-stone; said water table to be from ten to fourteen inches wide, and beveled from the brick walls between the outside three-fifths of an inch so as to throw off the water, and the same is to project over all around one and a half inches and beveled snugly all around, making good intersections. There is to be backing up behind the water table level with the top, the same as the backing up behind the other cut work. The partition walls in the upper foundation to be raised to a level with the outer foundation, the same thickness as the lower and the same kind of work, all of which must be well and substantially done, taking care to have the walls well tied together from the face, or nearly so, that the two beds will come snugly together and thereby prevent springing when the weight comes on.

4th. *Sills, &c.*—There are to be sills at the side entries doors set in range with the water table, the same thickness and worked in the same manner, and to be wide enough to extend from the outer edge to the inside of the brick wall. At the two ends there must be a stone platform, to be long enough to embrace the entire finish of the door set in range with the water table, the same thickness and dressed in the same manner, and to be wide enough to extend from the front range of the water table four feet inside of the brick wall, which will require each to be about 6x9 feet. There are to be butments carried in connection with the wall from the foundation up sufficiently high for the platforms to rest upon at each end and to be a little elevated on the inside to run out the water. The joist must be so arranged as to bring the floor level with the top of those sills and platforms, observing that the joists must go into the

stone walls; there are to be three stone steps at each door the rise being eight inches and tread fourteen inches, finished in the same style.

5th. *Sills and caps.*—All windows to have stone caps and sills, to be dressed in similar manner; sills 5 inches thick, and as wide as usual; the caps to be 10½ inches wide and of proper thickness. The outside doors must have wooden frames clear through the wall, made from joists 2 by 8 inches, spiked or pinned together and well put on, so as to prevent settling or cracks.

6th. *The brick for said building must be of the best merchantable quality, moulded in twos and of city sizes, using the best front brick for the outside.*

7th. *Brick work*—All the brick work is to be done in good substantial manner, and never running more than scaffold high on one wall before bringing up the other walls to the same height. All the outside walls to be run to the height of 26½ feet from the top of the water-table to the square of the building, making the first story 10½ feet high and the second story 15 feet high; the outside walls to be 22 inches thick, including antea. The antea to project about 4½ inches, leaving the walls about 18 inches thick, and, after running to the top of the antea caps, the wall must then be full thickness clear through, thereby making the faces of the cornice of brick, as also the architrave of the cornice, set out at square projections; the antea caps are also to be of brick, set out at square projections. The inner or partition walls to be run to the height of the first story, and nine inches thick. All the brick must be laid in their appropriate places with true face to walls inside and out, with straight angles and plumb. Said brick must be laid in good lime and sand mortar, and all the interstices to be filled up with mortar, so as to make a good solid wall.

8th. *Carpenter's work*—All the joists in the first and second floors to be 2½ by 10 inches, of white or post oak, or otherwise white or yellow pine. There must be at least one range of cross bridging, of suitable size, run through each room and passage below between the joists, and also three ranges in the upper floor, one over each below, well secured. All the above joists are to be placed on the walls 16 inches from the centre. There must be a heavy girder, or rather two, to reach across the passage, to lay the joists on. Said girder should be 10 by 12 inches, and rest well on the wall.

9th. *Ceiling and roof.*—There must be six pair of principal rafters in said roof, one to stand over each antea, but where the flues and chimneys come they must be as near the antea as practicable, on account of fire, minding to equalize the weight as much as possible; said rafters to be as follows: Each main beam 7 by 10 inches, and long enough to extend over the wall on both sides. There are to be two king posts, hammer beam, and spur braces. The queen posts must be at least 7 by 12 inches, cut in such a shape that the head of the principal rafter when cut square will fit it when applied; also cut at the foot, so as to receive the spur brace. In the same way said posts must be well framed into the main beams, and said beams are to be supported by means of an iron stirrup, ½ by 2 inches, going around the beam and extending up the posts at least two

feet from the lower edge of the beam, drawn up by means of two iron keys, made of sufficient length to drive through, and then bolted through with a three-quarter iron bolt with head and nut. The principal rafters must be let into the main beam at the bottom or heel, and there secured by means of a seven-eighth screw bolt with washers, putting the same through at right angles from the top of the rafters. The queen posts must be framed into the girders a little more than one-third of the space from the inside of each wall. The hammer beams must be with a little head to the shoulder, so as to box into the queen posts one-half inch at its lower edge. The size of the principal rafters and beams are to be 7 by 8 inches, two ranges on each side of the roof, one to jog down on the beams immediately behind the queen posts, the other at a proper distance below, as near the head of the spur brace as practicable, or not quite half-way to the raising plate, which must be 2 by 10 inches, and well secured to the beams and lookouts. Jack rafters must be 2 by 6 inches. The ceiling joists must be 2½ by 6 inches, boxed in between the main beams as to a strip well nailed or spiked. Said joints must be put in 6 inches from the centre; at least every other joint at each end of the building must remain outside of the wall to fasten cornice to. Observe to only have the end beams that rest on the wall half the depth of the others, or 5 by 7 inches, and well secured. On the top of the joists there must be lookouts framed in on the sides, of sufficient number and size to make a good substantial job, say at least 10 inches deep. All the above joists and roof timbers must be of good white pine, to use square-edged sheeting 1 inch thick, to use the best quality of white pine shingles, laid from 4 to 5 inches to the weather. Roof to be the same pitch as shown in the plan; to be a convenient scuttle left through the ceiling in the lobby at the head of the stairs, and also one through the roof at a convenient place for getting out; the same to be well secured with copper, so as to entirely prevent leaking. There must also be copper gutters behind each and all the chimneys, being four in all.

10th. *Cornice, etc.* Said building is to have a cornice in the Grecian style; it is to go all around said building. The gutters in this cornice must be lined with 12 lb. copper, the same being made as large as 15 inches; the copper must be put together with a double groove, made perfectly watertight and fastened down with staples made at right angles, so that the copper will draw under them when affected by heat. It will be observed that said gutters must first be lined with plank before the copper is put in; there must be also four down conductors, made from 10 lb. copper, and made 3 inches in diameter, and carried down behind the brick fascia and antea caps, so as not at all to obstruct the cornice on the outside, and conductors to be carried down straight in the first angle of the antea from the corner on each side to the top of the water table, and there a shoe made to throw off the water.

11th. *Frontpieces* There are to be four frontpieces in Grecian style, one to each of the four entrances, to be made of thick, heavy stuff of the best quality of white pine, also four side-light doors, made of the same material; the

two recess doors not to stand more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the inside of the wall to the finish of the posts. There is to be a heavy fancy architrave around the outside of said doors; the shutters to said doors must be made of the best quality of white pine, and made in four panels, well hinged with good butts, each door furnished with a good, heavy American lock, with mineral knobs. There must be an iron railing of a good pattern from antea to antea, on each side of the door over the crown of the frontispiece on each side of the building.

12th. *Windows.* There must be four windows in stone foundation, two at each end of building, one under each of the other windows. There are also to be twenty-eight windows, twelve lights, each 12×18 inches, all of said windows to be made with good pulleys properly arranged, and the lower sash hung with good cords and cast-iron weights.

13th. *Flooring, etc.* Floors to be laid in the first and second stories with good second-rate yellow pine plank, mill worked and of the usual thickness, and from 4 to six inches wide, well seasoned and well laid down by secret nailing.

14th. *Doors.* There must be the same number of doors as marked on the plan. All the inside doors, except the door to the court room must be at least 3×7 feet, and the one to the court room must be $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, made folding, and each door to be hung with three hinges; to have good spring bolts with chain to the top bolt, also a good American lock, with mineral knobs, as also all the other doors in said house.

15th. *Stairs, etc.* The stairs in said building to be as laid down in said plan, of yellow pine.

16th. *Base.* There must be a base in all the rooms and passages in said building, made plain and 8 inches wide, snugly cased.

17th. *Partitions.* All the rooms in the second story to be divided with partitions; there must be a snug step-ladder to go up to the scuttle in the upper ceiling.

18th. *Court Room.* All the seats for spectators and jury boxes must be raised from the floor, one above the other, from four to six inches, to have ends back and seats solid, with backs capped in a snug manner; there must also be a strip, four inches wide, under the seats. The judge's seat to be made with square columns, snugly capped, the front being 21 feet from the floor of the stand to the top. The clerk's desk to be made in good style, with doors, also the desk for sheriff, officers, etc.

19th. *Plastering.* All the rooms and passages in said building to be plastered with three good coats of lime and sand mortar, the last coat to be made of Plaster of Paris and marble.

20th. *Painting.* All the brick-work on the outside to be painted with three coats of white lead and oil, of light drab color, and all the corners, antea, caps, pediments, frontispieces, frames, doors, etc., to be painted white.

All the window blinds to said building must be painted with three coats, green of the best quality. All the work is to be finished in manner as specified by the 1st day of March, 1853. The said county court and their successors in office agree to and with the said Lloyd Prather that they will upon

compliance of the said Prather with this contract pay to him the sum of \$8000 in payments and in manner as follows, to wit, the sum of \$1500 on the first day of June 1852 and the sum of \$1500 payable yearly after the year 1852, and at the completion of the building the said court further agrees to and with the said Prather, that they will for the balance then due to said Prather issue the bonds of said county bearing interest at the rate of 10% per annum until paid and pay the interest thereon annually until paid.

Lloyd Prather's bond was countersigned by Ham. Shoemaker, W. C. Starkey, N. B. Wall, A. W. Gardner and Wm. Wilson, jr, witnessed and certified to by J. M. Johnson, a justice of the peace.

The court house was completed on April 1st, 1853.

The tax values of 1852 were \$905,000 and the special levy for court house purposes was $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

The second county court was elected in 1853.

John Morrison was re-elected, and in fact remained in office until death called him off in 1872. The reader will find the names of his associates in the roster of county officers on a subsequent page. The County continued to grow in wealth and population. The Financial affairs were in good shape, the taxes light and the tax-payers ready to pay them.

A financial statement made during the third term of the Hon. Judge may find room here.

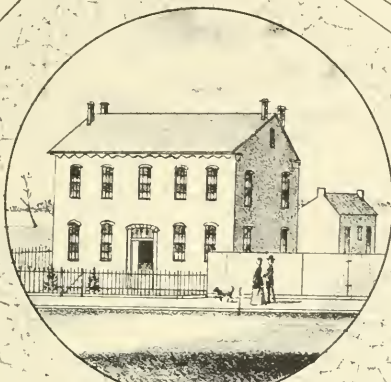
STATEMENT OF THE FISCAL CONDITION OF MONROE COUNTY—JUNE A. D. 1858.

Paid since June term 1857 to the present term for roads and bridges	\$13,845.50
" jailor's fees	206.90
" printing	17.00
" county and probate	377.00
" associate justices	201.00
" county clerk	439.44
" records, emporials for county clerk's office	61.55
" sheriff and deputies	290.25
" sheriff's percentage on revenue	317.21 1/2
" elections, officers of and mileage	157.15
" commissioners on last book	22.50
" constables on circuit	93.50
" assessors, deputy assessors	610.37
" clerk of circuit court salary and fees	128.95
" repair on court house and jail, fuel, &c	138.20
" coroner holding inquests	61.29
" paupers	928.78
" sundries	21.75
Total	\$7,387.80

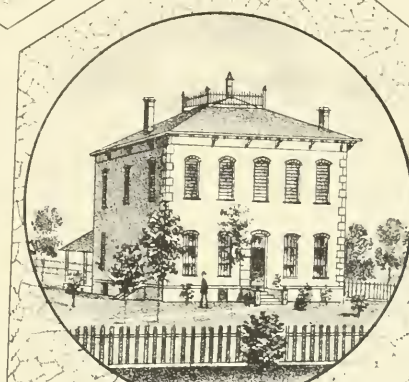
County orders issued since June 1857	\$7,346.44
County orders of prior date out	245.16
Total	\$7,591.60
County orders paid since June 1857	5,552.39
County orders still unpaid	2,337.21
County revenue for 1857	\$6,953.50
Licenses—peddlers and groceries	900.50
	7,854.00
Paid in by collector, part revenue of 1857	\$1023.20
Leaves revenue uncollected	6,830.80
Deducting from this the outstanding county orders as above	2,337.21
Leaves amount due to the county	\$4,493.59

Whereas the jury certificates are not issued in this office, and no report made of those issued, it is impossible to state how many are out.

I, the undersigned, clerk hereby certify that the above is a



POOR HOUSE



JAIL



COURT HOUSE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS MONROE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

true and correct statement of the fiscal condition of Monroe county up to June term A. D. 1858.

C. H. KETTLER, *County Clerk.**

The following statement will show the increasing wealth of the county.

STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT 1859.

Horses	3548 valued	\$160,400
Mules	280 "	16,645
Cattle	9,230 "	56,901
Sheep	1360 "	11,595
Hogs	10795 "	15,668
Carriages and wagons	1704 "	33,708
Clocks and watches	1120 "	2,855
Pianos	8 "	740
Goods and merchandise		33,570
Manufactured articles		2,390
Money and credits		134,086
Bonds and Stocks		1,100
All other personal property		70,810
Total		\$572,770
Lands—number of acres not given		164,506.7
Lot in towns " "		269,045
		\$2,486,862
Reduction ordered by state board		\$67,116
Equalized valuation		\$1,919,746
Tax for 1859 for state purposes		12,802.31
For county "		7,678.99
		\$20,481.30

Special school taxes for said year are not mentioned in the above statement.

An immense banking business was to be started at that period, with a capital of a million of dollars known as the *Mercantile Bank*, at Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois. We whose names are hereunto annexed, do hereby certify:

First. That we have associated together for the purpose of establishing an office of discount, deposit and circulation, and do hereby agree to become incorporated upon the terms and conditions, and subject to the liabilities prescribed in the act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a general system of banking," and the name assumed to distinguish such associations and to be used in its dealings, is the *Mercantile Bank*.

Second. That its business is to be carried on in the town of Waterloo, Monroe county, state of Illinois.

Third. That the amount of capital stock of the association is one million of dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Fourth. That the name and residence of the respective shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them respectively, are as follows: Caryl Young, Chicago, Illinois, ten thousand shares.

Fifth. That the said association shall commence this

*The above statement is a verbatim copy of the original as found on book E pages 216 and 217. It is not in good shape, yet accurate, and being the first statement ever placed on record, it should find space in this chapter. The county revenue to wit \$6,834.01 exceeds the expenditures about \$250, which amount may have sufficed to redeem the jury certificates mentioned above.—What use the county clerk had for a cupboard is however not made plain. The lost book C was a record of deeds, spirited away and after several years found in the court house well. The index to this book had been preserved, and a partial record was subsequently made by recording the deeds &c, remaining in the hands of grantees.

20th day of September, 1860, and terminate on the 20th of September, 1885.

Given under my hand, this 20th of September, 1860.

CARYL YOUNG, [L. S.].

Subscribed and sworn to }
this 20th of Sept., 1860. } ED. P. HARRIS, *Notary Public.*

The following report clearly indicates that the people of the county fully understood the favorable financial condition of their county:

REPORT OF GRAND JURY, NOVEMBER TERM, 1858.

The grand jurors at said term have examined the jail, and have also conversed with the prisoners confined therein, and we deem it proper to report, in relation to the prisoners, that they appear to be well provided for under the circumstances, as could reasonably be expected, and that all speak in the highest term of the kind treatment received from the gentlemen in charge of that department.

We have a few remarks to make in relation to the present condition of our county jail, and hope they will not pass unnoticed by the county authorities; we earnestly recommend that speedy measures may be taken to erect a decent, safe and suitable building, to hold our unfortunate people, who have violated and ALWAYS WILL VIOLATE the laws of our common country. We look upon the present jail as a nuisance and unworthy of a resting place upon the public ground of Monroe county, a county free of indebtedness, and settled by an industrious and enterprising people, and occupying the most enviable position of all the southern counties of our growing state.

JACOB GALE, *foreman.*

The county court did not pay any attention to this request or report of the grand jury, for they thought it wiser and more humane to first provide for the poor and friendless, than for our unfortunate people who will always violate the laws of our common country.

Acting on this principle, they purchased a small tract of land from Charles Henckler and John S. Boshert, for \$200, and contracted with Charles Borntraeger to erect an asylum thereon, in order to give shelter to the county poor. This, now commonly called poor house, cost the county \$2,288.15.

The civil war had now broken out, and the public funds were constantly needed to support the needy families of the men who had taken the field.

The flush times in the years immediately succeeding the war, had their effect on the people of Monroe county as well as on those of other counties. The expenditures of the county increased to \$25 000 a year, and frequently exceeded the revenue. County orders, amounting to \$5,00 and over, were made ten per cent. interest bearing paper, a floating debt was gradually creeping up and what was worse, a large funded debt was settled upon the county, not by its officers, however, but by the votes of the people. The old county judge, however, did not live to see his county loaded with a debt, exceeding \$100,000.

The records of the county pay tribute to this faithful public servant, as follows:

DECEMBER SPECIAL TERM 1872.

Monday Afternoon December 23.

IN MEMORIAM. *Hon. John Morrison.*—At a formal meeting of the county court held at the Court House in Waterloo, December 23 1872, participated in by the several county officers, members of the bar and citizens of the county, for the purpose of paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of Hon. John Morrison deceased, late judge of the county court of Monroe County, Illinois, after appropriate preliminary remarks, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death from our midst Hon. John Morrison, and as it is eminently meet, that we in his death ever honor one whom we had so long honored while living, therefore as a last testimonial of our respect to his memory, be it

1st, *Resolved*, that by the death of Judge Morrison, the citizens of this county have lost one whom they long delighted to honor as the firm, uncompromising friend and protector of the poor, the friendless, the widow and the orphan, and whose doors and palms were always open to the wants of the needy, and one whose hands were ever pure in the administration of his official duties.

2nd, *Resolved*, that we tender our sympathies to his bereaved widow and family.

3rd, *Resolved*, that these resolutions be placed upon the records of the county court, that a copy of the same be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also that a copy be furnished to each of the newspapers of this county, the adjoining counties and St. Louis, with a request that the same be published.

John Morrison was succeeded by H. S. Talbott, who together with Adam Reiss and Harrison Druce conducted the affairs of the county until 1874, and were relieved by a board of county commissioners, who under the constitution of 1870 were henceforth entrusted with the county government.

The large funded debt mentioned above was created by a vote of the people at a special election held on the 24th of February, 1868, in which 1537 voters against 465, decreed that the county should take \$100,000 stock in a projected Rail Road from East St. Louis to Cairo, and running through the county.

The money with which to pay for the stock was to be raised by issuing county bonds of said amount, to draw 8 per cent. interest, and to become due 20 years after the date of issue. The result of the election however was not made a matter of record at that time, because as it seemed, the plan of building the road had been abandoned. Later this was done, the bonds were prepared, and finally placed into the hands of the railroad people, as will appear from the following document of one hundred words each, which will cost the county twenty six hundred dollars in principal and interest.

No. 28.—*State of Illinois.*—1,000 Shares Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Company.

This is to certify, that Monroe county, in the State of Illinois, is entitled to 1,000 shares, of \$100 each, of the capital stock of the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Company,

transferable only on the books of said company by the said stockholder in person or by attorney, on the surrender of this certificate.

In witness whereof, the said company has caused this certificate to be signed by its president and secretary, this 5th day of March, 1873.



S. S. TAYLOR, President.

D. HURD, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1870.

This convention was preceded by that of 1862, in which Thomas W. Morgan represented this county. The fundamental law proposed by this convention was rejected by the people at a special election, held June 17th, 1862. A majority of the delegates were not exactly "loyal" in the sense of a majority of the people, who were at the time in the hottest excitement on account of the civil war. "Loyalty" in those days did not mean obedience to law, but allegiance to the dominant party. The convention of 1870 was composed of eighty five delegates, presided over by Charles Hitchcock, of Cook county, with John I. Harmon as secretary and J. L. Lathrop as doorkeeper. Monroe, together with Randolph and Perry counties, formed the eighth district, represented by J. H. Wilson, of Monroe, and George W. Wall, of Perry. The constitution proposed by this convention was ratified by the people on the 2d of July, 1870, and went in force on the 8th of August following.

As stated above, the county government was now entrusted to a board of county commissioners of three members; the members of the first board to serve respectively one, two and three years; their successors were to be elected for full terms, to wit, three years. The first county board was composed of

George Frick, who served two full terms 1873 to 1879.
Harrison Druce, who served a two years' term 1873 to 1875.
George Dwyer, who served a one year and a three years' term, 1873 to 1877.

The first board caused the present jail to be erected, a substantial structure and a credit to the people of the county, but not until the grand jury had again urged the matter. They say in their report of September, 1874: "The county jail is very unsafe and insecure, and from its construction and arrangement unfit for the purpose of a jail, impossible to be kept clean and ventilated; its insecurity is so notorious that the sheriff is compelled to place a night-guard around the said building. Steps should be taken immediately to erect a new jail." The question of borrowing the necessary funds for building a jail was answered in the affirmative by a popular vote, and a contract entered into with Jotham Bigelow, of St. Louis, who agreed to erect the building according to plans and specifications, for \$8,985, and have it finished by the 21st of September, 1875. The jail was finished and received in December, 1875, and cost a trifle more than contracted for, to wit:

Amount paid to contractor	\$8,901 00
" " for lot	500 00
" " for plans	125 00
" " to superintendent	245 25
" " for extras	829 75
Total	\$10,601 00

During the term of this board, some changes in the names and boundaries of the existing precincts were made and new

precincts formed Eagle township lost its time-honored name, to be henceforth known as *Columbia*. We subjoin a complete list, to wit:

PRECINCTS—MARCH SPECIAL TERM, 1875.

Columbia.—Each precinct to be named *Columbia*, with boundaries as follows: On the north and east by the county lines of St. Clair and Monroe counties; on the west by the Mississippi river; in the south to include sections 25 and 2 and north part of survey 408, claim 543, all in township 1 S. R. 11 W., and sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35 and 36 in township 1 S. R. 10 W., and the part of section 31 township 1 S. R. 9 W., lying in Monroe county. The elections at this precinct to be held in the town of *Columbia*.

New Hanover, a new precinct to be established, the boundaries to be as follows, to wit: On the west by the bluffs; on the north by the north lines of section 31, 32, 33 and 34 in township 1 S. R. 10 W., including all of survey 413, claim 341; on the east by the section lines between sections 34 and 35 in township 1 S. R. 10 W., and by the section lines between sections 2 and 3, 10 and 11, 15 and 16, 21 and 22 in township 2 S. R. 10 W.; on the south by the section lines between sections 21 and 28, 20 and 29, 19 and 30 in township 2 S. R. 10 W., and by the section lines between sections 24 and 25 in township 2 S. R. 11 W.; elections to be held in the town of *Hanover*.

Waterloo, heretofore known as *Fountain* precinct, the boundaries of which shall be as follows: On the east by the boundary line between the counties of Monroe and St. Clair, including all of township 2 S. R. 9 W. lying in Monroe county, except sections 25 and 36; on the north by township lines between township 1 S. R. 10 W. and township 2 S. R. 10 W., and the lines between township 1 S. R. 9 W. and township 2 S. R. 9 W.; on the north by the lines between sections 11 and 2, 10 and 3, 9 and 4, 8 and 5, 7 and 6 of township 3 S. R. 9 W., also by the lines between sections 12 and 1, 11 and 2, and 10 and 3 of township 3 S. R. 10 W.; on the west by the lines between sections 2 and 3, 1 and 10, 15 and 16, 21 and 22, 27 and 28, 34 and 33 of township 2 S. R. 10 W., and the lines between sections 3 and 4 in township 3 S. R. 10 W.; elections to be held in the town of *Waterloo*.

Morelock.—On the east by the bluffs; the west by the Mississippi river, on the north by the north lines of survey 599, claim 764 and survey 588, claim 765, and survey 409 claim 643, and the north line of section 36, all in township 1 S. R. 11 W.; and the southwest quarter of survey of 654, claim 579, in township 1 S. R. 10 W., on the south by the section lines between 30 and 31, 29 and 32, 28 and 33 and section 34, all in township 2 S. R. 11 W. Elections to be held at the house of Isaac Ebermann, the old homestead of the late Stephen W. Miles, sr.

Prairie du Long.—On the east by the Kaskaskia river, including all of township 3 S. R. 8 W. and all township 3 S. R. 7 W. lying in Monroe county, and sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25 in township 3 S. R. 9 W., and section 36 and fractional section 25 in township 2 S. R. 9 W. Elections to be held at school-house No. 2 in 3-8.

New Design includes all of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,

34, 35, 36, township 3-9, and section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, township 4-9, and sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 in township 3-10, and sections⁸ 1, 2 and 3 in township 4-10. Elections to be held in the town of *Burkville*.

Bluff includes all of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, in T. 3 S. R. 10 W. section 28, 29, 34, 31, 32, 33 in town 2-10, the bluffs forming the western boundary line, including the bluff parts of sections 25, 35 and 36 in township 2-11, also the following sections in township 3-11, lying on the bluffs, viz: sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26; elections to be held at the house of Peter Mueller.

Harrisonville.—On the east by the bluffs; on the west by the Mississippi river, it includes sections 31, 32, 33, township 2-11, and the claims and parts of claims lying within said sections of township 2-11, and the islands and parts of islands in said township, it includes also sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in township 3-11, and all the claims and surveys lying within said sections in said townships in the American Bottom excepting claim 495, survey 701; elections to be held in the town of *Harrisonville*.

Mitchie to compose all of sections 31, 32 and 33 in township 3-10, also sections 35 and 36, township 3-11, claim 495, survey 701, also sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in 4-11, also sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30 in township 4-10, the upper line of the common fields of St. Philip, forming the division line between *Mitchie* and *Renault* precincts; elections to be held in the school house near Chaffin bridge.

Renault comprises all of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township 4-9 also sections and parts of sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 35 and 36 in township 4-10, also all of the *Renault* Grant and the part of the commons of St. Philip lying in township 4-10, also all of township 5-9 and township 5-10 lying in the county of Monroe. Elections to be held in the town of *Glasgow* city.

PAUPERS IN THE COUNTY.

The expenditures of the county on account of this class of its population have never been great. Monroe is an indifferent field for pauperism. The expenditures of the county in 1882 amounted to \$32,078.83, for general purposes, and to \$8,000 more on account of the interest on the railroad debt, making an aggregate of \$40,078.83. The pauper bills amounted to \$2,873.91, or a trifle more than 7 per cent. of the total. There is no other county in the state of Illinois to show up as well in this respect as little Monroe.

After examining into the financial affairs of many counties in the state, we are of the opinion that the pauper expenses absorb about 18 per cent. of the total county revenues.

The paupers are kept in an asylum at *Waterloo*. The superintendent of this asylum is paid \$300.00 per annum, and twenty cents per day for each inmate, whom he has to board, clothe, and provide with bedding, etc. The inmates, 27 in number, are well kept, and have no complaints to

make; nine of this number are constant boarders, the others are transients, admitted since June, 1882 The county has 20 insane paupers in state institutions.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1881 AND 1882.

<i>Farm Crops.</i>	<i>Acres of, in 1882.</i>	<i>Products in 1881.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Corn	16,758	132,346 <i>bushels.</i>	\$72,764
Wheat	66,367	716,112	716,112
Oats	8,050	56,705	22,626
Apple Orchards	1,401	13,000	5,000
Vineyards	152	gallons, 12,346	7,272
Timothy meadows	2,734	tons, 3,255	52,000
Clover meadows	3,368	" 5,500	55,000
Hungarian and millet	95	" 26	2
Rye	135	bush, 787	4,800
Barley	157	" 3,384	2,700
Irish potatoes	1,244	" 43,792	21,800
Sorgho	416	gallons, 791	7
Turnips, etc.,	25	—	—
Other crops	165	—	1,100
Pasture	6,667	—	290,000
Woodland	57,240	—	—
Uncultivated lands	16,328	—	—
Cattle foaled number 168, value	—	—	3,000
Fat cat sold, gross weight	—	252,190	104,000
Pounds of butter sold	—	28,693	5,700
Pounds of cheese sold	—	405	—
Gallons of milk sold	—	11,735	1,500
Pounds of wool sold	—	5,967	1,000
Fat sheep sold	—	276	1,000
Fat hogs sold	—	1,481	17,000
Pounds of honey produced	—	722	—
Total value	—	—	\$1,025,000

Addendum.—167 horses, representing a value of \$10,640, died during the year 1881; 55 head of cattle, valued at \$1,549, died of disease. There were 1780 cows kept; 61 sheep, representing a value of \$183, were killed by dogs, and 91, worth \$270, died of disease. Cholera carried off 575 hogs, worth \$2,235; and 442, valued at \$1,949.00, died of other diseases.

STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.—1882.

Horses, 2,904, valued at \$31.55 each	\$91,620
Cattle, 3,763, valued at \$10.05 each	37,840
Mules, 2,333, valued at \$59.00 each	91,141
Sheep, 1,886, valued at \$1.00 each	1,886
Hogs, 9,235, valued at \$1.47 each	13,576
Steam engines, 53, valued at \$115.00 each	7,955
Saws, 17, valued at \$21.00 each	357
Billiards, 16, valued at \$19.00 each	307
Carriages and wagons, 2,282, valued at \$10.65 each	25,367
Watches and clocks, 2,136, valued at \$1.58 each	3,388
Sewing machines, 1,157, valued at \$6.70 each	7,761
Pianos, 47, valued at \$46.24 each	2,173
Melodeons, 9, valued at \$16.44 each	148
Merchandise	48,985
Material and manufactured articles	5,907
Manufacturers' tools and implements	1,473
Agricultural tools and machinery	46,407
Monies and credits	154,775
Property of saloons	1,432
Household property	42,606
Grain of all kinds on hand	9,832
All other personal property	5,727
Total	\$600,425
126,717 acres of improved land at \$9.97	\$1,264,190
111,065 acres of unimproved land at \$2.60	289,660
1,804 town lots	250,360
Total values	\$2,404,835
Railroad property, assessed at	55,777
Grand total	\$2,460,612
Addition by order of state board of equalization	237,142
Total equalized value	\$2,712,754

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—SEPT. 1, 1882.

Receipts :

Balance in treasury, September 1, 1881	\$7,279 22
Revenue of 1881	22,548 77
Licenses	1,055 35
Sundries	26 60
Excess of fees from county officers	3,272 47
Total	<u>\$34,142 61</u>

Expenditures:

Salary of county officers	\$6,968 89
Paupers	2,873 91
Public buildings	1,032 70
Courts	1,577 15
Elections	341 45
Jail, dieting prisoners	576 05
Roads and bridges	15,769 23
Attorney's fees and commissions	1,562 94
Surveying Renault grant	496 20
Surplus, available	2,064 28
	\$34,142 61

County Debt:

County orders issued prior to September 1, 1881, unpaid	\$205 95
Junior warrants, " " " " " "	702 80
Railroad bonds, " " " " " "	100,000 00
Total indebtedness	\$100,908 75
Available surplus as above	2,064 28
Actual county debt	\$98,844 47

The tax s levied for the current year are as follows :

For state purposes	\$13,044 15
For interest on county debt	9,351 83
For county purposes	17,304 06
For town purposes	1,588 72
For school purposes	23,616 21
For road purposes	2,310 46
Total	\$67,225 43

The population of the county, according to the U. S. census of 1880, is at present 13,682; hence the tax per capita is nearly \$5.00.

CIRCUIT COURT.—1848 TO 1882.

During the period the circuit courts of Monroe were presided over by the Hons. Gustav Koerner, W. H. Underwood, Sidney Breese, H. K. S. Omelveny, Silas L. Bryan, Amos Watts, George W. Wall, and W. H. Snyder.

The number of murder cases during this period is alarmingly large, over twenty! Most of the accused escaped punishment, many cases were nol. pros., with leave to re-instate and *never re-instated*; others were acquitted and a few convicted of manslaughter, to be sent for a term of years to the penitentiary.

Two, however, had to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

MURDER AND EXECUTION.

Henry Alter, tried for the murder of William Henze, who was found dead in a field of Henry Alter's, in Prairie du Long, on the 5th of July, 1860. Information of the murder was made, by Henry Henze and Rodus Kunkel, to F. T. Klinkhardt, J. P., who, in the absence of the coroner, called a jury and held an inquest. This jury was composed of H. W. Waldmann, Henry Struebig, Kilian Rexroth, George Bley, John R. Tomlinson, James Wiggelsworth, Jacob Christ, Peter Waring, John Bradley, Thomas Carter, Matthew Donohoe and Casper J. Brann. The evidence was, that Alter and Henze had had an altercation about some

hogs, on said 5th of July; that they had not been on friendly terms for some time, and that Alter shot Henze while he (Henze) was going away. The wounds inflicted were in the back of deceased. The verdict of the coroner's jury was as follows:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death by violence, by shooting with buckshot, and that the said body has upon it the following marks and wounds, inflicted by Henry Alter, and which this jury find to have been the cause of the deceased's death: all buckshots came from behind; five of them entered the back of the deceased, two the left arm, fracturing the bone near the shoulder; one his right forearm, one his spine, and was cut out of the breast-bone."

Upon this verdict the defendant was committed to jail, and brought there by Thomas Ryane, constable.

The grand jury, at the subsequent October term, was composed of Harrison Horine, foreman, John Wilsch, John Koehel, John Whiteside, George L. Ditch, John L. Kidd, Jacob Motes, Frederick W. Brand, John Bowman, James Close, Jacob Beck, Thomas Applegate, Harrison Druce, Michael McDermot, Louis Grossmann, Jesse Wiswell, William Walsh, Sr., John Morgansen and George A. Kopp, and found the following true bill, to wit:

The People vs. Henry Alter. Indictment for murder. A true bill. H. HORINE, Foreman.

Witnesses: Rodus Kunkel, Henry Henze, Jacob Hushman, George Bley, Frederick Schrader and Caspar J. Brown.

State of Illinois, }
Monroe County, } ss.

Of the October term of the Monroe County Circuit Court, in the year of our Lord 1860.

The grand jurors chosen, selected and sworn in and for the county of Monroe, aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, upon their oaths present that Henry Alter of the county aforesaid, on the fifth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at and in the county of Monroe aforesaid, in and upon the body of William Henze in the peace of the people of the state of Illinois then and there living, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the said Henry Alter, a certain gun then and there charged with gunpowder and ten leaden shot, which the said gun, he the said Henry Alter, in his hands then and there held, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his said Henry Alter's malice aforethought did discharge and shoot off to, against and upon said William Henze, and that the said Henry Alter, with the ten leaden shot aforesaid, out of the gun aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said Henry Alter, discharged and shot off as aforesaid, then and there unlawfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound him, the said William Henze, in and upon the back of him, the said William Henze, giving to him the said William, then and there with the ten leaden shot, aforesaid, by the said Henry Alter, in and upon the back of him the said William Henze, one mortal wound of the

depth of six inches, and of the breadth of half an inch of which said mortal wound he, the said William Henze, then and there instantly died, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Henry Alter, him the said William Henze, in manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did then and there kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute, in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of Illinois.

Amos Watts states attorney. Henry Alter was defended by Abbott and Henchler. The witnesses subpoenaed in his behalf, were Martin Stahlheber, Thomas Burns, John Barthel, Jacob Horehman, (son of crubbing John) Timothy Duo, and his son Timothy Dun, and Charles Schueckert (a tailor at Red Bud).

The trial commenced on Wednesday, November 21, 1860, before the Hon. H. K. S. Omelveny, and on the 22d the following verdict was returned, to wit:

November 22, Waterloo, Monroe county, State of Illinois. We, the jury, "finds" the defendant "guilty" in manner and form as charged in the indictment in this cause.

Signed: Henry P. Comyns, N. S. Peters, Ben Carr, Francis Malchom, Thomas J. Erwin, John S. Garrett, Fred. Miller, Joseph Rindler, Jacob Snider, William M. Nether-ton, Albert Busen and John G. Schaefer.

A motion for a new trial was overruled, as was also a motion in arrest of judgment for insufficiency of the indictment, and the following sentence passed upon said defendant:

"That he, the said defendant, Henry Alter, having been found guilty by the jury of the crime of murder, be sentenced to be hanged by the neck until dead; and it is further ordered by the court, that he, the said Henry Alter, be executed on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1860, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, in the hall of the jail of Monroe county, Ill., if the room of said hall be sufficient; if not, then he be executed in the jail yard of said county; that he remain in custody until said day of execution, and that the sheriff of this county execute this sentence."

This laconic sentence was duly executed. The room in the hall of the county jail was not "sufficient," and so the execution took place in the jail yard, as will more fully appear from the following certificate. It is written out on a separate sheet of paper, and not endorsed on the death warrant, as usual in such cases; in fact, there is no death warrant on file:

Certificate.

"I, H. F. Henchler, Sheriff of Monroe county, in the State of Illinois, do hereby certify, that Henry Alter, who was sentenced to be hung on the 28th of December, 1860, by the circuit court of said county, at the special November term, 1860, of said court, for the killing of William Henze in said county, was, on the 28th day of December, 1860, at quarter past three o'clock P. M. of that day, duly executed, according to the sentence of said court, by hanging said Henry Alter by his neck until he, the said Henry Alter was dead, and that I did comply with the act passed by the

legislature of the said state, on the 18th of February, A. D. 1859, by erecting an inclosure adjoining the county jail of said county on the north side, and having such persons present as the said act directs; but that before Alter was hung said inclosure was forcibly taken down by a mob, who overpowered the officers attending said execution.

Witness my hand this 28th of December, 1860.

H. F. HENCKLER,
Sheriff of Monroe county, Ill."

We the undersigned, do certify that the above certificate and the statement therein contained, is true and correct, and that we were present at the said execution.

Witness our hands, this 28th of December, 1860.

John Morrison, county judge; Urban Degenhard, judge; George Tolin, judge. Doctors, K. S. Bollet and Thomas J. Cornell. Witnesses, Paul Schimiz, John C. Morney, Joseph W. Drury, C. F. Gauen, Henry Pinkel, G. L. Ditch, Heinrich Kimmel, Cortez Crocker, Nelson Moody, Jewett Varnum and G. Ruch.

The sentence of H. Alter, has by many been considered too severe, and to this day it is thought that a term in the penitentiary would have been ample. Alters had been worried and tantalized by Henze, time and again, and in this last altercation could not control his passion. Murders had been of frequent occurrence in the county and the people were clamorous for a punishment in keeping with the heinousness of these oft repeated crimes.

The sheriff's certificate itself shows plainly how enraged the masses were. The inclosures, erected to hide the death-scenes from the eyes of a blood-thirsty multitude, were torn down by a mob, which had overpowered the authorities.

Executioner, doctors, judges and four fifths of the witnesses have passed away to those realms, to which poor Albert's soul took its forced flight on that cold December eve.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF GABRIEL J. FORSEE.

Gabriel J. Forsee was not a resident of Monroe county. He had been indicted by the grand jury of Randolph county, Illinois, at the September term, 1865, for murdering Elizabeth Darwin, whose throat he had cut with a knife "for the value of one dollar," on July 13th, 1865. He obtained a change of venue and was tried before judge Silas S. Bryan, at the May term, 1866. He was defended by Underwood and Hood. The jury who tried him, was composed of the following citizens, to wit: William Nagel, W. W. Wallace, Michael Finnerty, Joseph Proctor, Joseph W. Hilton, Renke Renken, Arnold Herchenroeder, Frank Varies, Henry Schmidt, Christian Henry, Jacob Heer and George L. Ditch.

The verdict of this jury is very brief, and bears no date or signatures. Its file mark is as follows: Filed May 7th, 1866.

WILLIAM ERD, clerk.

His honor, judge Bryan, closed his brief sentence of death with the words, "May God have mercy on you."

Gabriel Forsee was a bad man, had served a term in penitentiary for some other crime, and as he had been con-

victed, mainly on the evidence of Elizabeth Darwin, he murdered her from motives of revenge.

The execution took place, as the sheriff's certificate states, on the 2d of June, 1866, between the court house and jail at Waterloo. It is signed by Lewis N. Wilson, sheriff, and witnessed by Dr. G. Hoffmann, Dr. H. Rothstein, Engelbert Voerster, M. D., and a "jury" composed of William Henley, Charles W. Meyer, Samuel Waddle, Christopher Fults, John Hirz, Martin Dunn, Valentine Briegel, C. H. Kettler, J. H. Wilsoo, Theodore Repp, Daniel O'Leary and Charles Frick.

It should be stated here, that judge Lynch held court, time and again, during this period. His work was speedy and terrible, and, it is feared not just in several cases. This information was given to the writer from hearsay, and as this chapter is wholly made up from documentary evidence, the details of cruel and monstrous mob law must be excluded from these pages. The passions during and immediately after the war ran high, life was considered cheap, and the evil deeds of lawless persons exasperated the people to such a degree, that the word "not" was stricken from their sixth commandment.

Several efforts to bring judge "Lynch" into court proved futile, and it seemed that the people generally were satisfied with what judge Lynch had ordered and decreed.

A QUEER INDICTMENT.

Frederick Heidelberg was indicted May, 1864, for bringing a negro slave into the county. The evidence was that Heidelberg, although warned that he was violating the law, had smuggled a negro slave, who had run away from his master in Mississippi, and made his way to St. Louis from that city to the county, etc. The jury found Heidelberg guilty, and the court, judge Silas L. Bryan, fined him \$100 and sentenced him to one hour imprisonment in the county jail. Heidelberg took an appeal, but it does not appear that the case ever came before the supreme court. It was lost sight of entirely. The fine and costs are still unpaid. Heidelberg died February 3d, 1873. His estate was put under administration and all his just debts were paid in full.

MONROE COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1848 TO 1884.

Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848 to 1850.* J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair, senator; Xerxes F. Trail, of Monroe, representative.

Seventeenth General Assembly, 1850 to 1852. J. L. D. Morrison, senator; Thomas Quick, representative.

Eighteenth General Assembly, 1852 to 1854. Edward Omelveny, senator; Thomas Winstanley, representative.

Nineteenth General Assembly, 1854 to 1856. The apportionment of 1854 made no change in the district, except as to number. St. Clair and Monroe counties formed the 22d senatorial, and Monroe alone the 11th representative

* Section 6 of Article III. of the Constitution of 1848 provided as follows: The Senate shall consist of 25 members, and the House of Representatives shall consist of 75 members, until the population of the State shall amount to one million of souls. By section 40 of that same article the counties of St. Clair and Monroe formed the 5th Senatorial, and Monroe alone the 18th Representative district.

district. J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair, senator; William R. Morrison, representative.

Twentieth General Assembly, 1856 to 1858. W. H. Underwood, of St. Clair, senator; W. R. Morrison, representative.

Twenty-first General Assembly, 1858 to 1860. W. H. Underwood, senator; W. R. Morrison,* representative.

Twenty-second General Assembly, 1860 to 1862. W. H. Underwood, senator; H. C. Talbott, representative.

Twenty-third General Assembly, 1862 to 1864. By the apportionment of January 31, 1861, Monroe county, together with the counties of Williamson, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson and Randolph, formed the 3d senatorial, and Monroe, Randolph and Perry the 8th representative district, which latter was entitled to two members of the house. Israel Blanchard, of Jackson, senator; Stephen W. Miles, of Monroe, and Edward Menard, of Randolph, representatives.

Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1864 to 1866. Daniel Reily, of Randolph, senator; Austin James, of Monroe, and W. K. Murphy, of Perry, representatives.

Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1866 to 1868. Daniel Reily, senator; John Campbell and William K. Murphy, representatives.

Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1868 to 1870. Samuel K. Casey, of Jefferson, senator; John M. McCutcheon and Thomas H. Burgess, both of Perry, representatives.

Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1870 to 1872. Samuel K. Casey, senator, died in office, succeeded by W. B. Anderson, senator; W. R. Morrison, representative.

Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1872 to 1874. By the apportionment of March 1, 1872, Monroe, Randolph and Perry counties have formed and are now forming the 48th senatorial district, entitled to one senator and three representatives. W. K. Murphy, of Perry, senator; John W. Piatt, William Neville and Austin James, representatives.

Twenty-ninth General Assembly, 1874 to 1876. W. K. Murphy, senator; Joseph W. Rukert, Samuel McKee and Jonathan Chesnutwood, representatives.

Thirtieth General Assembly, 1876 to 1878. Ambrose Hoener, senator; Theophilus T. Fountain, John Boyd and Septimus P. Mace, representatives.

Thirty-first General Assembly, 1878 to 1880. Ambrose Hoener, senator; John T. McBride, John R. McFie and Philip C. C. Provart, representatives.

Thirty-second General Assembly, 1880 to 1882. Louis Horn, senator; Isaac M. Kelly, William K. Murphy and Austin James, representatives.

Thirty-third General Assembly, 1882 to 1884. Louis Horn, senator; John R. McFie, of Coulterville, James F. Caniff, of Waterloo, John Higgins, of Du Quoin, representatives.

CITIZENS OF MONROE COUNTY IN STATE OFFICES.

George Forquer, the founder of Waterloo, was attorney-general from January 23, 1829, to December 3, 1832, on which day he resigned the office.

* W. R. Morrison, the honored member from Monroe, was Speaker of the House, 1858 to 1860.

John D. Whiteside was state treasurer from March 4, 1837, to March 6, 1841. The Whitesides came to this region about one hundred years ago. John J. Whiteside founded the now defunct town of Washington, on the Kaskaskia, about the year 1795.

William H. Bissell was elected governor of Illinois in 1856, was inaugurated on the 12th of January, 1857, and died at Springfield, March 15, 1860. (Note from the "American Encyclopedia.") Gov. Bissell was born near Coopers-town, N. Y., April 25, 1811. He took the degree of M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1833; practiced medicine two years at Painted Post, N. Y.; removed to Monroe county, Illinois, in 1837; was elected to the state legislature in 1840, and there earned distinction as a forcible and ready debater. He subsequently studied and practiced law, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the St. Clair district in 1844. He served in the Mexican war in 1846 as colonel of the 2d Illinois volunteers, and distinguished himself at Buena Vista. On his return home in 1849 he was elected without opposition a representative in Congress, in which capacity he served till 1855, resisting the repeal of the Missouri compromise, though he had previously acted with the Democratic party, and gaining much reputation in the North by his defiant bearing in a controversy with Jefferson Davis respecting the comparative bravery of Northern and Southern soldiers. Davis challenged him, and he accepted the challenge, selecting muskets as the weapons to be used, at so short a distance as to make the duel probably fatal to both parties. Finally the quarrel was compromised and the challenge withdrawn.

Henry C. Talbott was a member of the first state board of equalization elected by the people. He served his constituents in that capacity from 1868 to 1872.

MONROE COUNTY IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, *Senate.*

Samuel McRoberts was elected to the Senate in 1841, succeeding John M. Robinson. McRoberts died March 22d, 1843, four years before the expiration of his term, and was succeeded by James Semple, then of Madison county.

House of Representatives.

William H. Bissell, originally of Monroe county, represented this, commonly called the Belleville district, from 1849 to 1855.

William R. Morrison, the most distinguished citizen of Monroe and of Illinois, represented the district from 1863 to 1865, and again since 1873—and has recently been elected to serve a sixth consecutive term, to wit: from 1883 to 1885. Morrison, as member of the House, is honored and respected by all his colleagues, without an exception. His administrative talent is apparent to all who direct their attention to public affairs. As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, 1875 to 1877, he has made a national record of talent and merit.

OFFICERS OF MONROE COUNTY.

Administrative Branch.

County Commissioners from 1816 to 1849.

1816 to 1817—Caldwell Cairns, James Lemen and

Abraham Amos, "Gentlemen Judges" of the county of Monroe.

1817 to 1818—Caldwell Cairns, James Lemen and James McRoberts.

1818 to 1819—Caldwell Cairns, James McRoberts and Joseph A. Baird.

1819 to 1821—George Forquer, Caldwell Cairns and James McRoberts.

1821 to 1823—George Forquer, Caldwell Cairns and John Roach.

1823 to 1824—John Roach, John Garretson and Caldwell Cairns.

1824 to 1825—John Garretson, Nathaniel Hamilton and John D. Whiteside.

1826 to 1828—John D. Whiteside, John Bamber and John James.

1828 to 1829—Enoch Moore, H. H. Talbott, John Bamber and John McDonald, elected to succeed Talbott (resigned.)

1829 to 1830—Enoch Moore, John Bamber and John McDonald.

1830 to 1832—Ed. T. Morgan, Ab. Barker and John McDonald.

1832 to 1833—Ed. T. Morgan, John McDonald and Felix Clark.

1833 to 1834—Ed. T. Morgan, Felix Clark and Scipio Beaird.

1834 to 1836—Emery P. Rogers, Solomon Patterson and Thomas McRoberts.

1836 to 1838—E. P. Rogers, Sidney Todd and Thomas Singleton.

1838 to 1840—Sidney Todd, William Threlfull and J. M. Wooten.

1840 to 1841—J. M. Wooten, Sidney Todd and Thomas Winstanley.

1841 to 1842—Sidney Todd, Thomas Winstanley and Thomas Harrison.

1842 to 1843—Thomas Winstanley, Thomas Harrison and Clem. Bostwick.

1843 to 1844—Thomas Harrison, Clem. Bostwick and John Gæth.

1844 to 1845—Clem. Bostwick, John Gæth and Pat. Saxton.

1845 to 1846—John Gæth, Pat. Saxton and Lewis James.

1846 to 1847—Pat. Saxton, Lewis James and E. P. Rogers.

1847 to 1848—Lewis James, E. P. Rogers and Joseph Livers.

1848 to 1849—E. P. Rogers, Joseph Livers and John Burk.

COUNTY COURTS FROM 1849 TO 1873.

1849 to 1853—John Morrison, County Judge; Bradley Rust, J. M. Robinson, Associate Justices.

1853 to 1857—John Morrison, County Judge; George Tobin, Sidney Todd, Associate Justices.

1857 to 1861—John Morrison, County Judge; George Tobin, Urban Degenhard, Associate Justices.

1861 to 1865—John Morrison, County Judge; Ernest Grosse, Stephen C. Poteet, Associate Justices.

1865 to 1869—John Morrison, County Judge; Jacob Beck, Abraham Porter, Associate Justices.

1869 to 1874—John Morrison, county judge, died in office December 1872; vacancy was filled by Henry C. Talbott, county judge. Adam Reiss and Harrison Druce, associate justices.

County Commissioners' Board from 1874 to date: 1874 to 1875.—George Frick, Harrison Druce and George Divers.

1875 to 1876.—Harrison Druce, George Divers and Geo. Frick.

1876 to 1877.—George Divers, George Frick and Jacob Maeyes.

1877 to 1879.—George Frick, Jacob Maeyes and Ernest Grosse.

1879 to 1880.—Jacob Maeyes, Ernst Grosse and Christian Jobusch.

1880 to 1881.—Ernst Grosse, Christian Jobusch and John Angerer.

1881 to 1882.—Christian Jobusch, John Angerer, and J. F. Harms.

1882 to 1883.—John Angerer, J. F. Harms and John Janson.

Clerks of the County Court or Board.

1816 to 1819.—William Alexander.

1819 to 1825.—Samuel McRoberts.

H. C. Mizner, clerk at "interim," in place of McRoberts, suspended by county board, but reinstated by a "mandamus" of the circuit court, 1822.

1825 to 1843.—Daniel Converse.

1843 to 1848.—W. W. Omelveny (resigned).

1848 to 1857.—Daniel Converse.

1857 to 1861.—C. H. Kettler.

1861 to 1873.—Ambrose Hoener.

1873 to date.—Paul C. Brey.

Assessors.

John Moore, Thomas O'Connor, Alexander Jameson, Nathaniel Hamilton, John C. James, Madison Miller, J. D. Worley, Pendleton Hill, Thomas Winstanley, John Ryan and Mathew Donohoe.

These officers were appointed by the county board at times to act for the whole county, and, at other times, for districts or townships.

The assessment of the taxable property has by law been made the duty of the county treasurer. 1844.

Treasurers.

John Moore, 1816; Prince Bryant, 1819; John James, 1825; E. P. Rogers, 1827; Nathaniel Hamilton, 1823; Hardin Newlin, 1830; John Ryan, 1831; Jesse Wiswell, 1841; Hammond Shoemaker, 1843, resigned in 1853, David M. Livers appointed to fill vacancy in 1853; Christian H. Kettler, elected in 1853; John L. Lemen, 1855; Ambrose Hoener, 1857; Hammond Shoemaker, 1861; William Wilson, 1863; G. L. Riess, 1865; David M. Hardy, 1869, resigned in 1878; and Aloozo Philips since that date.

Recorders.

William Alexander, 1816; Samuel McRoberts, 1819;

and Daniel Converse, 1825, who remained recorder until the law made the circuit clerk recorder *ex-officio*, 1848.

Surveyors.

Enoch Moore, 1816; J. Milton Moore, 1820; W. C. Starkey, 1855; H. Ropiquet, 1859; David M. Livers, 1861; Leander James, 1863; August Weinle, 1865; August Brandes, 1867; J. R. Doyle, 1869; and Rufus Gardner since 1875.

Judicial Officers, Probate Court—Judges.

Caldwell Cairns, from 1816 to 1825; James B. Moore, 1825 to 1832; Enoch B. Moore, from 1832 to 1837; Thomas Winstanley, 1837, as probate justice of the peace; John Morrison, 1849 to 1872. County Judge: H. C. Talbott, 1843 to 1877; and William Erd since 1877.

Circuit Court—Judges.

Hon. Jesse B. Thomas in 1817; Hon. Daniel P. Cook and Hon. John Warnock in 1818; Hon. Joseph Philips in 1819; Hon. John Reynolds in 1819 and '20; Hon. Joseph Philips in 1821; Hon. Thomas Reynolds in 1822; Hon. John Reynolds in 1823; Hon. Thomas Reynolds in 1824; Hon. Samuel McRoberts in 1825 and 1826; Hon. T. W. Smith 1827 to 1828; Hons. R. M. Young and W. C. Brown in 1829; Hon. T. W. Smith, 1830 to 1835; Hon. Thos. Ford in 1835; Hon. Sidney Breese from 1836 to 1843; Hon. Jas. Semple in 1843; Hon. James Shields from 1843 to 1845; Hon. Gustav Koerner from 1845 to 1849; Hon. W. H. Underwood from 1849 to 1855; Hon. Sidney Breese from 1855 to 1858; Hon. H. K. S. Omelveny from 1858 to 1862; Hon. Silas L. Bryan from 1862 to 1874; Hons. Amos Watts, George W. Wall and W. H. Snyder since 1874.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

The records fail to give a succinct account of these officers in the period from 1817 to 1840; Charles Matheny, Charles B. Matheny and Sidney Breese are mentioned. W. H. Underwood from 1840 to 1844; W. H. Bissell from 1844 to 1848; P. B. Foulke from 1848 to 1852; George Abbott in 1852 (*pro tem.*); W. C. Kinney to 1856; W. H. Snyder from 1856 to 1858; Amos Watts from 1858 to 1864; George Vernor in 1864 (*pro tem.*); J. P. Johnston from 1864 to 1868; John Michan, 1868 to 1872; George R. Reiss, 1872 to 1876; J. W. Rickert since 1876.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.

William Alexander, 1816; Enoch Moore, 1818; Samuel McRoberts, 1819; John D. Whiteside, 1825; David Newlin, 1828; Enoch Moore, 1836; W. W. Omelveny, 1840; W. R. Morrison, 1853; William Erd, 1855; John Segler, 1876, died in office, 1879, was succeeded by John Wiesenborn, the present incumbent.

Sheriffs.

James B. Moore, 1816; John James, 1820; Jonathan Lynch, 1825; James Moore, 1830; James B. Needles, 1834; Edward T. Morgan, 1840; John Morrison, 1842; John H. Wilson, 1846; Charles Henckler, 1850; J. M. Wilson, 1852; Charles Frick, 1854; H. F. Henckler, 1860; Lewis N. Wilson, 1864; Joseph W. Drury, 1866; Charles

Frick, 1868; Joseph W. Drury, 1870; Charles Frick, 1874; and J. H. Wilson since 1878.

Coroners.

John Moore, 1816; Wil. Howard, 1818; Seth Converse, 1820; Andey Kinney, 1822; William Riggs, 1826; Thomas Nelson, 1828; Fielder Burch, 1830; Seth Whiteside, 1836; Fisher Ditch, 1838; Jacob Troxel, 1844; Isaac Barker, 1846; H. P. Rhoden, 1872; Otto Kuehn, 1874; S. B. Hilton, 1876; Otto Kuehn, 1878; S. B. Hilton since 1880.

PERRY COUNTY.

The civil history of this county properly begins with the passage, by the Fifth General Assembly of the state, held at Vandalia, commencing on the fourth day of December, 1826, and closing on the nineteenth day of February, 1827, of the "Act creating Perry county:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of township numbered four, south of range numbered one west, thence due west, on the line between townships three and four, twenty-four miles to the northwest, corner of township four south of range four west; thence due south, on the line between ranges four and five, eighteen miles to the southwest, corner of township six south of range four west, thence due east on the line between townships six and seven twenty-four miles to the southeast corner of township six south of range one west, thence due north on the third principal meridian line eighteen miles to the place of beginning shall constitute a new county to be called the county of Perry.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of locating the permanent seat of justice for said county, the following named persons shall be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to wit: Edward Humphreys and Samuel Crawford of Randolph county, and Singleton Kimmel of Jackson county, whose duty it shall be to meet at the house of Amos Anderson, in said county, on or before the first Monday of April next, and after being duly sworn before some judge or justice of the peace of this state, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act, shall proceed to determine upon a place upon which to locate the permanent seat of justice, for said county: *Provided*, the proprietor or proprietors of the land so selected, will give to the county, for the purpose of enabling it to erect the necessary public buildings, a quantity of land not less than twenty acres; which said land shall be conveyed to the county commissioners of said county and their successors in office, for the use of the people of said county, by a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, in the customary form, and with the usual covenants of warranty; and shall afterwards be laid out into lots, and sold under the direction of the county commissioners of said county, at such times and upon such terms as the said commissioners may appoint for the purpose of enabling said county to erect the necessary public buildings as aforesaid. Should the proprietor or proprietors, refuse to

make a donation as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to fix upon some other place for the seat of justice, which place, when so fixed and determined upon, shall be considered the permanent seat of justice for said county; and the county seat when so established, shall be called Pinckneyville. And the said commissioners shall certify their proceedings, under their proper hands and seals, to the first county commissioner's court, to be held in and for said county; which court shall cause an entry thereof to be spread at large on their books of record.

Sec. 3. Until public buildings shall be erected, for the purpose and designated by the county commissioner's court, as such, the several courts of record, with the exception of the probate court, shall be held at the house of Amos Anderson in said county.

Sec. 4. An election shall be held at the house of the above named Amos Anderson, on the first Monday of May next, for three county commissioners, one sheriff, and one coroner, for said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors be qualified: which said election, shall in all respects be conducted agreeably to the provisions of the act or acts now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted regulating elections: *Provided*, that the qualified voters of said county, when met shall proceed to elect, from among their number which may then be present, three qualified electors, to act as judges of said election, who shall appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court, who may be appointed for said county, to give public notice of the time and place of holding said election, by causing advertisements to be set up at three of the most public places in said county, at least fifteen days previous to the day on which it is hereby directed to be held: and in case there shall be no clerk appointed in time, it shall be the duty of the recorder to give notice as aforesaid, of the time and place of said election.

Sec. 6. The citizens of the said county of Perry shall be and they are hereby declared to be entitled to the same rights and privileges, as are or may be allowed in general to the other counties in this state.

Sec. 7. That until the next general apportionment of the representation of the several counties of this state, all that part of the said county of Perry, which is hereby taken from the county of Randolph, shall constitute a separate and distinct precinct, which shall continue to vote with the county of Randolph in all general and special elections for senators and representatives to the general assembly of this state; and all that part which is taken from the county of Jackson, shall for the like period, in like manner continue to vote with the county of Jackson for representatives, and with the counties of Franklin and Jackson for senators to the general assembly, in all special and general elections, until otherwise directed by law: *Provided*, that the said county of Perry shall in all other elections, and for all other officers, be entitled to vote as a free and independent county, without any other or further restriction, than is imposed upon other

counties in this state. The said county of Perry shall be attached to and form a part of the second judicial circuit.

Sec. 8. The said commissioners shall receive as a compensation for their services, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day, for each day by them necessarily spent in discharging the duties imposed upon them by this act, to be allowed by the county commissioners' court, and paid out of the county treasury.

This act to take effect from and after its passage.

NINIAN EDWARDS,

Approved, January 2^dth, 1827.

Governor.

This act, as it appears from the original manuscript in the records now at Springfield, was signed by J. McLean, Speaker of the House of Representatives, William Kinney, Speaker of the Senate, and approved by the Council of Revision on the 29th day of January, 1827, and signed by Ninian Edwards, Governor of the State, at which time it took effect and went into force.

1. *Creating Perry County.*—The county was named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, who won great honors for defeating the English squadron on Lake Erie, on the tenth day of December, 1813. The severe naval battle, in which he destroyed the British fleet was fought near Put-in-Bay; and his dispatch to General Harrison was, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The house of Amos Anderson, at which the elections were to be held, was situated on the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township five, south range, two west of the third principal meridian, and was a log cabin common in those days.

First County officers.—On the nineteenth day of the same month and year, Theophilus W. Smith, associate justice of this judicial district, being the second judicial district in the State, commissioned Humphrey B. Jones, circuit clerk of our county, whose duty it was, under the 6th section of the act, creating the county, to give at least fifteen days notice, by causing advertisements to be set up at three of the most public places in the county, of the election of three county commissioners, a sheriff and coroner as provided by the act, to be held on the first Monday in May, 1827. The records of the county, however, contain no account of this election, there being no records of any county election previous to August 4th, 1828.

We are informed however, by Enoch Eaton, who was then a legal voter, and now living, that an election was had in the spring of 1827, pursuant to an order of H. B. Jones, circuit clerk, and that John R. Hutchings and William Adair were two of the commissioners elected; the third one he does not now remember; and that William C. Murphy and Joseph Wells were candidates for sheriff, and that they each had an equal number of votes, and upon casting lots, Joseph Wells was the lucky aspirant for the office. Amos Anderson was elected coroner.

As usual in elections however with our people, and we came by it honestly, there was considerable excitement and feeling over the election, and Dr. Brayshaw, one of the dissatisfied ones, being no doubt on the losing side, raised a

point as to the legality of the election on the ground that the circuit clerk instead of calling for the election to be held at the house of Amos Anderson, as provided for in section four of the act, had by his public advertisements, announced the same at the house of George Franklin, who lived east of south from the now present site of Pinckneyville about a mile, and at which last named place the election was held. So persistent was Dr. Brayshaw in pronouncing the election illegal, that in order to carry his point he went on horseback to Vandalia, then the capital of the State, for the purpose of procuring a copy of the act. What was the result of this error of the clerk in thus calling the election contrary to the provision of the act, we are unable to ascertain. That William Adair, whom we are informed by Mr. Enoch Eaton was elected one of the commissioners under the first call for an election, was not sworn in as the records show, leads us to conclude that a second election was held the first year.

RECORD OF THE MEETING OF THE FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

From the first record, it appears that John R. Hutchings' David H. Mead and Elijah Wells met at the house of Amos Anderson, who lived about two and one-half miles east of the present site of Pinckneyville; and on what is now the Du Quoin and Pinckneyville road, and were there sworn into office as county commissioners, on the fourth day of June, 1827, by Humphrey B. Jones, a justice of the peace, and immediately held the first session of the county commissioners' court. The first official act was the appointment of Humphrey B. Jones as county clerk. He gave bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with Lewis Wells and Daniel Dry as his sureties, took the oath of office and entered upon his duties. For the office of treasurer there were two candidates, Daniel Dry and Richard G. Hutchings. Daniel Dry receiving a majority of the votes of the commissioners, was declared elected, and gave bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with Humphrey B. Jones and Lewis Wells as his sureties, took the official oath, and was given the money box of the county. At this same meeting, the commissioners appointed James H. Franklin constable for the district west of Beaucoup creek in said county, and Franklin gave bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, with William C. Murphy as his surety at the same time. The following orders were made the same day:

Election districts.—"Ordered, that in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for the election of justices of the peace and constables; the county of Perry be divided into districts as follows, to wit: All that tract of country lying east of Beaucoup creek in said county shall constitute and compose one district to be denominated the Eastern District; and all that country in said county west of said Beaucoup creek shall form another district to be called the Western District."

"Ordered, That Robert McElvain, Charles C. Glover and Abner Pyle be, and they are hereby appointed judges of the election for justices of the peace and constables in the Eastern District of this county; and that Thomas Swanwick, sr., William H. Threlkel and James Crane be and they are

hereby appointed judges of the election of justices of the peace and constables for the Western District of this county."

Assessment of Property.—"Ordered, That a tax of one third per cent. be levied on all town lots, which are not taxed by the trustees, which may be appointed to the town of Pinckneyville; on all slaves and indentured negroes or mulatto servants; on pleasure carriages; on all distilleries; on stock in trade; on all horses, mares, mules, asses and neat cattle above three years of age; and on watches with their appendages; and on bank stock."

"Ordered, That the court adjourn until to-morrow morning, nine o'clock." The commissioners met in session the following day and appointed the following named citizens as the

First Grand Jurors.—"Ordered by the court that John Campbell, Jr., Avery Chapman, Lewis Wells, Jr., William Troop, Sr., John Pyle, Sr., Robert McElvain, John G. Simpkins, William Pyle, Sr., John Berry, Amos Anderson, Robert Huggins, William Elliott, Jonathan Pettit, John Hutchings, Robert B. Murphy, William H. Threlkel, Richard G. Murphy, James Brown, sr., Richard Green, William Adair, Charles Garner, John Flack, Robert Crowe, James Crane, be and they are hereby appointed standing Grand Jurors to serve at the next August term of the Perry Circuit Court, and the clerk of this court issue a venire therefor.

First Petit Jurors.—"Ordered by the court, that Jonathan Foster, James Simpkins, Joseph Taylor, James West, Joseph Brayshaw, Joseph Wells, John Pyle, Jr., Lewis Wells, Sr., William Pyle, Jr., Abner Pyle, Enoch Eaton, James Huggins, Thomas Swanwick, Jr., Ephraim Bilderback, James Murphy, William Garner, Hugh Brown, Matthew Vann, Benjamin F. Brown, Jacob Short, Robert F. Clark, John Brown, Jr., Shadrach Lively and James Brown, Jr., be and the same are hereby appointed standing Traverse jurors, to serve at the next August term of the Perry circuit court, and that the clerk of this court issue a venire therefor.

John Pyle, Jr., was appointed constable in the Eastern District, and gave bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, with William Pyle, Sr., as surety.

First Order for Road.—"Whereas, a petition signed by William Pyle, Sr., H. B. Jones, Lewis Wells and others, amounting to eighteen, has been presented to this court, praying for a road to be viewed and marked, to commence at the road leading from Shawneetown to St. Louis, at or near where said road enters the east edge of what is called Paradise prairie, thence running the nearest and best route to Beaucoup creek, and to cross said creek at the nearest good ford thereon to the centre of this county, thence the nearest and best route to what is called "Willard's road," where the same leaves the west edge of the six mile prairie.

Ordered, by the court, that the prayer of said petitioners be granted, and that William Pyle, Sr., David H. Mead and Amos Anderson, be and are hereby appointed to view and mark said road from the St. Louis road to Beaucoup creek, and that John Hutchings, George Franklin and Robert B. Murphy, be and they are hereby appointed com-

missioners to view and mark said road from Beaucoup creek to "Willard's road," where it passes out of the west end of the six mile prairie, according to the provisions of the foregoing order.

First License to keep a Tavern.—Amos Anderson applied for a license to keep a tavern or public house of entertainment, at his house in the county for one year.

Ordered, that his request be granted on his giving bond according to law and paying for the use of the county, one dollar and fifty cents, the clerk's fees for the same.

Ordered, that the court adjourn one hour.

Court met pursuant to adjournment, and passed the following schedule of charges for Amos Anderson:

Ordered, that the following be the rates and prices to be paid or demanded by tavern keepers, within this county, for liquors, lodging, diet, stableage, provender, pasturage, &c., to wit:

For whisky, twelve and a half cents per half pint; for rum or brandy, wine, gin, peach or apple brandy, or cherry bounce, eighteen and three-quarter cents; for lodging, six and one quarter cents per night; for breakfast and supper, eighteen and three-quarter cents; for dinner, twenty-five cents; for feeding horse, beast, twelve and one-half cents; keeping same per night, thirty-seven and one-half cents; for pasturage for horse, beast, six and one-quarter cents per head for each day or night; pasturage for neat cattle, hogs or sheep, four cents per head for each day or night.

First Polls.—Ordered, that the election for justices of the peace and constables for the Eastern District of this county, be held at the house of William Pyle, Sr., and that the election for the same in the Western District, be held at the house of Robert B. Murphy.

Ordered, that the court adjourn until court in course.

J. R. HUTCHINGS,
DAVID H. MEAL,
ELIJAH WELLS.

First Session of the Perry Circuit Court.—The next subject to attract the attention of the reader in order of date, is the first session of the circuit court for the new county. The original records show that the session was but of one day's duration, and the principal acts were as follows:

At a session of the circuit court, begun and held at the house of Amos Anderson, in the county of Perry, state of Illinois, on the twenty-eighth day of August, Anno Domini, 1827.

Present: The Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, a justice of the supreme court of said state, and presiding judge of said circuit court.

HUMPHREY B. JONES, clerk.

WILLIAM C. MURPHY, sheriff.

Humphrey B. Jones, the clerk of this court, produced in court his bond with Richard J. Hamilton, John A. Jones and Conrad Will, his securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, payable to the governor of the state, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which bond and security was approved by the court, and was ordered to be certified accordingly.

William C. Murphy, as sheriff of the county, produced in court his bond, which was approved and certified accordingly. The bond was for the sum of ten thousand dollars, with William Adair, William H. Threlkel, Hugh Brown, George Franklin and Robert B. Murphy, as sureties. The bond sets forth that William C. Murphy was elected on the 7th of May, 1827. Murphy also took the "duel" oath, and filed his commission, signed by Ninian Edwards, Governor.

The sheriff returned into court the grand jurors (mentioned in a previous part of this chapter) with the exception of four who were absent; thereupon the court appointed Richard Green, foreman. The said grand jury being sworn to inquire for the body of the county of Perry, were charged by his honor the judge, and retired to consider presentments. David J. Baker was appointed in the absence of the circuit attorney, Henry Eddy, to prosecute as said attorney *pro tem*. The following business was then transacted:

The People of the State of Illinois, *Plff.*
vs.
William Pyle, Sr., *Deflt.*

Upon a recognizance taken and returned by a justice of the peace to this court, the witnesses in said cause were severally called, and having answered, were directed to go before the grand jury. The grand jury was empaneled, but were discharged without presenting any indictments, and there being no other business, the court adjourned upon the first day thereof.

Similar orders were made in cases of the same character against John Pyle, Jr., David Pyle and Abner Pyle, Jr.

Robert McElvain, John G. Simpkins, John Flack and William Elliott, who were severally summoned to attend the term of this court as grand jurors, and having failed to attend, it is Ordered that a summons issue against said delinquent grand jurors, returnable to the next term of this court, requiring the said McElvain, Simpkins, Flack and Elliott to show cause why they should not be fined for "contempt of this court in making default in their attendance as aforesaid."

In the cases of the People against William Pyle, Sr., David Pyle, Abner Pyle, Jr., and John Pyle, Jr., upon a recognizance to keep the peace, the following order was made:

In the above causes the defendants being called and appearing, and as it appeared to the court from the statement of the party complainant and upon whose application said defendants were recognized, that the causes of complaint no longer existed, it was thereupon, Ordered by the court that the defendants be discharged from their said recognizances.

Ordered, That the court adjourn until court in course.

W. T. SMITH, *Justice Sup. Court.*

Circuit Court, August Term, 1828.—Nothing being done at the first session of the circuit court, a second session was convened at the same place, and with the same officers, in August, 1828. The docket for that term consisted of actions for contempt against Robert McElvain, John G. Simpkins, William Elliott and John Flack, delinquent

grand jurors of the previous term, and two cases on appeal in debt—one of Jesse W. Cooper *vs.* Ambrose Ford, and the other S. Wills, administrator of M. Dillinger, deceased, *vs.* John Flack, both of which were continued. On the 17th of June judgment was rendered against Robert McElvain for costs; and on the 20th of the same month the same order was entered against William Elliott and John Flack, while that against John G. Simpkins was continued. On the same docket and at the same term, we find the names of Reynolds, Wills, McRoberts, Breese, Baker, Hamilton and Eddy entered as attorneys.

As an example of the inexpensiveness of litigation in those early days, we append a copy of an early cost bill in an appeal cause of Matthew Jones and Francis Miller *vs.* Abner Pyle, Jr., which was affirmed by consent at the May term of the circuit court, 1837:

COST BILL IN CIRCUIT COURT, 1837.

Matthew Jones and Francis Miller } vs. Abner Pyle, Jr. }	Appeal.
Cost by Defendant, May Term, 1837.	
Clerks filing transcripts and papers from J. P. and taking bond, etc., 50	
cts.; filing bond, 64 cts.,	56 1/4
Filing judgment, 64 cts.; approving, 12 1/2 cts.; Entering attorney,	
12 1/2 cts.,	31 3/4
Book-keeping, 12 1/2 cts.; bill of cos., 25 cts.; certifying and sealing same,	
50 cts.,	87 1/2
Summons, 50 cts.; filing, 64 cts.; filing bill of costs, 64 cts.,	62 1/2
Book-keeping, 12 1/2 cts.; sheriff's return, 12 1/2 cts.,	25
Total,	\$2 62 1/2

STATE OF ILLINOIS,) ss.
Perry county,)

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true bill of the defendant's costs in this case, and that the same was adjudged against said defendant by the circuit court at their May term, 1837.

Given under my hand and private seal, no public seal being provided, at Pinckneyville, this 20th day of June, 1837.

H. B. Jones, Clerk.

SECOND MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS COURT.

The second session of the county commissioners' court lasted but one day, the third day of September, 1827; Elijah Wells, David H. Mead, and John R. Hutchings being present, and transacting the following business:

Daniel Dry was granted a license to keep a tavern; and also allowed the sum of ten dollars for assessing the taxable property of the county, the time required being seven days.

THE FIRST ROAD.

The commissioners appointed at the June term reported that they believed the establishment of the road to be useful and necessary, and that they had proceeded to locate the same and have designated its course through prairies by fixing stakes in the ground, and through timbered land by marking the trees at a convenient distance from each other on said route.

FIRST ROAD DISTRICTS AND ROAD OFFICERS.

Ordered, That all that tract of country, beginning at the southwest corner of section sixteen, town six, south range two west, thence due east to the third principal meridian line, thence north on said line to the northeast corner of township five, south of range one west, thence due west on the line between townships four and five to where the same crosses Beaucoup creek, thence down said creek to the place of beginning, shall be, and constitute a road district, and be

known as the Upper Eastern District; and Daniel Dry is hereby appointed supervisor of the same.

The Lower Eastern District comprised all that portion of the county lying within the following boundaries: beginning at the southwest corner of section sixteen, thence due east to the principal meridian line, thence south with said line to the southeast corner of township six, thence due west on the line between townships six and seven to where the same crosses Beaucoup creek, thence up said creek to the point of starting. Abner Pyle, sr., was appointed supervisor of this district.

The third district was known as the Lower Western District, and embraced all that territory bounded by a line commencing at the southwest corner of section six, township six, thence due east to Beaucoup creek, thence down said creek to the line between townships six and seven, thence due west with said line to the southwest corner of township six, and thence due north to the place of beginning. Robert Gillihan was appointed supervisor.

The remainder of the county constituted the last district, and was known as the Upper Western District, and William H. Threlkel was the supervisor.

Charles C. Glover, John M. Campbell, jr., and James West were appointed overseers of the poor for the Eastern District of the county; and Thomas Swanwick, Charles Garner, and William Brown for the Western.

Humphrey B. Jones was allowed five dollars and fifty cents in specie or its equivalent for books and stationery; and Amos Anderson two dollars and fifty cents for house rent to date.

FIRST PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTY SEAT.

At the request of a number of the citizens of the county by petition, James Crain, Abner Pyle, sr., and Thomas Swanwick met at the house of George Franklin on the twenty-second of October, 1827; and after an examination of a certain section of country designated by said petitioners, reported to the county court on the twenty-ninth of October, 1827, that they believe the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four in township five south, range three west of the third principal meridian, to be the "most eligible and best calculated for the permanent seat of justice of this county."

In pursuance of which an order was made adopting said tract of land as the "site for the future seat of justice for the county;" and appointing Joel Manning, of Jackson county, and William T. Swanwick and Humphrey B. Jones commissioners, to lay out twenty acres of said tract into lots "with a public square, streets and alleys so that the whole shall be conveniently and properly situated and arranged in conformity with the most approved plan of towns or villages similarly situated."

As yet the land had not been entered from the government. At the December term, 1827, an agreement was made that the land should be entered in the name of the county commissioners, H. B. Jones, or some other person to furnish half the money, and to receive a deed to the south half of the tract.

William C. Murphy was appointed agent to make the entry, and on the third day of December, 1827, an order drawn in his favor for fifty dollars in specie or its equivalent in state paper at the rate of seventy-five cents to the dollar, and was afterwards paid the discount, five dollars and twenty cents, and the amount due from Humphrey B. Jones was advanced out of funds placed in his hands by parties in Kentucky for the purpose of speculating in lands. The money was placed in the hands of William C. Murphy, who proceeded to Kaskaskia, and on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1827, entered the tract in the name of the county commissioners David H. Mead, John R. Hutchings, and Elijah Wells. The south half of said tract, excepting a small part included in the original survey of Pinckneyville, was afterwards conveyed to Humphrey B. Jones.

The commissioners, who were instructed at the time of their appointment, to so lay off the twenty acres that there might be two tiers of lots on each side of the public square, made their report to the county commissioners on the fifth day of January, 1828; but it was not placed on record until the twenty-first day of that month.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS TO PLAT THE TOWN.

In pursuance of the order of said court, and by virtue of the power vested in us as commissioners aforesaid, we met at the house of H. B. Jones, in said county, on the third instant, and after a critical and thorough examination of the ground to which we were limited in laying off the said town, proceeded and made the following survey, to wit: Beginning at the half mile corner between sections thirteen and twenty-four of the town and range aforesaid, from which a hickory, twelve inches in diameter, bears south forty-seven degrees, east thirty links, thence south upon the east line of the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, town five south, range three west, seven chains and eighty links to a post on said line, thence west one chain and fifty links to a post, from which last mentioned point we proceeded, and surveyed and laid off a town, consisting of a public square, town lots, streets, etc., which is particularly exhibited, set forth and described on a plat, which we hereby make a part of this, our report. The whole of said survey was made with a variation of the needle of seven and a half degrees west. The twenty acres mentioned in the said order being laid off sixty-four rods north and south, by fifty rods east and west, and disposed of so far as exhibited on the plat. There still remains a strip of ground of fifteen feet wide upon the west side and one of one hundred and twelve feet wide upon the north side, subject to future disposal.

All of which is respectfully submitted, Perry county, January 5th, 1828.

Signed.

JOEL MANNING.

H. B. JONES.

The county commissioners court at its session of January 21st, 1828, approved the report of the commissioners to plat and survey the town site, and on the same day passed the following order:

First Sale of Town Lots.—Ordered, That H. B. Jones, John R. Hutchings and William C. Murphy be, and they

are hereby appointed commissioners to sell the lots in said town, and that the same be exposed to sale to the highest bidder on the fourth Monday of February next, and that the time, place, nature, etc., of said sale be published in the *Illinois Corrector* for three weeks preceeding said sale, and that the clerk be and he is hereby required to issue his order on the treasurer of this county for a sum of money sufficient to pay for the said publication.

Ordered, That all the lots in said town be exposed to sale on the said fourth Monday of February, 1828, except lots numbered 32 and 29, and that no lot or lots shall be sold for a less sum than five dollars, which is hereby established as the minimum price of said lots; and that David H. Mead, or in case of his absence on the day of sale, Elijah Wells, is hereby appointed and constituted agent for the purpose of bidding off said lots for the benefit of this county in case any of them should not be purchased by another person or other persons for more than the said sum of five dollars.

Ordered, That the lots in said town be sold on a credit as follows, to wit: One-half the purchase money to be paid in six months and the other half in nine months, the purchaser being required to give bond and approved security. The lots were sold at the appointed time, and \$1223.28½ realized from the sale of twenty-four lots.

The bill for advertising sale of lots was \$10.50 "in specie or its equivalent in State paper." R. K. Fleming was the publisher.

First Collection of Taxes 1827.—The statement of William C. Murphy, sheriff and collector, of amount of taxes collected by him, shows the names of the tax-payers, fifty-one in number and the amounts paid by each, ranging from \$9.26½ down to 2½ cents, the total amount being \$74 11, an average of \$1.45½ each.

Early Retrenchment.—December, 1831. J. R. Hutchings presented a bill of \$25 for assessing the county and for commission as treasurer, "but the court being of the opinion that the charge, * * *, was extravagant, and ought not to be allowed in full," the sum of \$22.82 was allowed.

Probably the smallest claim allowed against Perry county was that of 61 cents, for ink for general election, furnished by John R. Hutchings, allowed December, 1834. David Baldrige was appointed commissioner to dispose of the school lands, in 1831.

First Justices of the Peace.—Humphrey B. Jones, George Franklin and Lewis Wells, Sr., were the first justices of the peace in the county. They were commissioned on the sixteenth day of February, 1827, sworn into office May 8th, 1827, and their term expired October 1, 1827. At the second election John R. Hutchings, Humphrey B. Jones, Richard G. Murphy, Daniel Dry and Robert McElvain were chosen and commissioned September 6th, 1827, for a term of two years. David H. Mead was commissioned June 30, 1828.

First Assessment.—The first assessment made of the county cannot be better shown than by appending the receipt of the clerk for the same. It is as follows: "Received of Daniel Dry, treasurer of Perry county, a list of the resident land of Perry county, Illinois, that is taxable for the year

1827, assessed by him, the tax on which amounts to sixty-seven dollars and twelve cents, and likewise a list of the personal property taxed by the county commissioners' court of said county, the tax on which at one-third per centum amounts to eight dollars and twenty-two and one-third cents. July 23d, 1827.

H. B. JONES,
C. C. C. P. C.

First Fiscal Statement—The first financial statement of the county was made on the third day of December, 1827, by Daniel Dry, treasurer, in settling with William C. Murphy, sheriff, and was as follows:

Received from William C. Murphy, sheriff:

In Specie	\$10.00
In State paper and interest on same	18.11 1/2
In certificates and county orders	18.93 1/4
Total Receipts	\$46.04 3/4
PAID OUT.	
Co. Order to Daniel Dry as treasurer	\$10.00
" " W. C. Murphy, services as clerk	.50
" " W. C. Murphy, services as sheriff	16.29 1/4
" " Amos Jackson, teller	2.50
" " H. B. Jones, for stationery	1.25
" " J. R. Hutchings, services as commissioner	3.02 1/2
" " Elipha Wells, services as commissioner	3.00
" " David H. Mead, services as commissioner	2.75 1/4

Total paid out \$34.88 1/4

Leaving a balance of \$63.37 1/4, which was especially appropriated and ordered paid over to William C. Murphy, for the purpose of entering the land for the county seat.

EARLY MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Date of Issue.	Persons	By performing &c. county. Date of Marriage.
Nov. 17, 1827	Alexander Clark to Eliza Leagin	Elipha Wells Co. Com. Nov. 22, 1827.
Dec. 21, 1827	Miss Ann Burdings	John R. Hutchings, J. P. Dec. 23, 1827.
July 12, 1828	Ben. Knell to Est. her to Wanda McManis	David H. Mead, Co. Com. July 13, 1828.
Feb. 16, 1829	Wanda McManis to Eliza Burdings	John Wood Boone, J. P. Feb. 28, 1829.
March 2, 1829	Betsy Anderson to E. Burdings	Richard G. Murphy, J. P. March 3, 1829.
March 7, 1829	John Brown to Martha Cunningham	Humphrey B. Jones, J. P. March 14, 1829.
June 25, 1829	Joel Cram to Burgess Smith	Humphrey B. Jones, J. P. June 25, 1829.
July 27, 1829	Samuel Brown to Nancy Welsh	Humphrey B. Jones, J. P. July 30, 1829.
Aug. 31, 1829	Joseph A. Winkler to Esther Hanks	David H. Mead, Co. Com. Sept. 17, 1829.
Nov. 18, 1829	Peter H. Wilkes to Martha Brown	Humphrey B. Jones, J. P. Nov. 19, 1829.
Dec. 21, 1829	Samuel Parker to Lucy Perry	Humphrey B. Jones, J. P. Dec. 21, 1829.
Jan. 6, 1830	Begamum Cram to Cassandra Brown	Humphrey B. Jones, J. P. Jan. 7, 1830.
Jan. 25, 1830	John Steele to Agnes Woodsale	Daniel Dry, J. P. Jan. 26, 1830.
Jan. 27, 1830	Alfred Hutchings to Sarah Kiser	Richard G. Murphy, J. P.
Feb. 21, 1830	Robert Gysin to Isabella Woodsale	Wm. Johnson, Co. Com. Feb. 28, 1830.

First Deed placed on Record after the County was organized.

The following is the first deed put on record in Perry county; it was made by William Pyle, Sr., and wife to Daniel Dry; it contained thirty-five acres, the consideration being two hundred dollars:

This *Indenture*, made this thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, by and between William Pyle, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth, of Perry county and State of Illinois, of the one part, and Daniel Dry, of the county and State aforesaid, of the other part, *Witnesseth*: That the said William Pyle, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars, to them in hand paid by the said Daniel Dry, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, sold, remised, released and forever quit claim and by these presents doth grant, sell, remise, release and forever quit claim, unto the said Daniel Dry, his heirs and assigns, all their interest in and to a certain tract of land,

lying and being situated in the county of Perry and State aforesaid, and bounded by the following modes and bounds, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section twelve in range two west town six south of the third principal meridian, running thence north seventy rods, thence east eighty rods, thence south seventy rods, thence west to the beginning, so as to contain thirty-five acres. To have and to hold the aforesaid tract of land, together with all and singular the rights and profits, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the only proper use and benefit to him, the said Daniel Dry, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said William Pyle, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth, doth covenant to and with the said Daniel Dry, that they will forever warrant and defend the said tract of land from the claim of themselves, their heirs and assigns and against the claim or claims of any other person or persons whatsoever.

In testimony, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year above first written.

WILLIAM PYLE, SR., [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
ELIZABETH X PYLE, [L. S.]
H. B. JONES,
JOHN PYLE, JR.

This deed was duly acknowledged August 20th, 1827, before H. B. Jones, J. P.

First Will on Record (1829). The following is the last will and testament of Thomas Swanwick:

I give to my dear wife, Hannah Swanwick, all my property of every kind, real and personal, wherever situated, to her and her heirs forever, being fully satisfied that in so doing I best consult the interests and happiness of my dear children.

I appoint my said wife and (my eldest son, John, being in England) my two sons Thomas and William guardians of my younger children, and executrix and executors of this my will. Dated this fifth day of July, 1829.

THOMAS SWANWICK. [L. S.]

Signed in the presence of

LEWIS MORRISON, [L. S.]
JAMES MCMURDO, [L. S.]

Thomas Swanwick died on the 26th day of July, 1829. The will was filed in the probate court, by Thomas and William Swanwick, on the 12th day of August, 1829, and proven the same day by James McMurdo, and by Lewis Morrison on the 10th day of September, the same year. The executrix and executors named in the will gave bond in the sum of \$4,000, and certificate of probate and letters testamentary were granted on the 17th of October, 1829.

FIRST PROBATE COURT.

The first official act of this court was the apprenticing of a minor, and the order entered was as follows:

At a term of the Probate Court of Perry County Illinois, begun and held at the house of Humphrey B. Jones, in and for said County on Monday the 11th day of February, 1828.

Present: Humphrey B. Jones, Judge. It being represented to the court by Charles C. Glover, that Alexander Head, infant son of —, has no parent or guardian in this State: Whereupon the said Alexander Head came into court and voluntarily and with the approbation and consent of this court, bound himself to the said Charles C. Glover, until the said Alexander shall attain to the age of twenty-one years, which will be on or about the 6th day of March A. D. 1834.

H. B. JONES, Judge.

The apprentice soon complained to the court on account of not being furnished with suitable raiment, and asked to be released. The court gave the complaint immediate and careful attention, and found the charge to be well founded, and compelled the master to furnish suitable clothing, but refused to release the apprentice.

The first letters of guardianship were granted to David H. Mead on the thirteenth of April, 1830, as guardian of David, Mahala, and Elizabeth McGowan, and their sister Malinda Gotcher.

On the first day of February 1831, the first letters of administration were granted to Martha Malone, widow, and Staples Malone, on the estate of Lewis Malone deceased. A bond for two hundred dollars, dated January 21st, 1831, with William Neal and John Beard as sureties, was filed. On the second of the following March, Staples Malone filed an inventory of the estate, and James Ford, John Hansford and Solomon Thompson were appointed appraisers. The second letters of administration were granted to John R. Hutchings and the widow, Elizabeth Berry, on the estate of John F. Berry, deceased. At a special term of the Probate Court, on the twenty first of March, 1831. The administrators gave bond in the sum of nine hundred dollars, with Amos Anderson, David Baldrige, and James Huggins, securities. Abner Keith, Matthew Jones, and Reuben Kelly were appointed appraisers. At a special term of the court, held at the house of the judge, September 24th, 1831, an inventory was filed showing the condition of the estate to be as follows:

Amount of sale list on file.....	\$378.49
Debts due the intestate.....	233.78
Total assets.....	\$807.27
Total amounts of claims allowed.....	260.20½
Leaving a balance in favor of the estate of.....	\$537.88½

Of this balance \$447,57½ was in notes which were filed with the judge.

At the second election of Justices and Constables, there seems to have been some trouble at the polls of the Eastern District, and the following

PETITION FOR REDRESS

was filed in the commissioners court on the second day of June, 1828.

"To the Honorable County Commissioner's Court } ss.
of Perry county, Illinois.

Whereas the county commissioner's court of Perry county hath established the house of William Pyle, sr., the permanent place of holding elections for justices of the peace and constables in the eastern district of the county and state aforesaid and the said William Pyle and his sons having disturbed the public peace at several elections held at the said house of William Pyle by threatening to fight and abuse some of the qualified voters who appeared; in order to enjoy the Rights of liberty that is guaranteed to the free people of the United States and in order to promote the welfare of the people and protect the liberty of the voters at large therefore we your humble petitioners pray your honorable body to remove the present place of holding elections and order the elections to be held at some other place in the named district where people will not be imposed or molested when actually exercising their liberty and promoting the

welfare of their country by making a free choice in electing their officers for which removal we your humble petitioners are ever bound to pray, etc. May 24th, 1828."

(Signed.) DANIEL DRY.

Robert McElvain, Jiles Wells, William Dye, Lewis Wells, sr., Elias Ford, B. F. Bender, John Leemasters, Lewis Wells, William Throop, sr., William Throop, jr., Caleb Throop, James West, Andrew Perkins, Micajah Phelps, Zachariah Clinton, John Campbell, Alexander Campbell, Joseph Terry Williams, Abraham Cokenower, David Rees, John Craneshaw and David Diel.

The court refused the petition first, because the allegations set forth in the said petition are not sufficiently proven and secondly because the said petition was not signed by a majority of the qualified voters in the said eastern district.

The first charge of official crookedness was a suit ordered to be brought against Dan. Dry, J. P., for failure to pay over a certain fine collected of Lewis Wells, sr.

William Pyle, sr., was appointed to prosecute said suit; and nine dollars was recovered. Considering that the foregoing patriotic petition was headed by Daniel Dry, and that there had been a change in the commissioner's court, a new Board being now in power, the idea of a feud is suggested by this action.

REVENUE COLLECTED—1829.

The first report upon record concerning collection of county revenue is for the year 1829. The amount collected and paid over to the treasurer by William C. Murphy, high sheriff in and for this county is as follows:

In county orders.....	\$65.12½	In specie.....	1.25
In re-issued state paper.....	62.00		
In old issues and interest.....	47.30	Total.....	175.77½

after deducting the legal per centum.

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION.

On the second day of June, 1828, the county commissioners ordered that the voters of that portion of the county which had been formed from Jackson county should vote at the house of John Flack, and appointed William Brown, Charles Green and Lewis Wells, jr., as judges of the general election to be held on the fourth day of August, 1828; and that those voters in the territory formerly belonging to Randolph county, should vote at the place selected and laid out for the county seat, and appointed as judges, Robert B. Murphy, George Franklin and Van S. Teague. For member of Congress, Joseph Duncan received eighty-one, and Geo. Forquer, twelve votes. For State Senator, in the Randolph district that portion which had been taken from Randolph county in the organization of Perry county, Samuel Crawford received thirty five votes, and Isaiah T. Betts six votes. For Representative to the General Assembly, John Lacey received thirty-one votes; Hypolite Menard, thirty-six, and Thomas Mather, sixteen. For the county offices, William C. Murphy received sixty-six; and Giles Wells, twenty-one votes for sheriff. For coroner, Amos Anderson received fifty-three votes and Ambrose A. Ford, six votes. The county commissioner's office seems to have been the favorite official position in those days, as there were no less than

seven candidates, and but three to elect. For this office, William H. Threlkel had seventy four votes; Wm. Johnson, sixty-five; John Pyle, jr., sixty; Charles C. Glover, nine; Wm. T. Garner, twenty-eight; Wm. Adair, five; and Wm. Pyle, two.

THE FIRST BRIDGE

Built by the county authorities seems to have been built in 1830 or 1831 across Big Beaucoup creek just east of Pinckneyville.

The bridge was to be sixteen feet wide, and some of the timbers were 12x15 inches; and the flooring of plank or puncheons so laid on as to make it safe and convenient for carriages and passengers to pass and repass with convenience and safety. The bridge was to be built by contract, the contractor to give bonds and insure the bridge for five years. Joseph Wells built the bridge.

In 1831 licenses to sell goods were granted by the commissioners' court, for a fee of five dollars, to Daniel Dry, David Baldrige and Limrick & Demming.

COPY OF ROAD PETITION.

The following was filed in the county clerk's office, December 4th, 1837:

"To the Honorable County Commissioners' Court of Perry County, Greeting:

Whereas there is a reputed public road through our neighborhood, the course of which is such that it crosses individual lands for three or four miles on a stretch, and wanders through the prairie nobody knows where, and finally dies before it gets to little Muddy; the public utility of this road answers no other purpose but to mar the peace of the settlement; it affords no relief to travellers in its present course and length. Therefore, we, the undersigned petitioners, sincerely solicit your honorable body to disannul the former review and grant us a new one, running with the old one from Beaucoup to Mr. Lane's mill, thence through Elijah Wells' land between the house and shop, thence, to a half mile corner east, thence east to Robert McElvain's northeast corner in the prairie, thence through the prairie on the best ground to intersect the post road to Frankfort.

On a road by these points travellers can pass and repass in peace and have intercourse with public roads to the east and to the west.

The cause of our petition is great, the remedy so natural and easy to be applied, and when it is completed the traveller will be benefited and the neighborhood will be blest; therefore, we, your humble petitioners, confidently trust that your honorable body will apply the proper remedy, and for this your petitioners will ever pray.

Bennet Lane, Elijah Wells, Robert McElvain, Thomas Keeling, Abner Pyle, sr., Lihew Oustott, William Wooten, Joseph Taylor, Elijah Lane, John King, Richard Williams, Joseph H. McElvain, Avery Chapman, Samuel McElvain, John H. Creekpau, D. H. Mead, Abner Pyle, jr., Hiram Root, George W. Gill, Paris A. Hickman, John D. Burklow, Lewis Wells, J. G. Clark, Roann Bowlin, George Lishman, John Pyle, Andrew Ross, William Ozburn, Van M. Teague, Jeremiah Collins, Josiah Wells, Lewis Wells, jr., L. Berry

Ford, Elias Ford, John House, S. M. Woodside, D. Baldrige, Thomas Armstrong, M. Baldrige."

At the same time that the order for the sale of the lots was made, the following order was passed regarding the building of a court house on the corner west of the Public Square now occupied by the old saddlery shop.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

"Ordered, That at the same time when and the place where the lots in the said county seat are offered for sale, there shall be by the aforesaid commissions let to the lowest bidder the building of the court house on lot numbered 32 in said town, which house is to be built of the following description and dimensions, to wit:

The said house to be built of hewn logs, which are to face from ten to twelve inches in the middle; and to be eighteen by twenty-two feet in length. The lower floor in said court house to be laid with good puncheons with good hewn joists, but no floor above; to be covered with clapboards; with a door furnished with a shutter and good knob or stock lock in the east end, and a window of twelve lights, ten inches by twelve, in the west end. Also a platform sufficiently elevated for a seat for the judge, with steps leading thereto, and likewise a suitable but plain bar and table. The said judge's seat and bar to be placed in the said west end of the said court house. A good and sufficient bench or seat shall be placed by the side of said bar extending the whole length thereof, the whole to be executed, completed and finished in a good and workmanlike manner, and to be finished and ready for delivery to the county commissioners of this county, or their agent, specially appointed for that purpose, on or before the first day of August next. The contractor will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said commissioners, in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, conventioned for the compliance with this order, which bond shall be made payable to the county commissioners of this county and their successors in office, for the use of said county, and shall be left and deposited with the clerk of this court and by him carefully filed with the papers of said clerk's office."

The contract was awarded to Berry Anderson for the sum of fifty-four dollars, and a bond, with Amos Anderson, Joseph Wells and Humphrey B. Jones, as sureties, was accepted and filed at the March term of the county court. At the September term, 1828, the building was received and the contract price paid.

An order made at the June term, 1828, declaring Pinckneyville the seat of justice, and requiring all process issued by the clerks of the county and circuit courts to be made returnable thither, was at the September term rescinded.

The first term of the county commissioners' court, held in the new court house in Pinckneyville, began on the second day of March, 1829, with William Johnson, John Pyle, Jr., and William H. Threlkel, commissioners; and the first term of the circuit court held at the same place, commenced on the tenth day of April, 1829, Theophilus W. Smith, presiding as judge. In 1829, the court house was weather-boarded with four foot boards, neatly shaved, and a large stray pen was also erected on the same lot with the court house. The

pen was thirty-six feet square and six feet high. The work was done by Fergus M. Milligan, contractor, and the price of both jobs, \$22 62½.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST BUILDING SECOND COURT HOUSE.

Be it known to the people of Illinois and the county of Perry, that the county commissioners' court of said county, have agreed to build a brick court house, forty-three feet square and twenty-four feet high with a square or hiped roof, and a brick floor with two doors and twenty-four windows, and two chimneys with two fire-places each. We the undersigned, knowing the annual income of our county to be insufficient to perform such mighty work, without essential and everlasting injury, do hereby protest against said proceedings, and pray said court to recall said order until we are better able or approved of by a majority of said county, given under our hands, this third day of February, 1836.

Names of signers: Frederick Williams, Lewis Wells, Paris A. Hickman, Michael J. Taylor, Jacob House, Thomas Wells, Obadiah West, Jonas Lype, Reuben Kelly, Jonathan McCollum, Hezekiah Balch, John King, John A. Crofford, John Lype, Cornelius Godwin, Samuel McElvain, John Pyle, Sr., Joseph Williams, John R. Teague, Leonard Lype, Van M. Teague, Jeremiah Walker, Van S. Teague, Jacob Lipe, William Throop, Siprian Davis, Guilford H. Haggard, Solomon Woolsey, Robert M. Galloway, Lewis Wells, Sr., Thomas Wells, J. H. McElvain, Eliza Laine, Bennet Laine, Elisha L. Lane, Abner Pyle, Sr., Simpson Williams, W. Williams, Jordan Harris, Johnzy Orten, John Harris, Thomas Morris, Edgar M. Thompson, Abraham Morgan, Isaac Lee, Laban G. Jones, Abraham Lee, Edmund Lafferty, Edmond Callaway, Hiram Lafferty, Samuel T. Etherton, David Dial, Richard Williams, William Dyal.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

The second building erected for a Court House was a brick structure of two stories, situated about the centre of the present public square.

It was forty-three feet square, with a door in the North, South and West sides of the lower story, two or three chimneys, and open fire places above and below. The lower floor was of brick set on edge. Five windows of twenty-four lights each were placed in each of three sides of the upper room, and two in the other side corresponding to the number of doors and windows below.

The building was erected by Amos Anderson and completed in the fall of 1837, nearly two years after the enterprise was undertaken. One thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars was the cost, and (owing doubtless to the stringency of money matters) the contractor was paid largely in notes taken by the County commissioners, for sale of lots in Pinckneyville. The present Bank building of Murphy, Wall & Co at Pinckneyville, was subsequently built of the brick of this Court House.

In 1838 the court house was finished by Thomas L. Ross, carpenter and Andrew Hays plasterer, at an additional cost of eight hundred and forty dollars, and eighty-seven and one half cents.

OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.

In September, 1840, an order was made by the county court authorizing the sheriff to employ some mechanic to repair the doors and windows of the court house, so as to cause them to shut and bolt, so that they *cannot be opened from without*.

On another occasion an order was made for the letting of a bridge contract "to the highest bidder."

In 1841 the appointment of assessor was given to the person offering to do the work in the shortest time. John Gilliam took the office, agreeing to do the work in twenty-six days, that is for the amount of twenty six days' wages.

THE THIRD COURT-HOUSE.

At the March Term, 1849, of the County Commissioners' Court, Joel Rushing, Reuben Dye, and Isaac A. Bradley, being the commissioners, William Edwards presented a petition signed by five hundred and twenty voters, praying that a suitable court house be built. In compliance with the request of the petitioners, the court, on the seventh day of March, 1849, appointed Humphrey B. Jones, Chester A. Keyes and Charles L. Starbuck commissioners to procure plans and report the same at a special term, to be held the following April. At the same time the clerk of the commissioners' court was instructed to give notice for letting the contract for building the walls. The notice was to be published in the *Sparta Register*, *Chester Reveille*, and *Belleville Advocate*. The inside frame-work, roof, windows and doors were to constitute a separate contract, of which notice was to be given at the same time. On the ninth of April the court met in special session, received the report of the committee, and, after making certain amendments thereto, adopted the same. The new building was to be erected upon the public square, west of the old courthouse. The dimensions were to be forty-six by thirty-six feet. The foundation was to be of limestone two and one-half feet thick below the surface, and twenty inches in thickness above. It was to extend two feet and eight inches above the surface, and that portion to be bush-hammered, range stone-work, with water-tables. The remaining portion of the walls were to be brick, sixteen inches thick for the first story, and thirteen inches for the second, and twenty-five in height. The brick masonry was to be of the Tuscan order, as was also the cornice. The partitions in the first story were to be brick, and ten feet high. The wall was to have two coats of light-colored drab paint. The plastering to consist of two coats and white finish. The windows were to be supplied with twelve light sash, the glass to be twelve by sixteen inches, and also to have Venetian shutters.

The terms of the contract required the completion of the building on or before the first day of September, 1851. Bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing six per cent. interest, were to be issued to the contractor, reserving thirty per cent until the building was received. The contract was let to Daniel W. Norris, of St. Clair county, for seven thousand five hundred dollars, on the 10th day of April, 1849: The contractor filed his bond for twelve thousand dollars, with Christian Raysing, Isaac Griffin and John Reynolds as sureties, on June 5th, 1849. The next day the ground was

staked off by the court, and the building ordered to stand with the cardinal points of the compass. Work commenced at once, and on the fifth day of December, 1849, the first bond for one thousand dollars was issued to the contractor, and the clerk was further ordered to issue five hundred dollars in six per cent. interest-bearing county orders of such denomination as the builder should desire. A new county court, consisting of a county judge, Hosea H. Strait, and two associates, Edward A. Whipple and Robert H. Williams, having been elected under the new constitution, held a meeting on the 9th day of July, 1850. At this meeting Hosea H. Strait was appointed to go to Mt. Vernon and select a competent workman to inspect the building in course of construction. Edward H. Whipple was sent to Chester, and Robert H. Williams to Washington county on a similar errand. The workmen were procured, and, after an examination, made the following report to the court, July 16, 1850:

Pineckneville, July 16th, 1850.

We, the committee appointed by the honorable county court of Perry county to examine the rock and brick work of the court house now being erected in the town of Pineckneville, would beg leave to respectfully report, that they have diligently examined the workmanship of the same, also the materials, and believe the materials to be of a good and suitable quality, and the workmanship neatly and well executed, and in all respects complying with the contract between Daniel W. Norris and the county of Perry, with the exception of one rock in the second course of cut stone to the right hand of the south front door, which we would recommend the contractor to remove and replace with a harder one.

JUDSON CLEMENT.

H. D. HINMAN.

MATTHEW FORREST.

These building experts were allowed for their services the following amounts: Judson Clement, two-hve dollars; H. D. Hinman, nine dollars; and Matthew Forrest five dollars. On the strength of this report, Mr Norris was allowed one bond of one thousand dollars, and two of five hundred dollars each; and an additional allowance of ten dollars for extra work in cutting a scuttle-hole in the roof. The building was completed and received by the county court on the third day of December, 1850, and the balance paid in four bonds of one thousand dollars each.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

The rapid increase in the population of the county, and the increase of litigation, made more commodious quarters necessary. Much uneasiness was also felt for the security of the many valuable records which were under no protection from fire, and but slight from the incursions of evil-disposed persons. Many valuable court papers mysteriously disappeared, and cases coming on for trial were continued on account of missing papers. To afford the requisite accommodations, supply a safer receptacle for the records and to prevent the tampering with valuable records, the county commissioners, John Baird, chairman, John Schneider and John W. Pyatt, at their meeting, October 9th, 1877, passed

the following order: "Ordered, That there be submitted to the legal voters of this county, to be voted on at the ensuing November election, a proposition for the erection of an addition to the county court house, and to levy a tax therefore in the years 1878 and 1879, not exceeding five thousand dollars in each of said years. Such addition is to be of brick, two stories high, with fire-proof protection to the public records. The necessary funds to meet the expenses of such building to be borrowed in one or more loans, to be redeemed when said taxes shall be collected: The vote upon said proposition shall be "For taxation for addition to court house;" and, "Against taxation for addition to court house." And, if authorized, the board shall let a contract without delay, and shall have said work completed during next summer. The proposition met with defeat at the polls, there being seven hundred and ninety-four votes for the proposition, and nine hundred and sixty-one against it. In April, 1878, the people seeing the folly of their actions at the polls, sent numerous petitions to the county board, asking for what they had just denied by their votes. By the ninth day of April, 1878, no less than one thousand and eighty-five names were presented to the commissioners asking that the proposed improvement be made. On the same day, the county commissioners ordered that John Chapman, of Du Quoin, be employed to prepare a plan and the specifications for the improvement. The plans and specifications were presented to the county commissioners on the seventeenth of the following May and adopted. The county clerk was ordered May 3, 1878, to give notice in the *Du Quoin Tribune* and *Pineckneville Independent*, that bids would be received up to noon on June 3d, 1878, when the contract would be let to the lowest bidder. On the 5th day of June, 1878, the contract was let to William G. Wilson, of Pineckneville for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and forty two dollars. He gave bond in the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars, with J. L. Murphy, Charles Guemalley, Henry Driemeyer, Charles A. Hoffman, Jacob M. Kunz, Fred Behrends, Joseph Bischof, Fred Mueller, William Klotz, A. K. Kalbfleisch, William H. Smith, Evan B. Rushing, R. N. Davis, Philip Gruner, G. R. Hincke and Joel M. Sullivan as security. The building was to be completed by the twenty-fifth day of October, 1878. The bond was approved July 9, and an order made to advance the contractor two thousand dollars. The house of Lewis Yung was rented for the use of the county officials, while the work of remodelling was in progress. On the twelfth of October of the same year, two thousand dollars was paid on the contract with a further order to pay two thousand more when the roof was completed. Work was at once commenced, the walls of the old building razed to the top of the windows of the first story, and the whole interior removed. A wing was added to the east side of the old building and carried up two stories high. The wing is forty-five feet fronting south by a depth of thirty-six feet, making the building present a front of eighty-one feet. The building is a handsome brick with stone facings window-sills and caps. It is well ventilated and lighted by large windows, which are furnished

with blinds upon the inside. Two halls run through the building from north to south. On the first story of the old building are four handsome and commodious offices. On the same floor in the wing are the offices of the county and the circuit clerk, both supplied with large fire-proof vaults, with burglar-proof combination locks upon the doors. The vaults are conveniently fitted with racks for the records and pigeon holes in which to file the numerous papers. The second floor of the main building contains the court room, with handsome bar and comfortable seats for the audience. To the right of the judge's desk, a handsome and life-like oil painting, nearly life-size, of the late Judge Sidney Breese, looks down upon the auditorium. The portrait was painted by E. C. H. Willoughby, and purchased by the bar, since Judge Breese's demise. The second story of the wings contains two large rooms for the use of the grand jury, and the petit jury, with witness rooms adjoining each. The grounds are yearly becoming more attractive, containing many handsome shade trees. On the 22d day of January, 1879, John Chapman and William G. Wilson were appointed agents to purchase furniture and the necessary supplies for the new court house. They were to receive two dollars and fifty cents per day for their services. John Chapman, on the 10th of April, 1879, made his report and presented a bill for two hundred and ninety dollars, the total cost of furniture for the building. At the same meeting John Schneider was instructed to purchase a chandelier for thirty dollars. John Baird, John W. Pyatt and John Schneider, county commissioners, received the building from the contractors on the thirtieth day of April, 1879; and ordered the balance of six hundred and forty-two dollars, due on the contract, paid. The custody of the new building was placed in the hands of the clerks of the courts. A handsome iron fence now surrounds the entire square, the cost of which was one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents. E. T. Barnum, of Detroit, was the contractor for the work, and John W. Pyatt, Thomas Stevenson and Lysias Heape were the commissioners at the time.

FIRST JAIL.

The first jail was built in 1833 and 1834, and stood upon the site of the present jail until torn down and removed to make room for the present one. It was of brick, with three inner walls of square timber, two of which were built up in the usual manner—logs notched together—and the middle wall of square timbers, set in perpendicularly. This jail consisted of two rooms one above the other. The dimensions were 14 by 16 feet inside. Two small grated windows in each room afforded a scant supply of light and ventilation.

Amos Anderson was the contractor for this jail, the cost of which was \$750.

THE PRESENT JAIL.

By a special act of the General Assembly the present county jail was built.

On the twentieth day of September, 1866, the county court, then composed of William Elstun, county judge, and Ephraim T. Rees and James L. Primm, associates, the following order was passed:

"Ordered, that a tax, at the rate of two mills on the dollar, be levied on all the taxable property in the county of Perry, to be expended for the purpose of erecting a common jail in the town of Pinckneyville, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved February 15th, 1865, and published in Vol. II., Private Laws of Illinois, 1865, page 542."

Nothing further was done until the tenth day of October, 1870, when the court, Charles E. R. Winthrop, James L. Primm and James Ervin, ordered that a special tax of three mills be levied upon the taxable property of the county, under and by virtue of "An act to amend an act to authorize the county court to issue bonds, approved February 16, 1865, and in force February 28, 1867. Private Laws of Illinois, 1867, Vol. I., page 890."

Plans were at once solicited, and those submitted to the court by Samuel Hannaford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were adopted by the county authorities, April 21, 1871.

On the 26th of the same month notices were issued soliciting bids for the erection of the building, and all bids were to be presented by the 10th of the following May. The old jail was sold to Thomas Turner for \$15. The contract was let to E. Haugh, of Indianapolis Ind., on the 10th of May, 1871. The contract price was \$14,150, and the payments were to be made on the first day of each month. Ninety per cent. of the value of the materials and labor were payable at that time.

The contractor gave bond in the sum of \$15,000, on the 18th of May, with B. F. Haugh, J. R. Haugh and Thomas H. Butler as sureties, and work was commenced. The brick work was sub-contracted to Norris & Hinckley. To provide the means to pay for the work, James Ervin was appointed financial agent for the county to borrow \$11,000. Bonds were to be issued, payable in one and two years, and to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. James L. Primm was also appointed superintendent of the building on the same day, July 6th, 1871, at which time the contractor was also paid \$1000. On the 18th of the same month the financial agent reported that he had effected a loan from the Belleville Savings Bank, and a bond for \$5000, payable in one year, and one for \$6000, payable in two years, were issued to that institution. On the 16th of August of this year a tax levy of 40 cents on the \$100 was levied for jail purposes. On the fourth day of December, 1871, a furnace was purchased from Blanchard & Garrison, at a cost of \$200. On the 15th of the same month a final settlement was made with the contractor and the building received. The only extra cost above the contract price was the additional allowance of \$200 for extra plumbing, and \$391.50 for extra masonry. In connection with the jail is a handsome two-story brick residence for the sheriff. The jail is of brick, and best described by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, in their report for 1878. It is as follows:

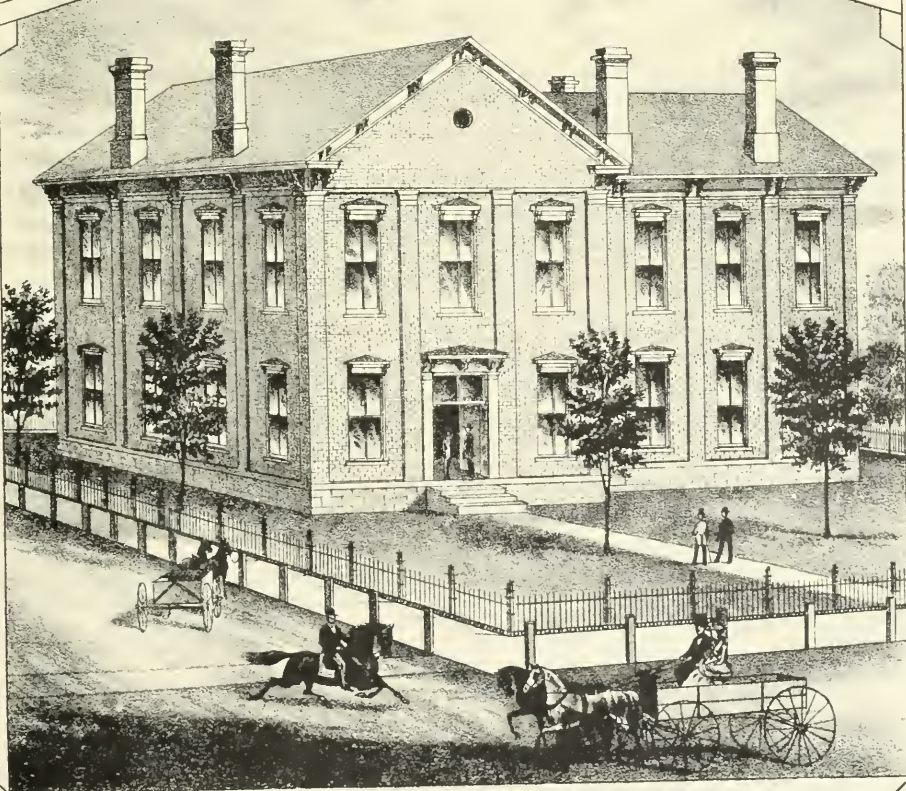
"The jail is in the rear of the sheriff's residence, two blocks west of the court house; brick walls, not lined; boiler-iron floor; ceiling of lath and plaster; eight iron cells, with grated fronts, double row, back to back. These



COUNTY FARM.



JAIL.



COURT HOUSE.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PERRY COUNTY, ILL.

cells are surrounded on four sides by an inner corridor for the use of the prisoners, and jailor's corridor surrounds this again on four sides, next the outer walls. The two are separated by a cross-barred grating, which also extends over the inner corridor making a perfect cage; the effect is very light and airy. Bar locks, with levers in jailor's corridor. Eight large windows; good natural ventilation; heated by furnace; privy seat in corridor; force-pump; wooden tank in attic; bath tub and fixed basins. Large cell for female prisoners in upper story of sheriff's house; in good repair, clean and roomy, and would be strong if a better quality of iron had been used in its construction."

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

In 1865, a tract containing ninety acres of land was purchased at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars, for a poor farm. The farm lies one mile due south of the county seat. No attempt was made to utilize it for many years, the farm being rented to various persons in the meantime. The support of the paupers, scattered all over the county as they were, became burdensome, and presented many opportunities for exorbitant charges from all sides. John Baird, Charles Gaemalley, and Elihu Ontott, the board of County commissioners at the time, entered an order, on the twelfth day of October 1874, for a vote to be taken at the ensuing November election, on the proposition to build an almshouse by levying a tax, in the years 1875 and 1876, not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars each year. The vote was taken and the proposition receiving six hundred and fifty-five votes for, and there being but five hundred and sixty-two votes against it, a plan was prepared by John Chapman of Du Quoin, and adopted on the seventeenth day of March, 1875. At the same time bids were ordered to be received up to noon of April 8th. At the last named date, the proposals ten in number were opened, and the contract for the erection of the building given to D. P. Delano and John M. Bayless for the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty seven dollars and fifty-four cents. The payments for the work were one thousand dollars on the fifteenth of May, 1875; one thousand dollars when the brick work was completed, and the balance when the building was completed, and received by the county commissioners. On the 13th of April, 1875 the contractors filed a bond for five thousand dollars, dated April 9th, 1875, with H. R. Pomeroy, B. F. Pope, Sr., and P. N. Pope as sureties. The bond was approved the same day. To provide for the payments, it was ordered that the following sums be borrowed from the following named persons, at the several different times, and that the county clerk, W. S. D. Smith, issue nine per cent. interest bearing county orders, receive and pay out the money. The loans effected were as follows:

Murphy, Wall & Co., May 1, 1875	\$500.00
" " " July 15, 1875	500.00
" " " Oct. 15, 1875	1,000.00
G. R. Hincke & Bro., July 15, 1875	500.00
" " " Oct. 15, 1875	1,337.54
Total amount borrowed	\$3,837.54

Interest-bearing county orders, payable annually, were issued in compliance with the order. John Baird and Chas. Gaemalley were appointed superintendents of construction

by the commissioners. The work was rapidly pushed forward, and the first payment was made May 1st, 1875, one thousand dollars; the second, one thousand dollars, July 15th, and the final payment of twenty-three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents, together with eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents for extra work was made Oct. 15th of the same year. The building was received by the commissioners on the ninth day of December, 1875. The building is a handsome two-story brick, with cellar under the kitchen. The main building is thirty by fifty feet. On the first floor there are six large rooms, with ten foot ceiling. Also a large hall thirty-nine by ten feet. On the second floor are two halls, thirty-nine by four feet, and sixteen by ten, and eight large bedrooms, with a ceiling nine feet, six inches. There is also a wing, twenty by thirty-six feet, with dining-room, kitchen and store-room, on the first floor; and a porch six feet wide along the wing. On the second floor there is a hall extending the full length of the building and six feet wide, and three chambers.

The rooms are well lighted and ventilated by large windows. The building is a credit to the county, and a blessing to those, who have to seek shelter beneath its roof. It is doubtful whether there is a county in the whole state, that takes more care of its indigent poor than Perry. The average number of inmates has been thirteen, annually. The county commissioners appoint a superintendent, annually, and the following named gentlemen have held the position: John M. Bayless, appointed, January 1st, 1876; Alexander A. Kimzey, January 1st, 1877; and William E. Gladson, January 1st, 1878, and has held the position to the present time. The physicians in charge since its commencement, have been Dr. William L. McCandless for the year 1877; Dr. R. S. Peyton, for 1878; and Dr. William L. McCandless since that time. There were twenty inmates, according to the state report of 1880, twelve of whom were children. We append the closing remarks of the state visiting agent for 1878. "This is one of the best kept Almshouses in southern Illinois; the county supplies everything required and pays the keeper three hundred and fifty dollars a year."

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first fine assessed in this court was one of fifty cents taxed against Joel Crain and Afton Crawford for an affray for which they had been indicted. They were each fined at the April term, 1829, and John Pyle, jr., was fined twelve and one-half cents, on an indictment for an assault.

At the April term, 1830, Joseph Brayshaw was admitted as a naturalized citizen, the first citizen admitted in Perry county.

At the succeeding October term six persons of color, Soudon Parkes, Agga, Jeremiah, James, John and Simeon presented proofs of having served out their time, as slaves, and were granted certificates of *Freedom*.

At the September term 1832 Leonard Lipe and Lewis Wells, and at the May term 1833 Benjamin Johnson were certified as having been soldiers of the Revolutionary war and entitled to pension accordingly.

The first sentence of imprisonment pronounced was at the October term 1834 imposed upon Augustine Davis who upon

a charge of Larceny was ordered confined in the county jail for thirty days. Not until four years after, at the July special term of 1838, was confinement in the State Penitentiary adjudged necessary the county then having been in existence eleven years. At that term J. Bennet for stealing a horse was ordered to be sent to Alton, and to be confined at hard labor fourteen and one-half months, and in solitary confinement for two weeks.

The first Divorce observed upon record was granted at the May term of 1839 upon the petition of Eliza Lakin against Adam Lakin.

THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

The first person tried in this county upon the charge of murder, was one William Corberly. The cause was brought on change of venue from St. Clair county, where the indictment had been found. The first order regarding this cause, appears on the record of April 30th, 1842, when James Shields, the prisoner's attorney, appeared before Judge Walter B. Scates, and made a motion that the cause be stricken from the docket for want of jurisdiction. The motion was sustained and an order in accordance therewith entered. His attorney appears in court again with a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and upon a hearing on May 3d of the same year, the prisoner was ordered to be delivered to the sheriff of St. Clair county. The cause came up for trial in this court, on the fifteenth day of October, 1842. Willis Allen was the attorney for the people, and John Dougherty appeared in defence of the prisoner. A jury composed of James Huggins, John Huggins, Euclid Logan, Peter W. Robinson, John Ayers, John M. Campbell, John King, Daniel Gunn, Samuel S. Wilson, William Linton, William Hutchings and Samuel Brown, was secured. The same day the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," the trial completed and the verdict of the jury rendered, finding the prisoner guilty and fixing his punishment at two months and three weeks in the penitentiary, with two weeks in solitary confinement.

At the October term, 1856, a meeting of the members of the bar was held, Ben. Bond of Clinton county, chairman, and Wm. Stokes, secretary, at which Wm. H. Underwood, B. M. Cox, P. E. Hosmer, R. S. Bond and A. J. Dickinson were appointed a committee to present resolutions commemorative of the death of H. B. Jones, a member of the bar, who had died.

Of the murder trials, which have been had in this county, the death penalty was never adjudged by the jury, until November 8th, 1873. At the November term of the circuit court, John Feeffe and George Williams, negroes, were put upon trial for the murder of a farmer named Mattison. They had been stealing his hogs, and were being followed by Mattison, when they riddled his body with bullets, and left him lying dead in the field. The cause came up for trial before Judge Amos Watts, on the first day of November, and issue joined and plea of "not guilty," entered.

D. W. Fountain appeared, alone, for the people, while the prisoners were defended by Gen. Jones, E. H. Lemen, Lewis Hammack and M. C. Edwards. The following jury was obtained after several days' effort: Samuel J. Brown,

William G. Brown, Julius Schlegel, Jesse Green, James M. Wheatley, James Smith, Absalom Adkins, Jonathan M. Rice, Daniel Benson, James Horner, Isaac Lipe and Ephraim Pyle. On the morning of the 8th of November, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at death by hanging. The criminals were sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of November, 1873. The scaffold was built and every preparation made by sheriff, Leonard T. Ross, to carry into effect the sentence, when governor Beveridge commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF VAUGHN.

The history of this crime is best told in the language of the *Globe-Democrat*, of June 17th, 1882: "James Vaughn was a tall, good-looking fellow. He worked in the coal mines the best part of his life, and so was not tanned and browned like the general run of country laborers. He wore quite a swell mustache, parted his hair neatly, and when dressed for the grave in a suit of broadcloth he looked like anything but a murderer. In June, 1881, there was a meeting of Democrats held in the town of Tamaroa, Ill., nine miles northeast of Pinckneyville. It was here that Vaughn lived at this time, together with his father and mother and their children. Ben Vaughn was the favorite brother of James, and Ben liked fun as well as any man. Ben, although a Republican, went to the Democratic meeting, and when one of the speakers was soaring to the top cloud, Ben spoiled the effect by shouting 'Hurrah for Garfield. This breach of the peace riled William Watts, the city marshal of Tamaroa. He pulled his revolver and pointing it at Ben he frightened the latter so that he took to his heels, with Watts after him, still holding the revolver and flourishing it as though he intended killing the fugitive. The latter ran clear to his father's home and entered the house just as Watts was catching up with him. James Vaughn heard of the escapade of his brother and of the chase, and the more he thought of it the madder he got. 'If Watts ever tries to arrest or fool with me as he did with Ben,' said Vaughn, 'I'll kill him just as sure as there's a God in Heaven.' On August 4th, just two months after the occurrence noted, James Vaughn, filled up with whiskey, took a walk about the public streets of Tamaroa. He talked loudly, said he did not care much for anybody, and less for Watts, and as he talked the latter appeared and told him he was disturbing the peace, and that he would arrest him if he did not shut up. Vaughn turned his nose up at the marshal and told him he could not arrest him unless he was armed with a warrant. This statement appears to have irritated Watts, for he seized hold of his man and said he would have to come along. Vaughn jerked away from Watts, and this made the latter very angry. He raised his cane, and struck Vaughn over the head with it. Vaughn seized the cane and raised his right hand, which contained a pocket-knife with the big blade open. Vaughn aimed for a vital spot, and his aim was true, the knife severing the subclavian artery. Watts fell to the ground, saying, 'I'm a dead man,' but before giving up life, and while in the very throes of death, he drew his revolver and aimed at Vaughn, who, noticing the marshal's

move, beat a hasty retreat. The dying man aimed at the fugitive, but the cartridge failed to explode. A second time he fired. This time the weapon responded, and a bullet pierced Vaughn's left leg, inflicting a slight flesh wound. The next moment Watts toppled over and was dead. Vaughn was seized by bystanders, and before them he said: 'Oh, I'm a man of my word. I told you I'd kill that man if he ever tried to arrest me, and I've kept my word.'"

An indictment for murder soon followed his arrest, and on the first day of May, 1882, James Vaughn was arraigned before judge George W. Wall, on a charge of murder. He entered a plea of "not guilty." Mortimer C. Edwards, the county attorney, assisted by R. W. S. Wheatley, Esq., conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. R. M. Davis and E. H. Lemen, the defense. The first two days were spent in obtaining a jury, which was as follows: John W. Rushing, P. S. Wilks, George Kraft, Charles Seifert, William Stewart, W. H. Sterling, Christian Schwartz, Jacob Thomas, Chesterfield Harold, Hugh Devinney, James Knox and R. P. Burbank. The cause was given to the jury on the evening of May 3d, and at fifteen minutes past twelve the next morning, they rendered their verdict of guilty and affixed the death penalty. The usual motions were made in the case, but all were overruled, and on the 13th day of May, judge Wall passed the sentence of death, selecting the 16th day of June, 1882, as the date for the execution, the first and only one in the county. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, who affirmed the decision of the jury in the lower court.

Sheriff, Thomas Penwarden, had named 12.15 P. M., as the hour for the execution, and at that time twenty-five persons were admitted to the body of the jail. This included the sheriff's guard, the spiritual adviser of the condemned and the reporters. The scaffold was in one corner of the jail. To reach it the tops of the cells had to be scaled, and reaching this point was made easy by a temporary wooden stairway. The little crowd gathered on the top of the cells and awaited the coming of the condemned. At 12.20 Vaughn was taken out of his cell and led to the scaffold by the sheriff. The minister walked by his side and stood by him upon the trap. After prayer the death warrant was read, and then the sheriff asked Vaughn if he had anything

to say. He answered. "I have got nothing at all to say," whereupon the clergyman said that Vaughn had asked him to speak for him. He said that Vaughn was very sorry that he had killed Watts, but confident and hopeful that Christ would pardon him for all the sins committed in this life. He repented for the crime, and had faith that God had a pardon waiting for him in Heaven. After this last statement the sheriff put on the black cap and adjusted the rope. Then the minister and the sheriff stepped off the trap, shaking hands at the same time with Vaughn and bidding him good-by. Deputy sheriff Lemen raised the axe and severed the rope that held the trap up. The door fell with a crash and Vaughn was sent flying into the unknown world. There was a twitch of the ropes and then all was over. The fall was nearly six feet and had broken his neck. Thirty-five minutes after the drop life was pronounced extinct by the attending physicians. Vaughn was a Tennessean by birth, hailing from McNair county, that state. He was thirty three years of age at the time of his death.

STATISTICS.

The growth of the county in wealth can in no way be so clearly shown as by giving the assessment rolls at different periods. We select two, which are here appended, viz: those of 1860 and 1882.

Assessment of Perry County in 1860.

SHOWING TOTALS.			Number.	Value.
Horses	4,250			\$177,630
Neat Cattle	11,345			136,285
Mules and Asses	1,527			62,273
Sheep	6,271			6,273
Hogs	10,097			10,041
Carriages and Wagons	1,297			38,040
Clocks and Watches	1,041			6,386
Pianos	6			335
Tools and Merchandise	1,297			67,075
Manufactured Articles	1,297			2,586
Monies and Credits	1,297			45,620
Bonds, Stocks, Joint Stock Companies, etc	1,297			4,000
Unenumerated Property	1,297			78,014
Aggregate				\$603,015
Deductions				26,804
Total value of taxable personal property				\$576,151
Lands				\$1,014,846
Town Lots				169,917
Total value of lands and town lots				\$1,184,763
Total value of real and personal property				\$1,760,914

TAXES.

State Tax, 47 cents on \$100	\$6,276.29
State School Tax, 20 cents on \$100	3,521.83
State Tax on forfeited property redeemed	39.33
State Tax and Interest remaining due from former years	128.02
County Tax, 40 cents on \$100	7,043.65
County Tax and Interest due from former years	167.55
Special County Tax	6,758.32
Total Tax levied	\$25,032.19

Acres in cultivation—Wheat, 10,296; Corn, 17,157; Other field products, 2,409.

Assessment of Real Estate, Personal Property, and Principal Articles of Perry County, Illinois, for the year 1882.

	Improved Lands.		Unimproved Lands.		Total Lands.		Improved Lots.		Unimproved Lots.		Total Lots.		Horses.		Cattle.		Mule and Asses.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Steam Engines and Boilers.	
	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Town 4, range 1.	9933	\$106850	8230	\$137367	18163	\$244217	147	\$27045	300	\$4645	447	\$11690	310	\$2545	424	\$18165	104	\$5280	68	\$68	275	\$380	10	\$1039
" " " 1.	17748	169071	7737	16183	25485	185254	26	1236	45	124	71	1419	472	14285	554	5584	124	4085	185	183	797	1170	4	520
" " " 2.	13624	19404	6165	11034	20629	107438	692	122558	232	7078	834	229436	349	11010	520	5265	129	4015	244	335	418	487	50	2940
" " " 3.	4136	32265	12357	28382	14743	66647					159	4760	263	2630	42	1245	50	50	337	338	3	400		
" " " 4.	3573	86370	10324	20696	18986	107054					232	7470	358	3696	87	2585	104	103	685	1035	1	100		
" " " 5.	21682	180311	9637	18666	29619	119497					289	9635	366	3776	120	4235	257	257	899	1211				
" " " 6.	2472	17323	15922	27197	17491	46738					107	3340	196	1958	38	1130	104	101	161	400				
" " " 7.	7974	69490	12178	22442	20153	91032	221	47019	342	444	563	62259	329	10830	582	4210	87	2490	267	267	377	460	7	1155
" " " 8.	10434	96513	11238	21036	21472	117669					218	7225	216	2151	89	3156	260	260	254	355	2	90		
" " " 9.	10409	97561	12342	22982	22802	12146	24	2941	94	188	128	3051	252	7629	389	7880	74	2295	291	291	280	252	4	225
" " " 10.	12260	113952	10690	21285	22239	135157					298	9195	398	3619	85	300	107	697	345	345	3	185		
" " " 11.	8787	73043	14178	24332	22665	102475	24	2835	87	43	111	3265	249	8350	226	2325	64	2285	317	324	341	345	3	450
Totals	117784	11113154	132887	\$257942	247471	\$1,017,166	1044	\$203,197	1608	\$3862	142	\$2,241,70	3244	\$101,555	4490	\$13,329	1652	\$33,900	726	\$28,29	5688	\$6460	57	\$715

	Bulley.	Buckwheat	Beans.	Irish Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Sorgho.	Other crops and raised	Pas-ta.e.	Woolland.	Uncult'd Land.	Area of Real Estate.	Horses and Cattle.	Cattle	Fat Cattle Sold 1831.	Cattle Died 1831.
	Acres 1832.	Acres 1831.	Acres 1832.	Acres 1831.	Acres 1832.	Acres 1831.	Acres 1832.	Acres 1831.	Acres 1832.	Acres 1832.	Acres 1832.	No. 1832.	No. 1831.	No. 1832.	No. 1831.
Town 4, Range 1.	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 5, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 6, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 4, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 5, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 6, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 4, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 5, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 6, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 4, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 5, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 6, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 4, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 5, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
" 6, "	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Totals.....	27	290	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27

County Subscription to Railroads.—In pursuance of petitions numerously signed, the county court on the 24th day of May, 1869, ordered an election to be held at the several voting places in the county on the 3d day of July, 1869, on the proposition to subscribe stock to railroads, viz; Belleville & Southern Illinois, \$150,000; Chester & Tamaroa Coal and Railroad Company, \$100,000; Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, \$50,000.

The election was held and resulted in the casting of a sufficient number of votes (twelve hundred and thirty being required) to authorize the first proposition.

Upon the election of a new court and a renewal of petition, a vote was on the 15th of January, 1870, ordered to be held on the 19th of February, to ascertain if a majority of the voters (nine hundred and eighty-four being now required as the minimum) would vote to authorize the subscription of \$100,000 to the Chester & Tamaroa Coal and Railroad Company.

The election was held and nine hundred and eighty-six votes were cast in favor of the proposition.

By the terms of said votes the B. & S. I. road was to be completed from Belleville to Du Quoin by January 1st, 1871. The terms were complied with (the first train passing through December 4th, 1870) and on the 5th day of December, 1870, the bonds of the county were issued to the amount of \$100,000, and that amount of stock taken, it having been ascertained that the statutory limit of county subscription to railroads was \$100,000.

These bonds bear date January 1st, 1871, with annual interest at seven per cent., redeemable at any time after five and within twenty years from their date.

The C. & T. R. R. was by the terms of the vote to be entitled to \$50,000 of bonds upon the completion of the road from Tamaroa to Pinckneyville, and the remainder, \$50,000, upon the completion of the road to Chester. This being done the first instalment of \$50,000 was issued November 10th, 1871, dated July 1st, 1871, with seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually and the remaining \$50,000 were issued December 6th, 1871, and dated January 1st, 1872, bearing same interest, and all payable after five and within twenty years of their date.

Saline and Swamp Lands.—By an act of the Legislature of 1831, one hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated from the avails of the saline lands for a road from Equality to Carmi; and the county commissioners, at their meeting of September 3, 1833, appointed Samuel Pyatt agent to collect and pay the same into the county treasury. The agent performed his work, and on the second day of the following December he made his report and was paid six dollars for his services.

The State Auditor reported on the 10th of June, 1854, that the value of the swamp lands of the county was \$1138.19. The county court appointed Charles E. R. Winthrop Drainage Commissioner on September 6th, 1853. The following day the county court appraised the lands. Perry county also received \$2,322.76 from the national government as a portion of the sale of swamp lands. The lands were sold December 4th, 1854, and on the seventh of the following March the Drainage Commissioner reported that he had in money and notes \$4377.74, and the expenses were \$126.30, leaving a balance of \$4,251.44, which was ordered paid into the school fund and received by the School Com-

missioner. The lands were not all sold at that time, but frequent sales have since been made.

An attempt was made to adopt a township organization at the November election, 1878, but met with defeat. The vote showed only three hundred and sixty-seven votes for, and eighteen hundred and forty-four votes against it.

A list of the members of the General Assembly from Perry county since its organization, or the district in which the same is situated :

SENATORS.

Samuel Crawford, 1828-32; Conrad Will, 1828-32; Thomas Mather, 1832-36; John D. Wood, 1836-42; John Crain, 1842-46; Elias S. Dennis, 1846-48; Hawkins, S. Osburn, 1848-52; John E. Detrich, 1852-56; E. C. Coffey, 1856-60; James M. Rodgers,* 1860-62; William A. J. Sparks, 1862-64; David K. Green, 1864-68; John P. Van Dorston, 1868-72; Jediah F. Alexander, 1870-72; William K. Murphy, 1872-76; Ambrose Hoener, 1876-80; Louis Ihoru, 1880-84.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1828-30—Singleton H. Kimmel, Thomas Mather, Hy polite Menard.

1830-32—John Atkins, Thomas J. V. Owens.

1832-34—David Baldrige, Richard G. Murphy.

1834-36—Richard G. Murphy, John Thompson.

1836-42—Richard G. Murphy.

1842-44—John D. Burklow.

1844-46—John Steele.

1846-48—Hawkins S. Osburn.

1848-50—Zenas H. Vernor.

1850-52—Richard G. Murphy.

1852-54—William M. Phillips.

1854-56—P. E. Hosmer.

1856-58—Hawkins S. Osburn.

1858-60—John D. Wood.

1860-62—Orson Kellogg.

1862-64—Stephen W. Miles, Edward Menard.

1864-66—William K. Murphy, Austin James.

1866-68—William K. Murphy, John Campbell.

1868-70—John M. McCutcheon, Thomas H. Burgess.

1870-72—William R. Gass

1872-74—John W. Pyatt, William Neville, Austin James.

1874-76—Joseph W. Rickert, Samuel McKee, Jonathan Chesnutwood.

1876-78—Theophilus T. Fountain, John Boyd, Septimus P. Mace.

1878-80—John T. McBride, John R. McFie, Philip C. C. Provart.

1880-82—Austin James, Isaac M. Kelly, William K. Murphy.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

Andrew J. Dickinson received the first appointment to this office in 1845 and served until 1847; Charles L. Starbuck, 1847 to 1851; Lewis Hammack, 1851 to 1855; An-

drew J. Dickinson, 1855 to 1857; William H. McKee, 1857 to 1860; William K. Murphy, 1860 to 1869; Evan B. Rushing 1869 to 1873; Theophilus T. Fountain, 1873 to 1875, and Evan B. Rushing from 1875 to the present time.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First and Subsequent Boards of County Commissioners.—John R. Hutchings, Elijah Wells, David H. Mead, 1827; William H. Threlkel, William Johnson, John Pyle, Jr., 1828-29; William Johnson, Joseph Wells, Abner Keith, 1830; Elijah Wells, Joseph Wells, Abner Keith, 1831; Daniel Dry, Samuel Pyatt, Benjamin Hammack, 1832-3; Daniel Dry, Samuel Pyatt, William Edwards, 1834-5; William Edwards, Andrew Bourland, Samuel Pyatt, 1836; John Reid, Nathan G. Curlee, Jacob Short, 1837; George W. Hochkiss, Enoch Eaton, Richard G. Davis, 1838; Enoch Eaton, Jonathan G. Clark, Richard G. Davis, 1840; Enoch Eaton, Jonathan G. Clark, Abner K. Pyle, 1841; Enoch Eaton, Abner K. Pyle, Isaac H. Bradley, 1842-3; Henry F. Hampleman, Enoch Eaton, Isaac Bradley, 1844-5; Joel Rushing, Isaac A. Bradley, Henry F. Hampleman, 1846; Reuben Dye, Joel Rushing, Isaac H. Bradley, 1847-8.

In 1849, and after the adoption of the constitution, the county judges performed the duties heretofore performed by the county commissioners.

Probate Justices of the Peace.—Humphrey B. Jones, 1828 to 1847; Levi Green, 1847; Humphrey B. Jones, 1849.

County Judges.—Hosea H. Straight, Richard H. Williams, Edward A. Whipple, Associates, 1849. Edward A. Whipple resigned, and Peter W. Wilks succeeded him in 1851. Laban G. Jones, Jonathan G. Clark, John Pyle, Associates, 1853; John Baird, William Craig, Samuel Y. McCluer, Associates, 1856; Henry S. Hampleman, William Craig, Ephraim T. Rees, Associates, 1861; William Elston, Ephraim T. Rees, James L. Primm, Associates, 1865; Charles E. R. Winthrop, James L. Primm, James Ervin, 1869; William Elston, 1873 to January 31st, 1881, when he resigned, and Sample G. Parks, the present incumbent, was appointed by Governor Cullom.

Under the constitution of 1870, a board of three county commissioners were given control over county affairs, one member being elected annually after the organization of the first board, the term of office being three years. Under this regime the following were elected

County Commissioners.—Elihu Onstott, Charles Guemalley, John Baird,* 1873; John Baird,* Elihu Onstott, Charles Guemalley, 1874; John W. Pyatt, John Baird,* Elihu Onstott, 1875; John Schneider, John W. Pyatt, John Baird,* 1876 to 1879; Lysias Heape, John W. Pyatt,* John Baird, 1879; Thomas Stevenson, Lysias Heape* and John W. Pyatt, 1880 to 1882.

Clerks of the County Court.—Humphrey B. Jones was the first county clerk, being appointed by the county commissioners at their first meeting, June 4th, 1827. He served until August 10th, 1839, when he was succeeded by John D. Burklow, who resigned on the 31st of August, 1841. Joshua M. Rice was appointed by the county commissioners

* James M. Rodgers died while in office, and William A. J. Sparks was elected to fill the vacancy.

* Chairmen.

to fill the vacancy, and served until the 6th of September, 1841. He was succeeded by Humphrey B. Jones, who had been elected at the preceding August election. Mr. Jones continued to fill the office until Charles L. Starbuck was elected on the 2d of August, 1857. Nathan T. Kelly was elected under the new constitution, and took the office in December, 1849. Since that time the office has been filled by John W. Pyatt, 1853 to 1861; David M. Hoge, 1861; Leonard T. Ross, 1865; J. Carroll Harris, 1869, and since 1873 by Walter S. D. Smith, the present efficient and courteous incumbent.

Clerks of Circuit Court.—Humphrey B. Jones, appointed in 1827, and succeeded by Marmaduke S. Ferguson, he having been by Justice Semple appointed clerk of said court on the 19th day of April, 1843.

Andrew J. Dickinson was appointed clerk by Justice Shields, December 12, 1843; Charles L. Starbuck was appointed clerk by Judge Koerner, Sept. 28, 1847; Lewis Hammack, elected Sept. 4, 1848; Jas. M. Montague, elected 1852; Evan B. Rushing, elected 1856; Jas. M. Brown, elected 1864; Jas. M. Brown died August 10, 1867, and Charles H. Roe was by Judge Crawford appointed to fill the vacancy until the ensuing election, when in November, 1867, he was elected to the position of clerk, which position he still occupies.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

Wm. C. Murphy, sheriff from 1827 up to 1837, in which year Matthew Jones succeeded him, and retained his position until succeeded by John Steele who was elected August 3, 1840; Abner K. Pyle, 1843; Laban G. Jones, 1844; David M. Hoge, commissioned, August 28, 1846; John W. Pyatt, elected in 1850; David M. Hoge, 1852; John D. Reese, 1854; David M. Hoge, 1856; Jas. J. Hoge, 1858; Albert A. Clymer, 1860; James F. Mason, 1862; Wm. G. Leslie, 1864; J. Carroll Harris, 1866; Daniel W. Dry, 1868; Samuel A. Beard, 1870; Samuel A. Beard died May 4, 1872, and his term was partially completed by Geo. N. Taffe, coroner, who committed suicide before the term had expired; Leonard T. Ross, 1872; Leonard T. Ross, 1874; Edward M. Harris, 1876; Ralph G. Williams, 1878; and Thomas Penwarden, 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Daniel Dry was appointed by the county commissioners at their first meeting, June 4, 1827, and continued in office by them until 1829. The commissioners continued to elect the treasurers until 1839, when they were elected by vote of the people. The following named served by appointment: Richard G. Murphy, 1829; John R. Hutchings, 1830 to 1832; Samuel Pyatt, 1832; David H. Mead, 1833 to 1836; Joshua M. Rice, 1836 to 1839. In 1839 George O. Hotchkiss was elected; Lewis Staten, 1840; John D. Burklow, 1841 to 1843; Luther Beal, 1843 to 1845; David M. Hoge, 1845; Benjamin Hammack, 1846; James M. Montague, 1847 to 1850; John Moore, 1850; John McClure, 1852 to 1855; Samuel King, 1855 to 1861; Johnson C. Harris, 1861; Leonard T. Ross, 1863; James C. Kimzey, 1865 to 1871; John Patterson, 1873 to 1879; Josiah W. Haines, 1879 and the present incumbent.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Richard G. Davis was the first surveyor and received his appointment from the county commissioners, at their September term, 1829, to hold his office until the next meeting of the General Assembly. He continued to hold this office until 1835, when he was succeeded by Abner Pyle, Jr., who had been elected by the people. Thomas H. Campbell was elected in 1839; Abner Pyle, Jr., 1842; Nathaniel B. Dillhorn, 1843; Nelson Holt, 1847; John R. Hutchings, 1848; Samuel Eaton, 1849; James M. Montague, 1851; Isham E. Willis, 1855; Robert Steele, 1857; David L. Benson, 1861; William H. Lovelady, 1863, and held the office until May 2d 1870, when he resigned and was succeeded by William Golightly, who served until 1871; John W. Tyler, 1871; J. J. Flack, 1875; William Collins, 1879, and died while in office, and was succeeded, in 1881, by J. J. Flack, who now holds the office.

RECORDER.

The following have filled the office of recorder, an office now coupled with that of circuit clerk: Humphrey B. Jones was elected in 1835; John D. Burklow in 1839; Sylvester Adams in 1842; William J. Weir in 1843, and Charles L. Starbuck in 1847.

MINE INSPECTOR.

Prior to Sept. 20th, 1877, the county surveyors were ex-officio inspectors of mines, but the law changing and requiring the board of county commissioners to appoint a practical miner to that office, Thomas Penwarden was appointed Sept. 20, 1877, and filled that office until Sept. 1, 1880, when he was succeeded by Thomas Bailey, who now fills the office, and looks after the safety of his fellow workmen.

CORONERS.

Amos Anderson was elected May 7, 1827, at the first election held in the county, and was re-elected in 1823, serving until 1831; David Baldrige, 1831; Matthew Jones, 1832; David Baldrige, 1834; Aaron Lipe, 1836; Thomas Armstrong, 1838; John R. Hutchings, 1840, and continued in office until 1848; John L. Baldrige, 1848; John R. Hutchings, 1850; John Wheatley, 1852; Fleetwood B. Garner, elected in 1854; John Wheatley, elected in 1856, and continued in office until 1862; Robert Craig, 1862 and 1864; Warren Wheatley, 1866; George U. Taffe, 1868 and 1870; William G. Anderson, 1872; William G. Gordon, 1874; Martin Smith, 1876; William G. Gordon, 1878, died November 11, 1879, when Joseph Ogborn was appointed his successor, and re-elected to the office in 1880.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The first to hold this office was David Baldrige, appointed by the commissioners' court in 1831, and continued in office until 1845, having been elected by the people in 1841 and 1844; he had been followed by Charles L. Starbuck in 1845; William H. Turner in 1846; Nelson Holt in 1847; Marmaduke Ferguson in 1849; Samuel Eaton from 1850 to 1854; Isham E. Willis, 1854 to 1857; Zebedee P. Curlee, 1857 to 1861; Charles E. R. Winthrop in 1861, and Richard M. Davis in 1863.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

James W. Blair elected in 1865 for a term of four years;

Benajah G. Roots in 1869; John B. Ward in 1873, who now holds the office.

COUNTY DIRECTORS FOR CLEVELAND & TAMAROA RAILROAD.

Under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, in force April 16 1869, T. M. Sams and James Ritchie were commissioned as such officers, June 7, 1871.

STATE AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

David J. Baker pro tem. for first term of Court, August 28, 1827; James Sample, pro tem., August term, 1828; Richard J. Hamilton, pro tem., April term, 1829; Henry Eddy, October term, 1829; Richard J. Hamilton, April term, 1830; Alexander F. Grant, pro tem., October term, 1830; Walter B. Scates, pro tem., April term, 1831; Alexander F. Grant, pro tem., October term, 1831; Walter B. Scates, pro tem., April term, 1832; Alexander F. Grant, pro tem., October term, 1832; Walter B. Scates, pro tem., April term, 1833; Walter B. Scates, pro tem., October term, 1833, April term, 1834, and October term, 1834; John Dougherty made his first appearance May term, 1835; David J. Baker, October term, 1837; Samuel Marshall, July term, 1838; Wm. H. Stickney, May term, 1839; Wm. H. Underwood, April term, 1843; Philip B. Fouke, April term, 1847; P. P. Hamilton, October term, 1855; George Abbott was appointed states attorney, pro tem., at the May term, 1856; Monroe C. Crawford first appeared at the April term, 1857; George W. Wall, April term, 1865; Robert R. Townes, April term, 1869; R. M. Davis, appointed by county court, July 16, 1872; D. W. Fountain, elected November, 1872; Richard M. Davis, November, 1876; and Mortimer C. Edwards, November, 1880.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Theophilus W. Smith, a justice of the supreme court, presided over the August term, 1827, and the August term, 1828; and was followed by Thomas C. Browne, justice of the supreme court who presided over the Perry county circuit court from April, 1829, to October, 1834; Alexander F. Grant, judge, May term, 1835; Jephthah Hardin, judge, May term, 1836; Walter B. Scates, judge, up to including October term, 1841; James Sample, justice of supreme court, April term, 1843; James Shields, justice of supreme court, up to including September term, 1844; Gustavus P. Koerner, up to including October term, 1848; Wm. H. Underwood, up to including May term, 1855; Sidney Breese, up to including October term, 1856; Wm. K. Parrish, up to including April term, 1859; Alexander M. Jenkins, up to including September term, 1863; John H. Mulkey, including September term, 1865; Wm. H. Green, April term 1867; Monroe C. Crawford, November term, 1872; since which date Amos Watts has been presiding over said court, alternating with judges George W. Wall and William H. Snyder, since June 16, 1873.



CHAPTER IX.

BENCH AND BAR.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



Follow in consecutive order the history of the Bench and Bar of Randolph, the oldest settled part of Illinois, is a pleasing and yet arduous undertaking. Twenty-four years had elapsed after the first settlement of Kaskaskia, before any form of civil government was attempted. Without such form, legal enactments were unknown outside of the church; and even after its introduction, the people were largely a law unto themselves, although differences were adjusted by the Commissary of Louisiana. D'Artaquette was the first appointment of the French government to this position, in the year 1708. In 1712 a change was made, in that a wealthy merchant of Paris named Crozat was appointed as D'Artaquette's successor, and became supreme judge over the actions of the people of the great valley. In 1717 he was succeeded by the "Company of the West," whose affairs were wildly administered for two years by John Law, a Scotchman, whose ideas respecting banking and adjustment of titles, gained for him an unsavory reputation. In 1719 the "Royal Company of the Indies," whatever such appellation might mean, obtained the power and located M. Boisbriant and De Ursins at Fort Chartres as their legal agents. Under this regime a series of articles bearing the faintest semblance of legal enactments were adopted in 1721. The first recognition of *lex scripta* proved a rallying point for the early settlers,—a little pebble of civilization dropped into the centre of the wild ocean of savage life, the circling ripple enlarged and enlisted the attention of all. In 1732 the charter of this company was surrendered to the French government, and M. D'Artaquette was appointed governor of Illinois. La Buissonnière was appointed his successor and held sway until 1751, when he was succeeded by Chevalier McCarty. His successor, M. Ange de Belle Rive, was the last of the French governors, as in 1763 the country passed into the hands of the English.

On the arrival of Captain Stirling of the Royal Highlanders in 1765, Gov. Rive retired to St. Louis. Capt. Stirling died soon after his arrival, and was buried at Fort Chartres. He was succeeded by Major Frazier, and soon after by Col. Reed, who became notorious for his military oppressions, based largely upon what he considered breaches of law. His career was, however, short, as he was succeeded in 1768 by Col. Wilkins, who, by the authority of General Gage, then Commander of the British Army in America, established a court of justice. He appointed seven judges, who held court at Fort Chartres, commencing on the 6th of December, 1768. This was the first court of common law jurisdiction ever held in the Mississippi valley. Prior, even under

the enactments of 1721, the governor sat as judge, and held unrestricted power in passing sentence.

In 1787, Messrs. Parsons, Barnum and Symmes were appointed United States Judges, having jurisdiction over the Northwest Territory, with headquarters at Kaskaskia. Although their appointment dated from 1787, they did not arrive in Kaskaskia until 1790. Immediately after their arrival a court of common pleas was instituted, and John Edgar, of Kaskaskia, and Jean Baptiste Barbeau of Prairie du Rocher, were appointed as Judges, each holding court in the district of his residence. Many of the old records of Randolph county attest their fairness in dealing with affairs brought to their attention.

John Edgar was a native of Ireland. As a subject of Great Britain he served in her navy, which he left during the time of the American revolution, and in 1784 took up his residence in Kaskaskia. His sound judgment, his quickness of perception, and great decision of character, all conduced to make him a popular judge.

JEAN BAPTISTE BARBEAU was a Canadian by birth, and of French parentage, and one of the founders of Prairie du Rocher. He was a very influential man in his community, and, prior to his appointment as judge, was often appealed to by neighbors as an arbitrator of petty differences.

In 1795 a reorganization of the court of common pleas took effect, and the following were appointed as judges:

John Edgar, William Morrison, Pierre Menard, Robert McMahon, George Fisher, John Beard, Robert Reynolds, Nathaniel Hull, Antoine Louvier, John Grovenier, James Finney, and Samuel Cochran.

It appears, however, that most of the work devolving upon these twelve men was done by John Edgar.

In 1809 this court was superseded by the county court, composed of justices of the peace, three of whom were necessary to constitute a quorum. Their names were:

Philip Fouke, Henry Levens, William Arundel, Samuel Omelveny, John McFerren, Paul Harrelston, David Anderson, Archibald Thompson, John Phelps, Alexander Wilson and Robert Gaston.

In 1814 this court was again changed, and the court of common pleas reinstated with members as follows:

John McFerren, William Morrison, James Finney, David Anderson, Philip Fouke, George Fisher, Archibald Thompson, Antoine Chenett, Miles Hotchkiss, and Pierre La Compe.

Upon the organization of Illinois Territory in 1809, a higher court, called the General Court, was established. As judges of this court, there appears from the records, the names Jesse B. Thomas, Obadiah James, Alexander Stuart, Stanley Griswold, Wm. Sprigg, John Reynolds, Daniel P. Cook and John Warnock.

In the year 1813 the territory was re-districted into three judicial districts, as set forth in the following act:

"Be it known, that under an Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act regulating and defining the duties of the United States Judges for the Territory of Illinois,' it is allotted to Jesse B. Thomas to preside in the first circuit; to William

Sprigg to preside in the second, and to Thomas Fowler to preside in the third circuit."

In 1835 the judiciary of Illinois was remodeled and reorganized, at which time the circuit court was established. The following persons have acted in the capacity of Judges:

1835, Sidney Breese; 1843, James Shields; 1845, Gustavus Koerner; 1849, W. H. Underwood; 1853, Sidney Breese; 1858, H. K. S. Omelveny; 1860, Silas L. Bryan; 1872, Amos Watts.

Upon the reorganization of the courts of Illinois taking effect July 1, 1879, the following became the Circuit Judges of the circuit: Amos Watts, George W. Wail, William H. Snyder.

Of all the above judges only three were residents of Randolph and Monroe counties. Sidney Breese and James Shields were both at one time residents of Kaskaskia, Randolph county, and H. K. S. Omelveny, of Waterloo, Monroe county.

Sidney Breese, born in Oneida county, New York, in 1800, after graduation from Union College in 1818 came to Illinois, and located first in Kaskaskia, where he studied law with Elias Kent Kane. He was soon after admitted to practice. His first efforts before a jury were so very unsatisfactory to himself that he determined to quit the profession forever. Friends interceded, and encouraged him to try again. In 1822 he was appointed attorney of the second circuit, which position he held for five years.*

James Shields, a native of Ireland, began the practice of law in Kaskaskia in 1832. Prior to engaging in this profession he taught school. It was during his experience in the school-room that he prosecuted the study of law. As a debater in a literary society, organized in Kaskaskia in 1833, he was said to have excelled all his fellows. In 1836-7 he represented Randolph county in the State Legislature. During the progress of the Mexican War he was appointed Brigadier-General. At the battle of Cerro Gordo he was severely wounded. In 1849 he was elected United States Senator from Illinois. He subsequently represented Minnesota and Missouri in the same body, thus representing three different States in the Senate; a distinction never before enjoyed by political aspirants. His challenge to Abraham Lincoln to fight a duel has become historical. Lincoln, having choice of weapons, selected broadswords, Shields being a small, short armed man, while Lincoln was a tall, sinewy, long-armed man, as stout as Hercules. Shields evidently was "in for it." Friends interfered, and the duel was averted.

Shields was a warm-hearted, impulsive Irishman; a brave and gallant soldier; an excellent judge of law; an advocate of marked ability. He died at Ottumwa, Iowa, in June, 1879.

H. K. S. Omelveny, a lawyer of marked ability, a judge of fine attainments, was a native of Monroe county. He was a self-made man, a close observer, a critical student, a man of decided judicial turn of mind. He served in the Mexican War, and in 1858 was elected Judge of the Circuit

* For a more full sketch of Judge Breese see article on "Bench and Bar, Perry county."

Court. In this capacity he proved his worth; his decisions were clear, forcible, concise, and exhibited a thorough and sound knowledge of the law. In 1866 Judge Omelveny moved to Los Angeles, California, whither his reputation as an able jurist has followed him.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BAR, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

The name of the first attorney to practice in the courts of Kaskaskia, so far as any record now extant shows, is that of La Buinieux, who presented a petition to the court against Richard Winston, April 29, 1872. Of his character or abilities nothing is known save that he was a man of keen, shrewd ways, and exercised considerable power among his fellows. His name subsequently occurs in many cases brought before the court from June 5, 1787, to February 15, 1788, during which time the court seems to have been pretty much in the hands of one family, as three of the five justices are named Beauvais. Of these Antoine Beauvais was the presiding justice. The first English-speaking attorney was John Rice Jones.

JOHN RICE JONES, who was born in Wales in 1759, received a classical education, studied law in England, and became a resident of Kaskaskia in 1799. Being an accomplished scholar, a fluent speaker and skilled in the law, he acquired a great reputation among early settlers as an advocate. His practice extended from Louisville and Vincennes on the south and east to the limits of the white settlements on the north and west. He had acquired some reputation as a lawyer in Philadelphia, which city he left for the West in 1787, locating first at Vincennes, Ind. As a speaker his capacity under excitement was extraordinary. His excellent knowledge of the French language was of great advantage in enabling him to transact business for the French population. He never permitted himself to be idle, nor engaged in light or frivolous amusements. He remained in Kaskaskia, in the enjoyment of an extensive practice, until 1802, when he returned to Vincennes. In the same year he was appointed a United States Judge of Indiana Territory. He afterwards moved to St. Louis, and finally to Washington county, Missouri. He was a candidate in opposition to Thomas H. Benton for the United States Senate before the first General Assembly of Missouri, but was defeated. He was elected by the same Legislature one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, which office he held until his death in 1824.

RICE JONES, the oldest son of John Rice Jones, obtained a legal education in Connecticut and located in Kaskaskia in 1806. His talents however were of that order which lead men to seek the excitement of political life in preference to the comparative quiet of a straightforward professional career. This ambition led to his death. He had a difficulty with Governor Bond growing out of political differences. The preliminaries for a duel were arranged. The parties met upon the appointed ground, and just before the word was given to fire, Jones' pistol went off accidentally and Bond refused to fire. The matter between himself and Bond was amicably adjusted, but a controversy between Dunlap, Bond's second, and Jones grew out of it which be-

came most bitter and unrelenting. One afternoon, as Jones was standing on the side of a street engaged in conversation with a lady, Dunlap approached and shot him dead. Thus tragically was the early bar of Illinois deprived of one of its most promising members, and politics of a bright particular star.

DAVID JEWITT BAKER, a native of Connecticut, came to Kaskaskia to practice law in 1818. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, New York. As a lawyer he became distinguished and eminent. In 1829 he was appointed United States Senator from Illinois by Governor Edwards. While in Congress he successfully carried through the measure for disposing of public lands in tracts of forty acres, a change highly beneficial to settlers. In 1831 he was appointed United States Attorney for Illinois by President Jackson, and was reappointed in 1837 by President Van Buren. Politically he was a pronounced advocate for the prohibition of human slavery. When it was attempted to introduce the iniquitous traffic into this State, he turned his whole power against it. For his bold utterances he was attacked in the streets of Kaskaskia by Governor Reynolds, of Missouri. The marks of the bludgeon used by Governor Reynolds on Judge Baker's head was carried by him to his dying day. In 1844 he moved to Alton where he continued his professional career until 1854, when he retired to enjoy a well earned quiet during the evening of life. He died August 6, 1869. Chief Justice Breese said of him in closing an address recounting his worth. "In a few words he was a ripe scholar, a genial gentleman, a faithful friend, a true patriot and a Christian, and well worthy of the honors this day due to his memory."

ELIAS KENT KANE commenced the practice of law in Kaskaskia in 1814. He was a man of brilliant talents, and rose to a high position among the members of the bar. He served in the State Legislature with distinguished ability; by that body he was elected to the United States Senate. He was a member of the First Constitutional Convention of Illinois which convened in Kaskaskia in July, 1818. He died in 1835 whilst a member of the United States Senate.

NATHANIEL POPE first appeared in Kaskaskia in 1804, but soon left for St. Genevieve, Missouri, where he remained until 1808, when he returned and took up his permanent residence in Kaskaskia. Upon the organization of Illinois as a territory in 1809, he was appointed Secretary—a position he held until 1816. In 1817 he was elected a territorial delegate to Congress and became a very influential member of that body. It was by his efforts that the northern boundary of the State was changed from a line running due west from the southern part of Lake Michigan, and fixed upon latitude forty-two and a-half degrees north. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Federal Union, Pope was appointed judge of the United States District Court, which office he held for more than thirty years. Nature fitted him for the bench, and he occupied the position with such ability and dignity as elevated him to a high rank among the jurists of the country. He was the father of General John Pope, who figured in our late civil war, and is memorable for having dated his military orders "From headquarters in the saddle."

JAMES HAGGAN came from Kentucky to Illinois, locating in Kaskaskia for the practice of law in 1804. He was a man of marked ability. He remained but a short time, returning to Kentucky, where he became a Judge of more than ordinary reputation. Simultaneously with him came Benjamin H. Doyle and John Rector to engage in the same profession.

JOHN RECTOR's stay in Kaskaskia was but temporary. He was one of a family of nine brothers, some of whom attained eminence as surveyors of public lands.

JAMES QUINN located in Kaskaskia in 1836. He was a studious pains-taking lawyer, though not a man of broad culture nor profound knowledge. At one time he was clerk of the circuit court of this county. Immediately after the Mexican war in which he took part he located in the territory of New Mexico, where he was subsequently appointed Judge.

HUGH MURRAY lived in Kaskaskia some time before the breaking out of the Mexican war, and practiced law. He entered the army in 1846 and subsequently went to California where he became Judge of the Circuit Court.

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON, for years a school teacher, during which time he prosecuted the study of law and practiced a few years in the courts of Randolph county. He was very precise in his use of language—prided himself greatly on pronunciation. He was a brilliant speaker, being a fine rhetorician. Some years since he moved to Kansas where he is yet engaged in practice. Gov. Bissell declared of him that he had passed the best examination of any one he had ever examined for admission to the bar.

JAMES L. D. MORRISON was born at Kaskaskia on the twelfth of April, 1816. When sixteen years of age he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy. While confined in the naval hospital at Pensacola, Florida, he commenced reading law. In 1836 he returned to Kaskaskia where he was soon after admitted to the bar. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Mexican war, and fought with General Taylor in all his battles, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista. He is a man of elegant manners, and of a gallant and chivalrous nature. He has attained considerable distinction as a real-estate lawyer.

THOMAS BOND eldest son of Governor Bond, practiced law for several years in Randolph county and when in the vigor and strength of manhood's youth and promise died in 1849.

JAMES H. WATT was a native of Tennessee and came to Randolph county with his parents when he was quite young. He was brought up on a farm and had only the advantage of a common school education. During the gold fever he went to California in 1851 or 2 where he was very successful. After four years there he returned to his home. About the year 1856 he began the study of law in the office of C. N. Starbird and was admitted to the bar in 1857. The year following he was elected to the state Legislature where he was regarded as one of the most assiduous workers. At the close of his term of office he applied himself exclusively to his law studies where he was known as a tireless worker and an indefatigable student. Though not brilliant he was al-

ways regarded a good judge of law and of remarkable integrity he rose rapidly in his profession and stood at the head until his death which occurred in a railroad disaster at French Village, St. Clair county, in April 1873. At the time of his death he was a candidate for the office of circuit judge of the circuit in which he lived with every prospect of success. Mr. Watt was not a good speaker and yet he was an interesting talker, for he comprehended well every subject he undertook to discuss and always spoke to the point. He never faltered in that which he believed to be right, and never went astray in hunting after policies or seeking for popularity at the expense of justice.

Of all the attorneys of Randolph county perhaps none was more conspicuous than THOMAS G. ALLEN, a native of Philadelphia. He came to this county in 1857 and devoted himself assiduously to his profession. A man of extraordinary industry he was in a few years possessed of rare attainments in legal learning, but from excessive study he was of a morose disposition which increased his difficulties in his march up the hill of fame. In the summer of 1861 he entered the service of the United States as Colonel of the 80th Ill. Vol. Failing health compelled his resignation the following year. His fame as a lawyer began with his connection with the celebrated Dempsey murder case. From that time he rose rapidly and stood high among lawyers of his time. He was a man of an "infinity of words," hence was ever ready with something applicable to the work in hand. He was an orator of excellent tact, and ever ready for debate. His greatest strength lay in his pains-taking research, and his exact knowledge of every phase of his case. Mr. Allen left Chester for St. Louis in 1869, where he still resides.

C. N. STARBIRD came to Randolph county about 1846. He was a brilliant lawyer and had the advantages of a classical education, being a graduate of one of the best colleges of New England. His was a most propitious beginning and the future seemed to be promising; honor and fame seemed in easy reach. He gained popularity in a short time, being a fine orator and an attractive speaker, but his bright prospects were blighted from inordinate use of strong drink. He died in 1857.

JAMES M. RALLS was a native of Randolph county, and was often spoken of as being "the luckiest man that ever lived." He had the advantage of a liberal education. While he was quite young he was appointed clerk of the circuit court to fill a vacancy. To this office he was twice afterwards elected. In 1861 he was elected judge of the county court. As a practitioner his success was remarkable. It seemed to an observer that success, indeed, courted his friendship, and that, too, but to betray. Possessed of a tenacious memory, in his manners affable, he was the friend of all. Not a close student; indeed it was said of him "that he didn't read law, he simply sat around with the boys and inhaled it." In 1870 he was elected a member of the legislature. Here his convivial habits obtained the mastery over him, bringing on a lingering illness, of which he died in 1879.

P. P. HAMILTON, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman,

came to Randolph county in 1849, to engage in the practice of law. In 1854 he moved to Alton, and soon after engaged as a preacher of the M. E. faith.

CAPT JOHNSON, who came from Nashville, Ill., in 1849, was a man of brilliance—a fascinating speaker. His legal career here was short, as he died in 1851.

JOHN N. HOLLOWAY, a native of Indiana, came to Randolph county in 1872. The family is of English origin. He was a graduate of Asbury University, Indiana, from which institution he graduated in 1862. For some years he taught school. In 1868 he published a History of Kansas, of which State he had been for two years a resident. In 1872 he came to Chester, as principal of the public schools. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar, and soon formed a copartnership with J. Perry Johnson. He left the county under a cloud caused by his shortcomings.

J. PERRY JOHNSON was admitted to practice in 1859; located in Chester in 1861. In 1864 he was elected State's attorney for the second judicial district. He soon took rank among the able lawyers of southern Illinois. He now resides in Perryville, Missouri, where he has a large practice. As an attorney, he is clear, forcible and accurate; and during his residence in this county had an extensive practice, and by his genial and affable manners won hosts of friends.

In the good old times, when attorneys rode the circuit, their practice extending from Shelbyville to Cairo, and from Vincennes to the Mississippi river, many interesting experiences were encountered. Kaskaskia, the centre of western civilization, offered many of these episodes. To practice here came such men as Judge Breese, Gen. Semple, Joseph Gillespie, Usher F. Linder, Governor Reynolds, Lyman Trumbull, Adam Snyder and a host of others.

As related by Gillespie, he and Linder put up, during the term in 1836, with one Deever's at Kaskaskia. It was Linder's first appearance at Kaskaskia. "He took a stroll about town, and soon returned with his budget of news. Amongst other items, he had discovered that our landlord had sued a man named Campbell in assault and battery, laying his damages at \$1,000, and expected a heavy verdict on account of having lost a portion of his ear in the skirmish. Campbell had offered Linder a small fee at a venture, which the other declined, not knowing, as he said, but that the landlord would employ him, and if he did, he would make it pay both our board bills. I liked the scheme, but told Linder that I thought Deever's had set his heart on getting Trumbull to assist Baker, his resident lawyer. But I agreed to try and get him in for Deever's. Soon after, the landlord inquired who my companion was. I pretended to be much surprised, and said, 'Is it possible you don't know Gen. Linder, the attorney general, the greatest lawyer in the State in a certain class of cases? In slander cases or in assault and battery, particularly the latter class, he has no equal; and if you have any friend who has an assault and battery case, tell him by all means to hasten and employ Linder.' Deever did not 'bite,' however, and I told the general. 'Well,' said he, 'if he don't, I'll close with Campbell, and give Boniface h—!' Sunday night Trumbull drove up, and the landlord sprang to the side of his

buggy and engaged him before he could get out. I reported to Linder, and he posted off and made a bargain with Campbell.

The case was set for Wednesday, and the general bestowed his undivided attention upon his only case. He told me that upon looking into the case, he found that if the plaintiff's attorneys were not looking out sharp, he would get the advantage of them in the pleadings, and then it was the 'finest case he ever looked into.'

His opponents, having their hands full of business, fell into the error he had anticipated, and when the pleadings were made up, Linder said of the plaintiff, as Cromwell did of the Scotch army, 'The Lord hath delivered thee into my hands.' Linder said he was going to make one of the finest efforts of his life, and I believed it, in so far that I told my acquaintances, and among them Judge Pope, that there would be music in court on Wednesday. I said to him that I thought Linder would outdo himself if he could have some ladies in the audience. The judge said he would have the court room filled with them.

The day arrived; the evidence was heard, and the ladies graced the room. Linder was in perfect trim, and when he went to the jury, the scene baffled description. My stock of language is totally inadequate to the task of giving any definite idea of the circumstances. I feel like Burns, when he says:

'But here my muse her wings main cover,
Sic flights are far beyond her power.'

Notwithstanding the fact that the merits of the case were all with the plaintiff the jury, without leaving their box, returned a verdict for the defendant. I was so dazed by the adroitness, the eloquence and the mastery ability of Linder that I was never able to remember much that he said. I think he gained the case by ridicule, by the most brilliant displays of rhetoric and by dramatic effect. It seemed to me that he had acquired absolute dominion over the jury, and that if he had called upon them to render a verdict of guilty of murder against poor Deever's, they would have done so. The jury, the audience, everybody, was convulsed with laughter, from the beginning to the end of Linder's argument, but poor Deever's, and he looked very much like a man going to the gallows. Linder gave him the most terrible castigation man ever received. Not by saying severe or harsh things about him, but by ridiculing him beyond measure. He literally laughed the case out of court. The court adjourned upon the rendition of the verdict, and while we were going out, Deever's said to me:

'Oh God! why didn't I take your advice, and employ that man? I would not have lost my case if I had.'

'Deever's,' said I, 'when I take the pains to give you good, *disinterested* advice hereafter, you will be apt to follow it.'

'Yes, indeed, I will,' said he.

The first thing Deever's would say to me when I met with him after that, would be 'Well Gillespie, what a fool I was that I didn't take your advice that time.' "

Another incident which occurred in Kaskaskia at an early day is worthy of preservation. Benjamin Mills, a resident

of Greenville, Bond Co. travelled the circuit. He was a man of great native wit and sarcasm, which he visited with telling force upon a fellow attorney, General Adams. Adams had for a client a man indicted for murder; to secure his fee he took a mortgage upon everything the fellow had, even down to his household and kitchen furniture. His client was convicted and sentenced to be hung some thirty days thereafter, and between the sentence and execution, Adams foreclosed his mortgage and sold the property, not leaving the wife and children of the criminal a bed to sleep on, or a pot in which to cook their dinner. His client was hung and his body was handed over to the surgeons for scientific experiment. The doctors invited the lawyers to attend, and among the rest came General Adams and Benjamin Mills. They had their galvanic battery, and placed one of the poles to his spinal column while his body was still warm and let on the electric fluid. Immediately the corps began a series of distortions, most horrid to look upon when Adams laying his hand on Mills' shoulder, said in a sorry, slow and solemn voice:

"This is a very sorrowful sight."

"Yes," said Ben, "it must be very sorrowful to a lawyer to see his client *skinned* the second time."

General Adams sneaked off and left the doctors to finish their experiment.

Another non resident attorney prominent at the Kaskaskia bar was ALEXANDER P. FIELD. As a criminal lawyer he had not at the time a peer in the State. He was a man of fine personal appearance—about six feet four inches high, and possessed of very graceful gestures; his voice was magical; his power over juries was, as many old settlers attest, almost unlimited. Not only was he a powerful man before the courts, but as a political speaker he could madden or convulse his audience with laughter at pleasure. He was a brother-in-law of Nathaniel Pope, having married his sister. He went from Illinois to New Orleans, where he placed himself at the very head of the Louisiana bar.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

The honor of being the oldest resident member of the bar of Randolph County belongs to Major J. C. HOLLERBROOK, a portrait and sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. He studied law in Hamilton, Ohio, and in the year 1845 came to Randolph county to engage in the practice of his profession. He acquired a fine reputation as a lawyer and gained a large and lucrative practice. A few years since, owing to ill health, he abandoned active practice.

JOHN MICHAU, is among the earlier practitioners at the bar, of those now actively engaged. He is a self-made man, has attained a profound knowledge of the law, is a good speaker, a cogent, close reasoner, and the able advocates of Southern Illinois recognize in him a "foeman worthy of their steel." He came to this county in 1838 but did not venture upon the practice of law until 1859. He is of an ardent temperament, has a strong will and goes in to win.

ALEXANDER HOOD has been a member of the Randolph county bar since 1862. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1861. In 1862 he

opened a law office in Sparta, but soon after removed to Chester, where he has since resided. He has been several times elected city attorney for Chester. He is now associated with A. G. Gordon. The firm enjoys an excellent practice.

ABRAHAM G. GORDON is among the younger and rising members of the Randolph bar, to which he was admitted in May 1871. He graduated from McKendree College in 1871. He soon after opened a law office in Steelville, but in 1874 removed to Chester where he has since resided. He was selected the first Prosecuting Attorney of Randolph county, afterward, the duties of which he ably discharged for several months. His habits of close application, his extended general knowledge have given him an intimate acquaintance with the law, while his natural talents fit him for a high professional rank.

JOHN H. LINDSEY, one of the most successful members of the Randolph bar, in common with many others made the school-room a stepping-stone to the legal profession. He came to this county in 1857, and prosecuted the work of teaching with marked success until 1872, when he was elected justice of the peace. He at once applied himself to master the rudiments of law, and in 1873 was elected county judge. The duties of this office he discharged with signal ability, and soon entered upon a large and constantly increasing practice. In partnership with him is his son-in-law,

RALPH E. SPRIGG, a native of the county and son of James D. Sprigg, a former prominent citizen and office holder. Mr. Sprigg is attentive and determined. He is making the best of his advantages, and success is assured.

ALBERT N. SPRAGUE, a native of New York, came to Randolph county, locating in Sparta, in 1869. He had studied law with Judge Hammick, of Pinckneyville, and been admitted to practice the year before. Mr. Sprague is diligent, and has acquired considerable reputation as an advocate.

JOHN R. MCFIE is one of the rising young lawyers of southern Illinois. Was born where he yet resides. Studied law with J. B. Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He has twice been elected a member of the House of Representatives from his district, thus making law a stepping-stone to political preferment. (See sketch elsewhere.)

ADAM RUSSELL, a young man of acknowledged ability, is a native of the county and resides in Coulterville. When asked with whom he had studied law, he promptly replied, "With Adam Russell, sir." He was admitted in 1874, and has acquired a fine local practice in Coulterville, and surrounding villages.

JOHNATHAN CHESTNUTWOOD, located in Evansville, of which place he is among the oldest residents, is a native of Ohio. Was educated in Marietta College. Here he studied law, although he did not enter upon its practice until a few years ago. In 1874 he was elected a member of the State Legislature.

REUBEN J. GODDARD is a native of this county. Graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1864. His practice, commenced at Sparta immediately thereafter, has become large and lucrative, made so by his

unflagging zeal in behalf of the cause of clients and his close scrutiny of the law. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Common Pleas court of Sparta. Elsewhere in this work is a biographical sketch.

THOMAS T. ALEXANDER is a native of Randolph county. Acquired his education in the Indiana State University at Bloomington. When a junior, left college to volunteer in Co. F, 80th Illinois Regiment. Read law with J. C. Lawber, now of St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, 1878. Was elected city attorney in 1878.

J. C. HAWTHORNE, a native of Randolph county, is a young and ambitious member of the bar. Taught school for several years, and while teaching was admitted to the bar.

DON E. DETRICH was born in Sparta, this county. Attended the High School of his native town. Studied law with John Michau, and for a year subsequently attended St. Louis Law School. He was admitted to practice in 1879, and in 1880 was elected prosecuting attorney for Randolph county. He is a young man of sturdy habits, perseverance and tact.

WILLIAM HARTZELL, a native of Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1864. Read law with J. Perry Johnson. His commanding talents gained for him the nomination for and election to Congress as member from his district in 1874, and again in 1876. As a lawyer he is recognized as being possessed of ability, energy and unflagging zeal. He lately formed a copartnership with J. B. Simpson.

J. B. SIMPSON, a native of Randolph county, is one of nature's noblemen. He took up the study of law unaided by teacher. Read Blackstone's Commentaries whilst on his father's farm. As indicative of his judgment in selecting text-books as a foundation for legal knowledge, we learn he read Walker's American Law, Greenleaf's Evidence, Parsons on Contracts, Chitty's Pleadings and Wharton's Criminal Law. Upon application he was admitted to the bar in 1871. His close application to whatever engages his attention, his acknowledged integrity of character and his urbane manners bespeak him success. In the campaign of 1882 he was the Republican candidate for county judge, but was defeated by sixteen votes.

H. C. HORNER, of whom a sketch may be found elsewhere in this work, was a native of Arkansas. He was admitted to practice in 1877, and has rapidly taken high rank among his fellows. Clear and forcible in argument, well versed in the law, since he is a close student, he is steadily commanding a large and constantly increasing practice.

JAMES J. MORRISON, of the noted family of that name, studied law with J. H. Watt and William Hartzell, and was admitted in 1874.

WARREN N. WILSON, a young man of promise, is a native of this county. Studied law with Hartzell and Johnson. Admitted 1877. Appointed Master in Chancery in 1880. (See sketch.)

B. W. SHARP, practicing at Red Bud, came to the county from Tamaroa, Ill., in 1874. He is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1838.

GEORGE L. RIESS, the present efficient County Judge of Randolph county, was admitted to the bar in Waterloo, Monroe county, September, 1871. Came to Randolph county in 1875. He studied with Charles Henckler, taking a very thorough course. He is well read in the law. We refer the reader to a biographical sketch of Judge Riess on another page of this work.

MONROE COUNTY.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

CHARLES HENCKLER was a native of Germany. Came to America when about seventeen years of age. Followed the vocation of cabinet maker in Columbia for several years, then merchandized and during this time was elected Justice of the Peace. Whilst discharging the duties of this office he acquired considerable knowledge of law, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. He was a good lawyer and special pleader. He was first a partner of Thomas Quick, and subsequently of H. C. Talbott. He died in 1878.

GEORGE ABBOTT was an eastern man. He was admitted to the bar in Waterloo in 1852. Remained here until the breaking out of the late war when he enlisted as captain in the Twenty-second Regiment, Illinois Infantry. Was wounded at Belmont. Was subsequently appointed Provost Marshal for this district with headquarters at Alton. After this he moved to Pinckneyville, Perry county, where he died in 1878.

JOHN C. BONMAN practiced law in 1856-7. Afterwards took Greeley's advice and went west to grow up with the country.

JAMES A. KENNEDY, a graduate of the college of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis, Mo., came to Waterloo in 1858. Admitted to the bar in 1862. Was elected School Commissioner, the duties of which office he performed with signal ability. He formed a copartnership with H. K. S. Omelveny. Subsequently he moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he was elected City Attorney. He was a man of fine legal attainments.

MATHIAS KRAMM, a citizen of Burasville, practiced a short time, beginning in 1862. Moved to Belleville, thence west.

HENRY C. TALBOTT, Sr., a native of Kentucky, came to Monroe county in 1844. Was educated in McKendree College. Taught school. Published the *Waterloo Patriot*. Was admitted to practice in 1856. Served as justice of the peace and county judge. Continued in his practice until his death in 1879. Was a partner of Charles Henckler. He was a sound lawyer and good citizen.

GEORGE MORRISON, a native of Waterloo, read law in the office of his brother, Hon. W. R. Morrison. He was educated in the college of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis, Mo. Admitted to practice in 1870. Held the office of Master in Chancery several years. Died in 1881.

THOMAS QUICK, a native of Illinois, practiced law for a number of years in Waterloo, where he was for a time a partner of Charles Henckler. He subsequently moved to Belleville, thence to St. Louis.

JOHN STANLEY, a young man of considerable ability, a native of the county, practiced a few years, beginning about 1874. Went to Butler county, Missouri, where he died.

CHARLES W. MEYER, educated in McKendree College, practiced law in Waterloo several years and moved to Lebanon, then to east St. Louis, where he died. He was an able advocate, a man of pre-eminent social qualities.

EDWARD OMELVENY was by nature a lawyer. Of Scotch-Irish origin, he was at the same time an exponent of the wit of the one and the hardihood of the other nationality. During the years immediately preceding the Mexican War he was regarded the leading legal light among lawyers of the Waterloo bar, not that he was so profound in knowledge, but so quick in repartee—so happy in his legal applications and possessed of tact that challenged admiration. Upon one occasion he was fined by Judge Breese \$50 for contempt of court. Very promptly he arose from his seat, called the attention of the sheriff, to whom he handed the \$50, saying: "Judge, I expected you would get even with me, because this is the money I won from you last night playing poker." It is needless to say that this sally of wit "brought down the house."

OF W. H. BISSELL, at one time a citizen of Waterloo, afterwards governor of the state, and a frequent attendant on the sessions of the court at Kaskaskia, the following interesting sketch is given by Joseph Gillespie, in an address delivered before the Chicago Historical Society: Bissell was born in New York in 1811, where he studied the medical profession, and removed to Monroe Co. Illinois. He had no fondness for his profession, though he had the reputation of being successful. He inclined to politics, where he displayed marked abilities. He was elected as a Democrat from Monroe County, to the legislature of 1840, and was soon recognized as one of the best speakers of the House of Representatives. He was characterized by the elegance of his style, and diction, and a quaint sort of satire that was very cutting and effective.

An ungovernable passion soon seized him to abandon his profession, and betake himself to the law. He attended the sessions of the courts as diligently as any of the lawyers, his mind seemed to be engrossed with all that was going on. His friends, perceiving the bent of his inclination, advised him to procure Blackstone's Commentaries, and go to work. In an incredibly short space of time he was admitted to practice, and was soon appointed prosecuting attorney, and was in his element. He stood at once in the front rank as a prosecutor. He never failed to convict. It shortly came to be considered a hopeless task to defend where he was prosecuting. He was equal to any emergency.

Bissell prosecuted for murder a man named Raney, who lived in Washington County, but was tried at Carlisle Clinton County, and was defended by Judge Breese, in his own county, where he had unbounded influence. Raney was a respectable man, and a leader in the dominant party; there was great room to doubt his guilt, and the court instructed strongly in his favor. He had an interesting wife and family. Breese defended him with great zeal and ability. He left no stone unturned, but after presenting the facts and

laws of the case with remarkable clearness and force, he ventured upon an appeal to the sympathies in behalf of the wife and little children of his client. It was a most powerful effort, and the by-standers all believed that he had saved his man. But not so; by his efforts to work upon the sympathies of the jury, he had opened a door which let Bissell in to play upon their feelings. This was *his* forte. The scene was at night; the room was dimly lighted, and wore a sepulchral air; and such word painting I shall never hear again—as Bissell employed on that occasion. He turned the picture over, and portrayed the murdered man in his grave, his winding sheet around him, his hair mottled with clay, and his shroud clotted with blood, streams of crimson gore trickling still from his gaping wounds. He drew the mother and little children to the edge of the grave where they could take a last look at the cold and clammy remains of their beloved husband and father. He depicted their agony in such heart-rending terms as to scarcely leave a dry eye in the house. He turned the tide of sympathy, and it became an irresistible torrent in behalf of the bereaved widow and offspring of the dead. The efforts of the splendid efforts of Breese were all swept away. I realized then, to its fullest extent, the power of language in the mouth of a master over the feelings of mankind. The picture drawn by Bissell on that occasion, has stamped itself indelibly on my mind. I see it in the visions of the night. I hear his burning eloquence to this day, ringing in my ears. He triumphed, and poor Raney was found guilty. If that effort had been taken down, and could be read by us—of itself—it would have made the name of William H. Bissell immortal. Judge Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville, to whose graphic pen we are indebted for the above sketch, is now one of the few survivors of that band of active men who were foremost in shaping the political sentiment of the state forty years ago.

HENRY W. BULLINGS, an eastern man, located in Waterloo, in the practice of his profession in 1857, and left in 1845 for Alton, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He was a very able and excellent speaker, conducted his cases with much adroitness, and was not often excelled in the preparation and management of business in the higher courts. He was a man of engaging manners and splendid presence, and was exceedingly popular with the bar and the people.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

HON. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, a native of Monroe county, was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Illinois, whilst a member of the state Legislature in 1856, and opened an office in Waterloo after his return. He rapidly took his place as the leading attorney of the county, until he measurably abandoned its practice to become a member of Congress. Whilst a member of the Legislature, he was made Speaker of the House. He was first elected to Congress in 1862, again in 1872, since which time he has continuously been kept in that body by the franchise of his fellow-citizens. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he developed great tact and further endeared himself to his constituency. He is a man of broad, liberal culture, of

sound legal knowledge, of practical and well-defined ideas regarding the wants of the masses. As a lawyer he receives recognition as being possessed of ability and strict integrity—two elements that give weight to his opinions.

SPENCER TOMPKINS, a native of Galesburg, Illinois, educated in Knox college of that city, came to Waterloo in 1880. He read law with Col. Beardsley, of Rock Island, and was admitted to the bar in Davenport, Iowa, in 1865. He is acquiring a fair practice.

JOSEPH W. RICKERT, born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, was educated and graduated from the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. He came to Waterloo as a teacher in her public schools; read law with H. K. S. Omelveny at Central City, Marion county, Illinois, and subsequently in the office of James A. Kennedy, of Waterloo. He soon after went south and resumed teaching; then returning to Illinois, read law in office of Johnson & Hartzell, of Chester, and in March, 1869 was admitted to the bar. In the fall of the same year he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Monroe county, a position he filled with credit for four years. In 1873 he buckled on the armor as an attorney, and soon placed himself by untiring energy and perseverance in the front rank, a position he still retains. In 1875 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He is clear and logical in his presentation of cases before the court, being well read in the law; is a man of ripe scholarship, a fine linguist and an excellent companion.

EMERY P. SLATE, a native of Massachusetts, now one of the prominent members of the legal fraternity of Monroe county, came to Illinois in 1836. In 1854 his parents moved to Waterloo, Missouri, where he irregularly studied law in the office of S. Kibbs, until the breaking out of the war, practicing on some occasions before a justice of the peace in the vicinity where he lived. In June, 1861, he entered the army and assisted in raising the 1st Regiment of North Missouri Infantry. He became quartermaster of the regiment. In 1862 he returned to Illinois and took up his residence in Waterloo, Monroe county. He has achieved marked success in the practice of law, and the esteem in which he is held as a citizen does not fall below his professional standing.

HENRY TALBOTT, son of H. C. Talbott, a native of the county, was educated in the public schools and in Wyman's Institute, city of St. Louis, Mo.; read law in the office of his father; in 1876 entered the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., but was soon after called to Washington, D. C., as clerk to the Ways and Means committee, whose chairman was Hon. W. R. Morrison. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, at Mt. Vernon. He is a rising young lawyer, earnest and faithful in the discharge of all the duties devolving upon him.

CHARLES MORRISON was born in Waterloo, educated in McKendree College, from which institution he graduated in 1875. Read law in the office of his brother, Hon. W. R. Morrison, and subsequently with H. C. Talbott. Was admitted in 1878. He is industrious, painstaking, and a genial and pleasant gentleman.

WILLIAM H. HORINE, a native of Waterloo, graduated

from McKendree College in 1875. Read law with George Morrison and subsequently with Michau and Riess. Was admitted at the June term of the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, 1878.

JAMES F. CAUNIFF hails from New York. Came to Illinois with his parents in 1855. He was educated in the college of the Christian Brothers, St. Louis, Mo. Read law and was admitted during the session of the Appellate Court at Springfield in June, 1880, and afterwards commenced the practice in Waterloo. During the campaign of 1882 he was elected a member of the Legislature from this district. He is recognized as being a man of ability.

GEORGE L. RIESS, a former practitioner here, is mentioned in the article on the Bench and Bar of Randolph county.

PERRY COUNTY.

The first term of the Circuit Court was held at the house of Amos Anderson in Holt's Prairie, August 28, 1827. Present: The Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court of said State, and presiding judge of said Circuit Court; Humphrey B. Jones, clerk, and William C. Murphy, sheriff.

DAVID J. BAKER was appointed in the absence of the circuit attorney to prosecute as said attorney.

THEOPHILUS W. SMITH, the first judge of Perry county, was a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky, there read law, and soon after his admission, came to Illinois, and took up his residence in Edwardsville. There he edited a proslavery newspaper during the exciting campaign of 1823-24, when the question was settled as to whether the constitution of the State should be so amended as to admit slavery. Soon after he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court. In 1835 he was impeached by the House of Representatives for misdemeanors in office, and was ably defended by Sydney Breese as leading counsel, assisted by Thomas Ford, Judge Richard M. Young and J. W. Whitney. He was acquitted of the charge. Judge Smith was an able lawyer but of somewhat pompous mien, and when upon the bench the very incarnation of dignity. His decisions however, were regarded in the main as usually correct, and if he erred it was usually on the side of mercy.

Judge Smith continued to preside in the circuit until the April term, 1829, when Thomas C. Brown, another justice of the Supreme Court, held the courts. Present: Humphrey B. Jones and William C. Murphy. Judge Brown presided until the May term, 1835, when Alexander F. Grant presided in the courts of Perry county. Judge Grant held but one term of the court when he was superseded by the Hon. Jephthah Hardin, who was appointed Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of the State. He presided at the May term, 1836, and until the May term, 1837, when he was succeeded by Walter B. Scates, who was elected to the position of Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit. Of Judges Grant and Hardin but little is known. Judge Scates presided until the April term, 1843, when the Hon. James Sample presided.

Judge Scates was appointed to the Supreme Bench in

1840, and served with distinction in that body until 1857, when he resigned. He was well read in the law and had been prior to his election State's Attorney of the Third Judicial District.

JUDGE SEMPLE held but one term of court in Perry county. He was succeeded by James Shields, who presided in this circuit until the April term, 1845.

JUDGE JAMES SHIELDS was of Irish birth. He read law in the office of Elias Kent Kane at Kaskaskia. Upon the reorganization of the Supreme Court of the State, he was appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court. Further mention is made of Judge Shields in the article on Bench and Bar of Randolph county.

At the April term, 1845, HON. GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Belleville, St. Clair county, came to the bench and presided over the courts of Perry county until the April term, 1849, when he was succeeded by Hon. William H. Underwood. Judge Koerner is a native of Germany, and was educated at University of Munich, and completed his studies at Heidelberg, receiving the degree of LL.D. In the Republican uprising of 1832, he took an active part which rendered him obnoxious to the reigning powers. In consequence thereof, he, after much tribulation and several arrests, escaped to this country. He took up his residence in Belleville, Illinois, and commenced the study of American law. He attended the law school at Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. In 1845 he was appointed by the Governor of the State to a position on the Supreme bench, and in the following year was elected to the same position. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, being the first German nominated and elected to that position. During the late war he was appointed by President Lincoln colonel of Volunteers, and assigned to a position on the staff of General Fremont. In 1862 he represented this country at the Court of Madrid as Minister, and had much to do in maintaining the strict neutrality of that foreign power during the progress of the civil war. As a judge upon the bench he had the reputation of being a clear logical reasoner, and his decisions were marked by great clearness and research.

HON. WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD presided in this circuit until the October term 1855. Judge Underwood was born in Schoharie county, New York, February 1818. He received his education in the Academy of his native county, and Hudson River Seminary. In June 1840 he came to Belleville, Illinois, and commenced the practice. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1856. In 1869 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of the state. He was an able lawyer, not only in one but in all branches of the profession.

At the October term of the circuit court, 1855, held in the county of Perry, SIDNEY BREESE presided and continued until the April term 1857 when he was appointed to the supreme bench to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Walter B. Scates.

JUDGE BREESE'S history is so well known to the people of Illinois that it is unnecessary to speak of him at length. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1800. He graduated at Union College which was presided over by the celebrated Dr. Nott, in 1818. He came west to Kaskaskia

the same year and read law at the office of Elias Kent Kane. In 1822 he was appointed by Gov. Bond circuit attorney and reappointed by Edwin Coles. In 1827 he was appointed by President Madison attorney for the state of Illinois. In 1831 he compiled and reported the decisions of the supreme court. The result was "Breece's Reports" published at Kaskaskia in 1831 and the first book printed in Illinois. In 1835, on the establishment of circuit courts, he was elected Judge of the second judicial circuit, then comprising the counties of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Fayette, Montgomery and Shelby. In 1838 there came before his court the celebrated and at that time exciting question of the power of the governor to remove the incumbent of the office of secretary of state, and to appoint another. The question assumed a personal and a partisan, as well as a legal aspect, though Judge Breece treated it, in one of the most elaborate judicial opinions ever delivered in this state, purely as a legal matter. He decided that the power existed but the supreme court reversed the judgment. Judge Breece remained on the bench until in December 1842 when he was elected United States Senator. In the fall of 1850 he was elected without opposition to the Legislature and upon the organization of that body was elected Speaker. In 1857 when Judge Walter B. Scates resigned he was elected to fill the vacancy and again elected in June 1861, re-elected and held a position on the supreme bench until his death, which occurred June 27th, 1878. It may be said of Judge Breece that he united the scholar with the statesman, the polished gentleman, warm-hearted, cordial companion with the gravity and profundity of an able and experienced jurist. One of the most significant tributes to his character is that though exposed for sixty years with public service of the state as circuit and state attorney, judge upon the circuit, senator, legislator, lawyer and judge upon the supreme bench, in both judicial and political life a conspicuous mark for personal and political hatred, yet slander and calumny have failed to leave a single blemish upon his great name and reputation.

"A combination and term in deed
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man."

Judge Breece was succeeded by WM. K. PARRISH, who was commissioned January 4th, 1854, but held no term in Perry county until April 1857. He resigned June 15th, 1859, and died April 22nd, 1861. He was a resident of Franklin county, Illinois, removed to Du Quoin after his election and resided there until his death. He was a man of signal ability a very clear-headed lawyer and presided with great dignity.

He was succeeded by ALEXANDER M. JENKINS who first presided at the September term 1859. He was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Parrish, and re-elected and commissioned July 1st, 1861, and presided until his death, which occurred Feb. 13th, 1864. He was a resident of Murpheyboro, Jackson county, and was closely connected with the Logan family, of which Gen. John A. is a distinguished member. He was well advanced in years when he came to the bench. He gave good satisfaction as a Judge and was regarded as a good lawyer.

He was succeeded by Hon. John K. Mulkey of Cairo. He came on the bench at the April term 1864, and presided until the April term 1866, when he resigned and was succeeded by Wm. H. Green, who was commissioned December 28th, 1865, and held until the April term 1867.

Hon. John H. Mulkey, after his retirement practiced law in the third judicial circuit and attained eminence in his profession. In 1879 he was elected to the Supreme bench of the state.

Hon. William H. Green was and is yet a resident of Cairo, Illinois, and is a prominent lawyer.

Hon. Monroe C. Crawford was elected judge of the third judicial circuit, and commissioned June 27th, 1867, and held this position until the new apportionment, when he was changed to the first circuit, and was re-elected for a full term of six years. His time expired at the May term 1873. He is a native of Franklin county, Illinois. He received his primary education in the common schools, and his literary education at McKendree College. He read law in the office of Hon. William K. Parrish at Benton, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He served two terms as states' attorney. He is a resident of Jonesboro, Illinois county, and still engaged in practice.

In June 16th, 1873, Hon. Amos Watts, of Nashville, was elected judge and presided until 1877, when the circuits were consolidated and it was made the third circuit, and is at present presided over by Judges Amos Watts, William H. Snyder and George W. Wall.

Hon. Amos Watts is a native of Illinois, and was reared in Nashville, Washington county. He read law with Hon. P. H. Hosmer, and, soon after his admission, was elected states' attorney. He has been upon the circuit bench since 1873. He is a pains taking, able and careful judge.

Hon. George W. Wall is a native of this, but a resident of Perry, county since 1840. He was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859. He read law in the office of Cyrus G. Simons of Cairo, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, held at Mt. Vernon, in 1859. He commenced the practice in Perry county. In 1864 he was elected states' attorney for the judicial district. When the districts were consolidated he was elected one of the judges of this judicial district. In 1879 he was appointed by the Supreme Court one of the judges of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District of Illinois, and is now serving in that capacity. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and 1870-71. Judge Wall possesses a bright legal mind. Few judges upon the bench have superior perceptive powers. His statement of a legal proposition is clear, logical and convincing. He gets at the heart and real merits of the point in question in the shortest and most direct manner, stripping it of all verbiage and sophisms until it stands out clear and perceptible to all concerned. His power of concentration and presenting the real point or pith of a case is good.

Hon. William H. Snyder, of Belleville, Illinois, the third judge in this circuit, was born in Prairie du Point, St. Clair

county, Ills. His father, Adam W. Snyder, was in his day one of the leading lawyers of Southern Illinois. William H. Snyder completed his education at McKendree College, in his native county. He prepared himself for the legal profession in the office of Hon. Gustavus Koerner of Belleville. He served his country in the Mexican war, and was adjutant of the Fifth Illinois regiment. He was twice elected to represent his district in the legislature, and in 1855 was appointed states' attorney by Governor Mattison. He was elected judge of the circuit court in 1857, and was on the bench until 1862. In 1870-71 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present Constitution of the State. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1873 and reelected in 1879, and alternates with Judges Watts and Wall in holding the courts of Perry county. He is a gentleman of genial manners and warm, generous impulses, of great literary attainments, and a thorough jurist. He has made an efficient and popular judge.

Non-resident Lawyers.—The early sessions of the Perry county courts were usually attended by the lawyers comprising the bar of Kaskaskia, Chester, Cairo, Belleville, Edwardsville, Nashville and Shawneetown. Among the earliest lawyers to practice at this bar, and who were present at the opening of the first court, was Daniel J. Baker. The records show that he was appointed States' Attorney *pro tem.* at the first court. He was a native of New York and a resident of Kaskaskia. In 1829, Henry Eddy, of Shawneetown, commenced attendance upon the circuit courts of the county; also, Richard J. Hamilton. The next year came Sidney Breese, Alexander F. Grant, Walter B. Scates, John Dougherty of Johnsboro. William H. Ramsey was States' Attorney. The next year came Martin Doriyes, A. P. Field, who was an eminent lawyer from Kaskaskia, afterwards removed to Vandalia; Adam W. Snyder of St. Clair county, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State in 1842, and died during the campaign; Stephen R. Rowen, James Shields (afterwards judge), and United States Senator John Reynolds (the "Ranger" Governor), John A. McClernand, then of Gallatin county, now of Springfield, Illinois. In 1834 came Samuel S. Marshall, from McLeansboro, a fine lawyer, and subsequently elected judge of the Circuit Court, and also represented his district in Congress several terms. Jephthah Hardin and Lyman Trumbull commenced the practice in the courts of Perry in 1838, and J. L. D. Morrison in the same year. Stephen G. Hicke, M. C. Kinney, W. H. Stickney, Willes Allen, L. B. Clement, John Whitehead, William H. Underwood, Richard Nelson, Joseph Gillespie, George Trumbull, Philip B. Fouke, I. C. Holbrook, P. E. Hosmer, Richard S. Bond, of Carlyle; W. J. Galewood, of Shawneetown; John A. Logan, Judge Duff, Samuel Casey, Benj. Bond, W. A. J. Sparks, Joshua Allen, F. Albright, I. N. Haynie, subsequently Adjutant General of the State; A. P. Corder, W. K. Parrish, William Hacker, John Michen, R. S. Nelson, Nathan S. Weeks, Samuel Eaton and Geo. Abbotts were among the prominent lawyers who practiced in the courts of Perry county. Last but not least was William H. Bissell. We subjoin a brief sketch

of him: He was born in New York in 1811, where he studied for the medical profession, and removed to Monroe county Illinois. He abandoned medicine soon after, and took up the profession of law, in which he became eminent. In 1840 he was elected a member of the legislature, and served with distinguished honor in that body and was recognized as one of the ablest debaters and speakers on the floor of the House. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was commissioned colonel of the Second Illinois regiment, and won the plaudits of the whole country for his gallant actions on the field of Buena Vista. He was elected to Congress, and, in 1856, became Governor of Illinois, and died near the close of his gubernatorial term. He was a fine lawyer, but specially excelled as an advocate. He was irresistible before a jury, and none excelled him in the use of language and power to stir the deeper feelings of his hearers.

FORMER AND PRESENT RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Among the first resident attorneys was Humphrey B. Jones, who deserves more than a passing notice. He was a native of Christian county, Kentucky. He there studied medicine, and in 1821 came to Illinois, and settled in Brownsville, in Jackson county, and practiced his profession. In April, 1827, he came to Perry county, which had by an act of the Legislature of 1826-7 been organized as a county. He entered the land on which the town of Pinckneyville now stands. When the courts were organized he was appointed clerk, and held that position for fourteen years. He in fact held all the county offices for a number of years, and was also the only physician and postmaster of the town. During his term as county officer he acquired considerable knowledge of the law, and was frequently called upon for advice as to the proper method of bringing suits; in short, was the oracle who was consulted in all kinds of business. He commenced the practice in the courts regularly, and was soon employed on one side or the other of every case that was tried in the courts of Perry county. His practice was large, but not so lucrative as it would be at the present day. Then a ten dollar fee covered a large amount of work, both in the preparation of the case and its progress through the courts. He was regarded as an able lawyer, and perhaps had no superior in southern Illinois as a chancery and real estate lawyer. His large practice continued until his death, which occurred November 18th, 1855. He was the judge of the probate court for many years.

C. L. STARBUCK, a resident attorney of Perry county, was a native of New York, and came to the county about 1841, and commenced practice. He was a good lawyer. He removed to the northern part of the State, and there died about 1856.

WILLIAM EDWARDS came to Pinckneyville in 1830. He was born in Athens, Vermont, February 14th, 1805. The family moved to Ohio in an early day, and from there to Shawneetown, and Mr Edwards came to this county on the date above mentioned. He followed the mercantile business here until 1843, when he commenced the practice of law, which he continued until his death, April 10th, 1854,

The court records disclose the fact that he, too, had a large practice, and is remembered as a sound, thorough lawyer.

PRESLEY P. HAMILTON was a brilliant young lawyer. He was born in White county, Illinois, March 25th, 1824. He read law in the office of Hon. S. S. Marshall, of McLeansboro, Illinois. Before he finished his studies he removed to Pinckneyville, and continued his studies under William Edwards. He was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practiced in the surrounding courts. In 1858 he entered the Law School at Louisville, and graduated from that institution in February, 1859. He succeeded to a fine lucrative practice and continued therein until 1863, when he abandoned the law and entered the ministry of the M. E. church, and died in the ministry October 22d, 1869.

LEWIS HAMMACK, attorney at law, has now the honor of being the "oldest man on the job." He was born in Warren county, Pa., June 25th, 1825, and was but two years of age when the family came to Illinois. He was educated in the subscription schools of Perry county. During the Mexican War he was a member of Company K, of the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Bissell. After the war he returned and taught school several terms. During that time he obtained a copy of "Chitty on Contracts," which awakened in him a desire to study for the profession. In the meantime he was elected circuit clerk, and served until 1852, then the year following obtained his license and commenced practice. His position of circuit clerk gave him a knowledge of forms which was a great help to him, and he soon had a large practice, particularly on the chancery side, and in real estate litigation. Like many of the old lawyers, while he had a large practice, yet in consequence of the fees being small he failed to reap the just rewards that should always attend industry and ability. He was master in chancery two terms, and was a candidate for judge of the circuit in 1861, and again in 1864, but each time was defeated by a small majority.

WILLIAM McEWING, an attorney of Waterloo, Monroe county, came to Pinckneyville in 1855, and continued here three years, then removed to St. Louis, and is now practicing in Missouri. He is more particularly remembered in connection with the journalism of the county, and is credited with being the first editor and publisher of a newspaper in Pinckneyville.

WILLIAM H. McKEE was from the east. He came to Pinckneyville in 1856. He was a graduate of the Law School at Louisville, Kentucky. He removed to Belleville in 1861 and did the year following. He was a bright, talented lawyer, and gave evidence of a brilliant career, but the dread disease, consumption, carried him off before he had reached the zenith of his professional career.

JUDGE GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin, is mentioned in the bench of the county.

HON. WILLIAM K. MURPHEY is to the "manor born." He is a native of Perry county. He received his education in the common schools, and private instruction under the tuition of B. G. Roots, a veteran educator of Perry county. In 1859 he entered the law office of William H. McKee, of Pinckneyville, and commenced the study of law. He

pursued his studies diligently, and in the spring of 1860 was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was appointed master in chancery, in which position he continued until 1865, after which he confined himself closely to the practice. As a trial lawyer he has no superior in the county, is well read in the law, and is an advocate of more than ordinary force. He represented his district in the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first General Assemblies of the State. In 1872 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served in that body for four years. He was also a candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Congressional District in 1882.

JUDGE WILLIAM ELSTON, who until recently was a resident lawyer of Perry county, is a native of Franklin county, Illinois. He came to Du Quoin a short time before the late war. He was regarded as a good lawyer, particularly in probate law. He was county judge for twelve years. He is now a resident of Emporia, Kansas.

MORTIMER C. EDWARDS is the son of William Edwards, who was one of the early resident lawyers of Perry county. He was born in Pinckneyville and received his early education in the public schools, and in the Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri. He read law in the office of Lewis Hammack, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. During the war he enlisted for three years, and was captain of Company C., of the Eighty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1880 he was elected States Attorney, and at present he is prosecuting attorney. He is a good lawyer and able prosecutor.

HON. JOHN BOYD is a native of Randolph county, Illinois. He received his education in the common schools, and subsequently followed the profession of teaching. He read law with Lewis Hammack, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued one year. From 1866 to 1882 he was associated in the practice with William K. Murphey. Mr. Boyd possesses a fine legal mind of a logical and analytical order, and excels as a pleader. He represented his district in the Legislature in the session of 1876-77.

RICHARD M. DAVIS is a native of Jackson county, Ill.; he was educated in the common schools, and read law in the office of Louis Hammack, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1864. During the late rebellion he was lieutenant in Co. I of the 80th Reg't Ill Vols. He served one term as superintendent of schools of Perry county. In 1876 he was elected State's attorney, and served one term. He was a vigilant prosecutor, and earned the commendation of the good citizens of Perry county.

ROBERT R. TOWNES, a resident lawyer of Du Quoin, was a native of Franklin county, Ill., and came to Perry county in 1865, and was State's attorney for the judicial circuit from 1868 to 1872. He removed to Jonesboro', in Union county, and subsequently to Athens, Alabama, where he at present resides.

EDWARD V. PIERCE is a native of Liverpool, England, and emigrated to America in 1848. He learned the printer's trade, and for some time edited and published a newspaper in Franklin county. He read law in the office of Judge

William A. Denning, of Benton, Franklin county, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was State's attorney of the 26th judicial circuit from 1858 to 1860, and master in chancery for a number of years. He came to Du Quoin in 1864, and in 1874 removed to St. Louis and practised there. He returned to Perry county in 1882, and has continued the practice here to the present. Mr. Pierce is a good lawyer, well posted in the elementary principles of the law, and has been a successful practitioner.

G. PARKS, a resident attorney of Du Quoin, is a native of Indiana. He commenced the study of law with Cyrus G. Simons, of Jonesboro', Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1856; commenced the practice in Johnson county. In 1862 he went into the service, and was mustered out as captain at the close of the war. After the war he came to Du Quoin, and continued the practice. In 1881 he was appointed county judge by the county commissioners, and in 1882 was elected to the same position.

HON. T. T. FOUNTAIN is a native of Washington county, Ill. He received his primary education in the common schools and his literary training at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, and subsequently graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the class of 1868. He commenced the practice at Du Quoin, in connection with Judge Munroe C. Crawford. During the late war he enlisted for three years in Co. K of the 13th Ill. cavalry, and passed through the grades to the second lieutenantancy. He resigned in 1864. He was master in chancery from 1873 to 1875. He represented his district in the 38th General Assembly. Mr. Fountain has a good practice and possesses an excellent knowledge of his profession.

DEMSEY FOUNTAIN, who was until recently a resident attorney of Perry county, is a native of Williamson county, Ill. He received his legal education at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was State's attorney from 1872 to 1876. He is now a resident of Big Stone City, Dacotah Territory.

R. W. S. WHEATLEY was born in St. Clair county in 1850. He received a fair English education in the schools of Perry county. He read law in the office of Colonel R. R. Townes, of Du Quoin, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Commenced the practice in Du Quoin. He is a man of talent and energy, and bids fair to attain eminence in his profession.

A. R. PUGH was an attorney at the Perry county bar. He was a native of Wales. Commenced the practice here in 1865. He moved to Jackson county, and died there in 1881.

I. K. P. RAYLAND, an attorney, and at present justice of the peace at Pinckneyville, is a native of Perry county. Read law in the office of F. M. Youngblood, of Benton, Ill., and also attended the Law School at the same place, and of which Judge A. D. Duff was principal. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and commenced the practice at Pinckneyville. He has served several terms as justice of the peace.

E. H. LEMEN is a native of St. Clair county, Ill. He read law in the office of Hon. John B. Hay, of Belleville, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He is also a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan.

Came to Perry county in 1869, and commenced the practice here. He is an able lawyer and a pleasing and eloquent speaker (for further mention, see biographical sketch).

EVAN B. RUSHING was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, but was reared in Perry county, Ill. In 1856 he was elected circuit clerk and re-elected in 1860, and served eight years. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and has been master in chancery ever since, except two years, from 1873 to 1875.

GEORGE ABBOTT, of Waterloo, Ill., came to Pinckneyville in 1872, and practised here until his death, in 1876.

WILLIAM M. BREESE was born in Clinton county, Ill., in 1839. He was educated in Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, in Ogle county; then spent one year at McKendree, and graduated at the St. Louis University, in the class of 1857. Read law in the office of his father, the late Chief Justice Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Commenced the practice in Carlyle, Ill. Came to Pinckneyville in 1875, and has continued the practice here. During the late war he was first lieutenant, commanding Co. E of the 16th regular infantry, 2d battalion, and served until in the latter part of 1864.

W. W. EDWARDS is a native of Perry county, Ill.; was educated at McKendree College, graduating in the class of 1873, and read law in the office of his brother, M. C. Edwards, and with Messrs. Rayland & Rayland, of Lexington, Mo., and was admitted to the bar there. Commenced the practice in Carleton, Thayer county, Nebraska, and came to Pinckneyville in 1881, and has continued the practice here.

THOMAS BOYD is a native of Randolph county, Ill. Received his education in the common schools, and subsequently followed the profession of teaching. In 1870 he commenced the study of law, in the office of Murphey & Boyd, and at the spring term of the supreme court, held at Springfield, 1875, passed a highly creditable examination and was admitted to the bar. He formed a law partnership with his preceptors, and the firm of Murphey & Boyd Bros. continued until the summer of 1882, when it was dissolved. Mr. Boyd removed, in the latter part of 1882, to Mound City, Pulaski county, where at present he is continuing the practice.

B. W. POPE, of Du Quoin, is a native of Franklin county, Illinois. He was educated at the Industrial University at Urbana, Illinois. Read law in the office of Hon. George W. Wall, of Du Quoin. He received his legal education in the Law Department of the Washington University at St. Louis and at the Union Law School at Chicago, and was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court held at Mt. Vernon. He commenced the practice in Perry county, where he still continues.

HENRY CLAY, a resident lawyer of Tamaroa, Perry county, is a native of Pope county, Illinois. Received his education in the common schools and two years at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. Read law with Hatch and Prince, of Bloomington, and was admitted to the bar in McLean county in 1860, and soon thereafter commenced the practice in Perry county.

M. G. KELSO is a native of Kentucky. Commenced reading law in 1869 with T. T. Fountain, at Du Quoin, and

was admitted to the bar in 1876. In the same year he graduated from the Law Department of the St. Louis University. Commenced the practice in Du Quoin.

HENRY P. SCOTT, one of the bright young lawyers at the bar of Perry county, is a native of Vermont. He received his education in the public schools and academy of his native place. He came to Illinois in 1866, and to Du Quoin in 1870. He read law in the office of Judge S. G. Parks, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1881. He commenced the practice in Du Quoin, and so far has given every evidence of success in his chosen profession.

There were a few other lawyers who were residents of Perry county for a brief time, among whom was COLONEL JOSEPH A. NUNES. He came to Du Quoin in 1872, remained a short time, and then moved to Louisville, Ky. Also JAMES W. BLAIR, who was an attorney, and was superintendent of schools one term. He died September 17, 1879.

D. B. VAN SYCKLE, an attorney, practiced here, and was also for a short time engaged in publishing a newspaper. There were probably some others, but their stay here was brief, and they were comparatively "briefless."

CHAPTER X.

HISTORY OF THE PRESS.

Illinois Herald, Illinois Intelligencer, Kaskaskia Recorder, Kaskaskia Republican, Columbus Herald, Sparta Herald, Sparta Democrat, Randolph County Record, Chester Reveille, Southern Illinois Advocate, Chester Herald, Prairie Democrat, Sparta Freeman, Sparta Journal, Independent, Star of the West, Sparta Post-Indexer, Weekly Randolph County Democrat, Egyptian Picket Guard, Valley Clarion, Valley Clarion Printing Company, The Free Blotter, Chester Tribune, Greenback Gazette, Eighteen-Eighty, The Egyptian Courier, Red Bad Courier, Courier, Review, Circulator, The Item, Our Work, Independent Democrat, War Eagle, Patriot, Advertiser, Waterloo Advocate, Monroe Democrat, Times, Free Press, Gazette, Voice of Monroe, Perry County Times, Du Quoin Mining Journal, Stars and Stripes, Du Quoin Recorder, Tribune and Recorder, Progress, Tribune Republican, Banner, Perry County Watchman, Enterprise, Star, Item, News, Independent Democrat, Perry County Signal, The Press, Du Quoin Press.



THE newspaper history of Illinois is as interesting and checkered as that of the race or nation. Much of it is involved in darkness, and comes down to us in a traditionary form. Writers disagree as to the date of the first appearance of a newspaper in Illinois. Reynolds says that it was as early as 1809, while others equally reliable fix the date in 1814. All, however, agree that the *Illinois Herald* was the first paper published in the Territory, and that Matthew Duncan was the publisher and editor. These points being settled, we are prepared to fix positively the date of its first appearance. We are in possession of No. 32 of Vol. II. of the *Illinois Herald*, published at Kaskaskia (Illinois Territory), Thursday morning, April 18, 1816. Presuming that its publication continued without interruption up to the date

above named, the first issue was made September 6, 1814. The *Herald* was a four column folio with wide columns, printed by Mathew Duncan, "printer to the Territory and publisher of the laws of the United States." The number before us is mainly taken up with the publication of the laws of the Territory. Its columns show little if any local news, and not much of a general character. This is accounted for by the editor who laments the "barrenness of this day's paper on account of the non-arrival of the eastern mail." He also proposes to "enlarge his paper and print it with small type, and devote all of his time to its management," and announces his determination to continue his residence in Kaskaskia. We copy some of the "Notices" and advertisements; of the latter there were few. Daniel P. Cook Auditor of Public Accounts for Illinois Territory publicly gives notice, "That all non-resident claimants to land in Illinois Territory are required to enter all such land for taxation with the Auditor of Public Accounts on or before the 1st day of August next." In the issue of the *Herald* of the same date Josiah McClanahan advertises his runaway negro slave, Brookens Cole, offering a reward of \$25 for his capture and return and gives a personal description of him. In the issue of February 1st, 1815, the editor says: "The want of paper of a proper size compels the publication of the *Herald* of this, and probably for some succeeding weeks, on a half-sheet of super royal paper. The editor has gone to Kentucky to obtain a supply. We have had no eastern mail for two weeks past further than Shawneetown, consequently the readers of this paper have lost nothing by its late failure."

Notice—Daniel P. Cook informs the public that the Auditor's office (having been assigned to him) will be kept at the house of N. Pope, Esq., where all calls on him in the line of his profession as Counsellor and Attorney at Law will also be promptly attended to.

KASKASKIA, January 13, 1816. 18tf.

Notice—I have for sale 22 slaves. Among them are several of both sexes between the years of 10 and 17 years. If not shortly sold I shall wish to hire them in Missouri Territory. I have also for sale a full blooded stud horse, a very large English Bull and several young ones.

October 1st, 1815. NINIAN EDWARDS.

The above may read strangely to the present inhabitants of Illinois.

The following is a card from the old "Ranger" Governor of Illinois. True to his instincts he never missed an opportunity to make himself popular with the dear people.

To the poor people of Illinois and Missouri Territory. To the above class of mankind whose pecuniary circumstances will not admit of seeing a lawyer. I tender my professional services as a lawyer in all courts I may practice in without fee or reward.

KASKASKIA, Dec. 16th, 1815. JOHN REYNOLDS

Mathew Duncan, the founder of the *Illinois Herald*, was a native of Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, and a brother of Joseph Duncan who succeeded Reynolds as Governor of the State. He sold the paper to Daniel P. Cook and

Robert Blackwell. The date of transfer was August 25th, 1817. They changed the name to

The Illinois Intelligencer. After the State was admitted to the union, Mr. Cook was elected to congress. A short time prior to this event he sold his interest to Elijah C. Berry. The firm was then Blackwell & Berry. Mr. Cook was elected for several terms to congress, and served with great distinction in that body. He held the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, and no doubt his death was hastened by his laborious duties as its chairman. He died in 1827, universally lamented. It is generally conceded that he was as able a man as ever represented Illinois in the halls of congress.

The *Intelligencer* was in form, a four column folio, neatly printed in small type. The "Adds" were set the first time, in heavy black letter. From No. 39 of vol. 3, printed at Kaskaskia Wednesday, May 26, 1819, we notice the following cards of lawyers, some of whom subsequently became prominent in the history of the State. Nathaniel Pope, H. Starr and D. Blackwell, Henry S. Dodge and Richard M. Young attorneys at law. The latter had removed from Kentucky to Jonesborough, Union county, Illinois, and practiced in the courts of Illinois and Missouri Territories.

Notice.—Being authorized for that purpose it hereby requests the attendance of the commissioners appointed by the legislature for selecting a site whereon to fix the seat of government of this State, agreeable to the law of the United States and of this State at the house of — Revis, on the Kaskaskia river, on the first Monday in the month of June next.

May 19, 1819.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

One of the Commissioners.

The commissioners met agreeably to appointment and selected a site and named it Vandalia, to which point the State Government was removed the next year.

In the same issue John Edgar gave notice "that he had sold all his claims to the land whereon is situated Harrisonville, the county seat of Monroe county, to Messrs. McKnight & Brady and know of no other claims to said land," also notice to the Brethren of Western Star Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M. will celebrate St. John's day in the town of Kaskaskia, June 24th, 1819. By order of John Betts, Sec.

The *Intelligencer* was published in Kaskaskia until the following year (1820) when the state Capital was removed to Vandalia. It being a part, so to speak, of the state government it was also removed to the latter place. Elijah C. Berry became the sole publisher, and afterward was elected Auditor of Public Accounts.

The *Republican Advocate* was established in Kaskaskia in 1823, by Elias Kent Kane. He continued its publication for a short time or until the date of his election to the United States Senate, then the office was leased to other parties and suspended publication in 1825. Mr. Kane was a native of New York and settled in Kaskaskia in 1814, four years before the organization of the state government. In 1818 he was appointed by Gov. Bond secretary of state, and continued in that office until 1824, when he was elected

to represent Illinois in the Senate of the United States. He proved himself an industrious and able member of that body, and served out his full time with so much satisfaction to his constituents that he was re-elected without serious opposition in 1830. Before the expiration of his second term his health, which had always been feeble, gave way and he died in Washington, December 11th, 1835. Few men of his days enjoyed a higher degree of popularity. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and even the few enemies he had admitted the purity of his character and the honesty of his intentions.

The *Advocate* office passed into the hands of Robert K. Fleming, who revived the publication of the paper and named it the *Kaskaskia Recorder*. It was established May 5th, 1825, by Mr. Fleming, who soon removed the office to Vandalia, and in 1827 went to Edwardsville and established the *Illinois Corrector*. Two years later he returned to Kaskaskia and published the *Recorder*, and remained there until the summer of 1833, then went to Belleville and remained there until his death. At the time of his death in 1874 he was the oldest living printer and publisher in the state.

Col. Menard owned a printing office in 1836. It was his custom to leave it or allow any parties the use of it who would publish a paper in the town of Kaskaskia. In 1840 the office was opened by James Fitzsimmons, a young man who came to Kaskaskia in the employ of a party of bridge builders in the capacity of book and time keeper. Having some journalistic aspirations he got permission from Menard to open the office, and issued therefrom the *Kaskaskia Republican*.

He was succeeded by Wm. E. Jones, who continued publisher until after the high water of 1844, when the office was closed for a short time. The publication was revived in 1846 by Parsons Percy and a Mr. Wallace. Mr. Percy was a Scotchman by birth and an old printer, and well known throughout southern Illinois. He was a character in his way, and possessed of more than average ability but unfortunately was addicted to gross intemperance. It was his custom as soon as the paper was printed to go to the grog shop and get drunk and continue in that state for several days, only returning to the office in time to set up and get out the next week's issue. It is related of him that on one occasion the drunk continued until the day of publication. Sobering up he realized that something had to be done. It was too late to set up the paper. The last week's forms were still on the press. In this dilemma he sat down and wrote, "At the urgent request of a large number of our subscribers we republish last week's edition." The paper was worked off and distributed. It is not related whether his subscribers discovered the trick or not, at least it gave him extra time to indulge in his favorite recreation of getting gloriously drunk. He afterwards published a paper in Sparta, then in Staunton, Macoupin county, after which he went to Chester and there died.

During the time that Parsons Percy was publisher of the paper, Peter W. Baker became associated with him and subsequently became publisher, and continued the paper until 1849 when the office of the *Republican* was sold by the

Menards to B. J. F. Hauna, and by him removed to Chester, which had then become the county seat of Randolph county.

The first paper established outside of Kaskaskia in Randolph county was

The Columbus Herald.—It was established at Sparta, and its founder was James Morrow, a practical printer and native of Ohio. He came west to Illinois in the early spring of 1839. He brought a printing office with him. The first issue of the *Herald* was made May 1st, 1839. It took its name from the town Columbia which by an act of the legislature of 1840—41 was changed to Sparta. It was the first newspaper printed in the town, and it may be said that with the exception of a few years, Sparta has not been without a newspaper from that date to the present. In form it was a 5 col. folio, neatly printed and had a fair advertising patronage. It was independent in politics. In the Prospectus the Editor said "In the language of Thomas Jefferson, we are all Republicans. So we would now say. We are all whigs, we are all Democrats." On the 10th of January, 1840, in consequence of the name of the town being changed the paper was named

The Sparta Herald.—With the completion of the first volume the paper passed into the possession of Mr. John E. Deitrich, who converted it into a political paper and made it the organ of the Democratic party in the county. On the 8th of May, 1840, he changed the name from the *Sparta Herald* to

The Sparta Democrat.—In the exciting campaign of 1840 the *Democrat* advocated the claims of Martin Van Buren for the presidency. Mr. Deitrich continued the publication until 1843, when it suspended. In 1844 the office was leased to O. F. McMillan, who on the 25th of May, 1844, commenced the publication of the

Randolph County Record.—It was a four-column folio, wide columns. It supported James K. Polk for the presidency. It was continued by Mr. McMillan until June, 1846, when trouble arose in the Democratic camp. In the convention assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, Robert Smith, the member from the district, was defeated by Lyman Trumbull. The friends of Smith claimed that Trumbull had secured the nomination by unfair means, and Smith therefore proposed to run independent. All the papers in the district stood by the nominee of the convention. Smith had no organ to represent him. McMillan was a friend of Smith's. He proposed to have the *Record* support Smith. This Mr. Dietrich, to whom the office belonged, would not permit to be done. McMillan wrote Smith the facts. He at once purchased press and type, shipped it to Chester and placed McMillan in charge. He set up the office and issued the *Record*. Six months later he changed the name to

The Chester Reveille, the first number of which was printed February 29, 1847. It was in form a four-column folio, afterwards enlarged. Smith was elected by a large majority. He continued McMillan in the office until 1850, when he sold it to Messrs. Hanna & Whitehurst, publishers of the *Randolph County Herald*. Their office had been destroyed by fire a few months before.

Mr. McMillan is a practical printer; he learned his trade in Centreville. In 1842 he came to Kaskaskia and worked at the case in the office of the *Republican*; afterwards went to Sparta, then to Chester, where he yet resides. He was a strong advocate of the Homestead Exemption laws, and contributed not a little to their passage. His paper bore the name of the *Chester Reville* and *Home-Deal Advocate*. As will be seen by the above, he is among the veteran and pioneer printers and publishers of the state.

The first newspaper published in Chester county was called

The Southern Illinois Advocate.—It was founded by John Smith and M. H. Abbott. The first number was issued May 14th, 1839. In form it was a five-column folio, and claimed to be independent in politics. Its publication was continued until 1840, when it suspended.

After the flood of 1844, the town of Kaskaskia retrograded. As before stated, a feeble effort was made to keep up a newspaper after that date, but it was a failure. In 1849 the Menards, the owners of the material of the *Republican* office, sold it to Mr. B. J. F. Hanna. He removed it to Chester and there commenced the publication of the

Chester Herald.—The first number was issued March 15, 1849. Soon after the publication was commenced Mr. Whitehurst was taken into partnership, and the firm of Hanna & Whitehurst continued until 1853, when the latter retired and was succeeded by William Phillips. They continued the *Herald* until 1856, when Phillips withdrew and went to Kansas, where he laid out the town of Salina, and subsequently accumulated a fortune. He was a Scotchman by birth, and a man of more than ordinary force of character. He possessed no education, but was gifted with a strong natural mind. He arose to distinction and represented his district in congress. He was succeeded in the *Herald* by E. J. Montague, and with him the paper ceased publication. Mr. Montague, in 1860, went to Belleville, in St. Clair county, and took charge of the *Advocate*. At present he is a resident of Missouri.

After Mr. McMillan removed from Sparta to Chester in 1846, there was no paper published in the former place until 1848; when John R. Shannon started a campaign paper called

The Prairie Democrat.—It advocated the election of Lewis Cass. About the same time a paper called the

Sparta Freeman was issued by James Coleman. It represented the views of the anti-slavery party, and supported James G. Birney for the presidency. In 1850 James S. Coulter succeeded Coleman, who died, and continued the paper for several years. He changed the name to

The Sparta Journal.—He retired in 1852 and went to Belleville, and there edited the *Advocate*. He was a Protestant Irishman, and one of those irrepressible characters so often found among the natives of the Emerald Isle. He wielded a sharp vigorous pen, and was indiscriminate in the use of it, and sometimes would puncture a friend as well as a foe.

After Mr. Coulter retired from the *Journal* Mrs. Gintileus took charge, and a short time after the paper suspended.

John R. Shannon conducted the *Democrat* until 1851, when the office was leased to C. P. Johnson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri. He named the paper *The Independent*, and continued it until after the campaign in 1852, when it suspended. It was revived by S. A. Armour who published the paper for a short time, then leased to Parsons Percy who continued it for two years, after which J. W. Fletcher succeeded to the management and soon after the office was removed to Chester. In 1862 the Rotrook Brothers published a paper in Sparta called the ——. They continued the publication through the war, after which they leased the office to W. J. Armour, who changed the name to the *Star of the West*. It was sold to Gen. J. Blackburn Jones in November 1866. It had then but 130 subscribers. Mr. Jones then purchased new type and changed the name of the paper to the *Randolph Plaindealer*. It rapidly grew in circulation under the management of Gen. Jones. It was the first paper in Illinois that hoisted the name of U. S. Grant for president.

An incident is related about "Bill" Armour, as he was familiarly called. Shortly after he went out of the office, and Jones took possession, he came back and claimed the rolling stone as his property. Upon investigation it was found to be the tombstone of his departed uncle which had been shipped to him to be set up at the head of the grave in the cemetery; being just the sort of a rolling stone he wanted, he utilized it. We are not informed whether it did or did not do duty as a tombstone after it had served his purpose.

Gen. Jones continued the publication of the *Plaindealer* until August 1868, when he sold to T. M. Nichol who continued the publication until the following April, then J. D. Watson purchased an interest with Nichol. The firm of Nichol & Watson continued until December 1870, when the paper was sold to Messrs. Kimball & Taylor of Belleville. They placed Edward Fagin in charge as editor and manager. He was succeeded by Fred. L. Alles, April 27, 1872. In April 1873 an effort was made by some parties in Sparta to purchase the *Plaindealer*, and while they had the matter under consideration Mr. Alles purchased it of F. M. Taylor of Belleville, and on the same date sold it to S. L. Taylor of Sparta. The date of sale was May 19, 1873. On the 21st of June following Albert Goddard became associated with Mr. Taylor in the management. He retired February 17, 1874, and was succeeded by W. B. Taylor, brother of S. L. Taylor. The Taylor Brothers continued to publish the *Plaindealer* until May 10, 1881, when they sold it to Messrs. George Campbell and Don. E. Deitrich. Charles Campbell purchased Deitrich's interest September 1st, 1881, since which time it has been conducted by the Campbell Brothers. They are both young men of energy and ability, and have succeeded in making the *Plaindealer* a necessity to the people of Sparta and surrounding country.

The Weekly Randolph County Democrat was founded by Judge J. M. Ralls. The first number was issued March 10, 1857. The office was brought from Sparta and managed by J. W. Fletcher, who was a practical printer. He subsequently founded the *Sentinel* at Centralia, which is still in existence.

The *Democrat* was a 6 column folio, and its name indicated its politics. Judge Ralls continued proprietor until April 1, 1858, when he sold out to H. B. Nisbet and C. C. Clemens. They continued the *Democrat* as an independent paper. At the close of the third volume, or on April 1st, 1860, Mr. Nisbet purchased Clemens' interest and conducted the paper until June 1865. When he got control he made it a republican paper. It gave an unqualified and hearty support to the union cause and all measures for the suppression of the rebellion. John W. Dean and M. W. Rotrock purchased the *Democrat*. The firm of Dean & Rotrock continued editors and publishers until 1876, when Rotrock sold his interest back to Mr. Nisbet. The firm name was then Dean & Co. Dean during this time had charge of the management of the paper. He let it run down, so that it became of little value. It was sold to the *Clarion* Company.

The next candidate for journalistic favors in Chester was the

Egyptian Picket Guard.—John R. Shannon and Robert McHenry were the founders. The first number was issued May 22nd, 1862. Mr. P. W. Baker, a veteran printer and publisher in southern Illinois, had much to do in organizing the Company, and placing the *Picket Guard* upon its feet. He was the compositor in the office and set up the paper, and also had an interest in the business. In fact it was owing to his energy and industry that the paper was started. In the spring of 1863 Mr. McHenry, whose health had failed, withdrew from the paper and went to California. Mr. Shannon then became sole Editor and publisher. The *Picket Guard* at once became extremely partisan in its tone and gave offense to the union sentiment in the county. In the summer of 1863 it suspended publication for two months. In the meantime a Company composed of the leading Democrats of the county was formed and the paper became the property of the democratic party of Randolph county. S. St. Vrain was appointed as its special agent, treasurer and general manager. P. W. Baker took charge as publisher, and managed the business department inside the office. John R. Shannon was continued as Editor. He was extremely partisan in his views, and criticised the measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion in such a caustic term that he provoked the anger of a company of soldiers who in July 1864 broke into the office, took out the type and scattered it along the streets. The office was refitted with type and the publication resumed. Soon after that event John McBride, a prominent local politician, became proprietor of the *Picket Guard*. He retained Shannon as Editor. In 1865 McBride retired from the management and was succeeded by William H. Toy, who published the paper until the fall of 1867, when McHenry, one of the original proprietors, returned from California and assumed control. He changed the name to

The *Valley Clarion*, and continued Editor and publisher until June 1868, when he died. Robert E. Deitrich conducted the paper until the close of the year, when he was succeeded by William J. Armour who held control until Nov. 9th, 1869; then Charles L. Spencer purchased the

Clarion and continued editor and publisher until December 8th, 1875. During Spencer's management the *Clarion* became the leading and most potential Democratic newspaper in the District. He was not only an able editor but was in addition a most excellent newspaper manager. Few country newspapers in Illinois proved so profitable as the *Clarion* under Mr. Spencer's management. On the last date above named Mr. Spencer sold the *Clarion* to John H. Lindsey & Co. The Company was composed of Beverly Welshire, who was then sheriff, and John S. McBride, County Clerk. Mr. Lindsey was at that time County Judge. In the spring of 1876 the publishing firm was changed to the

Valley Clarion Printing Company.—On the 1st of May, 1876, John H. Lindsey sold out to Charles L. Spencer and John S. McBride. They remained proprietors with Mr. Spencer as Editor until February 11th, 1878, when John H. Lindsey purchased the interests of the *Valley Clarion Printing Company* and became again the publisher. He associated with him Robert E. Deitrich in the editorial department. This arrangement continued until October 1st, 1880, when he sold out to Wm. M. Holmes, the present Editor and publisher.

The *Valley Clarion* is the organ of the Democratic party in Randolph county. It is typographically neat and well edited, and its superior management reflects credit upon its owner.

The *Frei Blatter* was the name of a German paper published in Chester. The first issue was made August 11th, 1880. It was brought to Chester from St. Genevieve, Mo. Franz Klein and Alonzo Humphreys were the Editors. It was sold out February 18th, 1881, under a foreclosure and purchased by William M. Holmes of the *Clarion*. It started as an Independent paper but developed into a Republican journal before its demise.

The *Chester Tribune* was founded October 30th, 1872, by William Knapp and C. B. Wassell. At that time there was no Republican paper published in Chester, and it was started with a view to supply the party with an organ. The firm of Knapp & Wassell continued until February 21st, 1874, when it was dissolved, Wassell retiring, and Mr. Knapp continued sole owner until March 1st, 1881, when he sold to James B. Matlack and James F. Wassell, who have continued the publication to the present.

It was originally a 6 col. folio. Mr. Knapp enlarged it to a 5 col. quarto. The present proprietors changed it back to a folio form, 7 col.

The *Tribune* has been an exponent of Republican principles since its first establishment. The proprietors are both practical printers and have had considerable experience in the printing business both at the case and in the sanctum, therefore the *Tribune* under their management has grown to be one of the representative organs of the party in southern Illinois, and is in a healthy financial condition and a source of revenue to its owners.

The *Greenback Gazette* was the name of a campaign paper printed at the *Tribune* office. It was edited by R. P. Thompson and A. G. Gordon. It made its appearance in the presidential campaign of 1876, and advocated the claims

of Peter Cooper for the presidency. That there might be no mistake as to its political color, it was printed on green paper. It suspended at the close of the campaign.

Eighteen-Eighty was the name of a paper published by Mr. Knapp, in connection with the *Tribune*. It was issued on Saturdays.

The first paper published in the enterprising town of Red Bud was called

The Egyptian.—The press and material was purchased in Belleville by John and William Brickey. The first issue was made —, 1868. Peter W. Baker had charge of it for the proprietors. At the same time a German paper was published in Red Bud by the same parties, over which Anton Helmaich presided as editor. Both papers supported Seymour and Blair for the presidency. They soon suspended.

In 1872 Albert L. Krepps started a paper in Red Bud, called

The Courier.—It continued three months, then ceased publication. No paper was published in the town after that date until August 19, 1876, when the

Red Bud Courier made its appearance. It was edited by De Journette & Brewer. It was Democratic in tone. It suspended after the sixteenth number.

The next venture was the

Courier, Everett H. Eliff editor and publisher. The office was brought to Red Bud from Lebanon. The first number was issued April 20, 1877. It also was Democratic in tone. Mr. Eliff continued the publication until September 19, 1879, when the office was leased to H. C. Hinckley, for the term of one year. In February, 1880, Mr. Eliff purchased the lease from Mr. Hinckley and removed the press and material to Columbia, in Monroe county. On the date of the surrender of the lease Mr. Hinckley bought the *Review* office and continued the publication of the *Courier* until August, 1882, when he sold the paper and office to Miss T. A. McDonough, her brother, T. J. McDonough, taking editorial charge. The paper is the exponent of Democratic principles, and in political campaigns the *Courier* is a factor of more than ordinary importance.

The *Review* was established in Red Bud July 19, 1879, by William H. Toy. He published the paper for a few months, then closed up the office and soon after sold to Mr. Hinckley as above stated.

Coulterville Chronicle was published in the village of Coulterville. The first issue was made in the latter part of August, 1879. John A. Wall was the proprietor. The office was brought from Pinckneyville. Mr. Wall published the *Chronicle* for one year, then it passed into the hands of Messrs. McFie & Childs. They changed the name to

Coulterville Headlight. McFie's interest was purchased by his partner, who continues to edit and publish the paper.

The *Item* was an amateur paper, published monthly and printed in the office of the *Sparta Plaindealer*. It was edited by E. C. Minner. The first number was issued August 15, 1878, and the last, August 12, 1879.

Our Work was the name of a religious journal, published in Sparta. It was edited by Rev. Thomas E. Green. It was

published under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church of Sparta.

MONROE COUNTY.

The first newspaper published in Monroe county was established in Waterloo, and founded by Elam Rust. It was called

The Independent Democrat. The first number was printed in the spring of 1843. In 1845 the name was changed to the

War Eagle. It was then Democratic, and supported the administration of James K. Polk and the war measures inaugurated for the conquest of Mexico. It suspended soon afterward. Rust went to Belleville and edited a paper there, after which he drifted north to Central Illinois. In 1856 he published the *Democrat* in Decatur, Illinois, and died there in 1857.

The *War Eagle* was succeeded by the

Patriot, which was established by Mr. Abbott February 19th, 1852. Its publication was continued until 1856, when it was sold to H. C. Talbott, and consolidated with the

Monroe Advertiser, which had been established in Waterloo by Mr. Talbott March 1st, 1851. It continued until the purchase of the *Waterloo Patriot*, then the *Advertiser* dropped and the *Patriot* continued. Mr. Talbott continued the publication until 1857 when it suspended. The office was opened in 1858, and J. C. Goethe published the paper for a short time. It was subsequently bought by George Abbott and shipped to Alton.

After the *Patriot* went down the Democratic party of Monroe county were without an organ. For the purpose of supplying that want a joint stock company was formed, composed of the leading representative men of the party. The principals were Hon. W. H. Morrison, Hon. J. L. D. Morrison, Charles Frick, Hon. William Erd, John Morrison and James Sennott. The latter was chosen editor. The material and presses were bought, and on the first of August, 1858, the first number of

The Waterloo Advocate was issued. It advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. Mr. Sennott was succeeded by James A. Kennedy in the editorship and management, and he in turn by Mr. Weedon, a newspaper publisher of Belleville, Illinois. In 1861 J. C. Goethe had charge for a short time. On the first of April, 1862, Mr. J. F. Gotshall succeeded to the management. He continued in charge as editor and manager for the company until 1875, when he purchased the stock of the company, and he became sole owner. Mr. Gotshall is a native of Pennsylvania. At an early age he emigrated to Ohio and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Stark County Democrat* at Canton. He came to St. Louis and worked at the case in the *Republican* office, and from there came to Waterloo.

The *Monroe Democrat*.—No. 1 of vol. 1 was issued July 10, 1868. It was a German paper edited and published by Julius Von Reichenstein. Seven numbers were issued when it suspended.

The *Waterloo Times* was established in October, 1872, by

R. F. Brown At the close of volume one it was purchased by A. G. Ferguson and C. F. Vangorder. In July, 1874, Ferguson sold his interest in the paper to R. T. Melvill. The firm of Melvill & Vangorder continued until June 26, 1885, when Melvill retired and Vangorder became sole proprietor. He continued the publication until in December, 1876, when he failed. The office passed into possession of the Kellogg Newspaper Company, of St. Louis. They placed a man in charge, and continued the publication for a short time, then sold the paper to a joint stock company, of which William Bodie is President, Henry Talbott Secretary, and C. A. M. Schlierholz Treasurer. Mr. Vangorder was appointed editor and manager. He was succeeded by Peter W. Baker, who held control for three years, then Henry Talbott took charge for a short time. On the 9th of December, 1880, George E. Jahn, the present editor and manager assumed control of the paper. Mr. Jahn is a practical printer and editor of more than ordinary ability. He has brought the *Times* up to a paying basis as well as making it an influential organ of the party in the Congressional District.

On the 5th of July, 1881, Mr. Jahn commenced the issue of a German paper called the

Monroe Freie Presse. It is a 7-column folio and printed in the *Times* office. It is the organ of the German Democrats of Monroe county.

The *Munroe Demokrat* was the name of a German paper published in Waterloo in 1856. It was edited by William Keelmann. It was the property of a stock company and was managed by Henry C. Talbott.

The first paper printed in the town of Columbia was the *Columbia Gazette*. It was started by Everett H. Eliff. The issue was made in February, 1880. The office was brought to the town from Red Bud. Five numbers were issued when the paper suspended. The office remained closed until May 5th following, when it was purchased by Peter W. Baker, and from it was issued the *Voice of Monroe*. The *Gazette* was published as a Democratic paper, but the latter advocated Republican principles. Owing to the ill health of Mr. Baker the paper suspended publication from Nov. 4th, 1880, to May 6th, 1881, when the publication was resumed and continued until the close of 1882. Mr. Baker is a native of Canada. He learned the printer's trade in Cleveland Ohio, and came to Kaskaskia in 1849, and since that time has been connected with the journalism of southern Illinois. His long experience in the sanctum and at the case makes him one of the best posted men in the state on the politics of the past forty years. He is a ready writer, and his articles possess considerable literary merit.

PERRY COUNTY.

The first newspaper established in Perry County was called the *Perry County Times*. It was published at Pinckneyville and the first issue made October 1st, 1856. William McEwing was the editor and publisher. In form it was a 5 col. folio.

The second paper was established at Du Quoin, and was

named *The Du Quoin Mining Journal*. It was founded by Paul Watkins, a practical printer who was well known to the early journalists of the State. The first number was issued Aug. 21st, 1858. In form it was a 4 col. folio, subsequently enlarged to a 7 col. same form. It was Republican in politics, and devoted to the interests of Du Quoin and vicinity. Mr. Watkins continued editor and publisher until his death, after which the office passed into the hands of Alonzo Bennett. He changed its politics and converted it into an ultra Democratic paper. He was severe in his criticisms of measures instituted for the suppression of the rebellion. His extreme views led to a rupture between him and a company of soldiers. They broke into the office and pitched the type into the street. Mr. Bennett refurnished the office, but soon after the paper suspended publication.

The *Stars and Stripes* was established in Du Quoin, March 24th, 1864, J. D. Mundy editor and publisher. The press and type were purchased by the citizens, who contributed different sums. In the prospectus it was announced by the editor that the "*Stars and Stripes* was to be an unconditional Union paper—to be for the Union,—whole Union,—without any ifs, or ands, or buts—believing as we do, that there can be but two parties in this conflict. A man must be either for his country or against it. He must be either a patriot or a traitor. A man can not serve two masters. He must love his country and despise its enemies."

Mr. Mundy continued editor and publisher for a few weeks only. On the 26th of April, 1864, Mr. Geo. O. Ash and A. B. Bennett formed a partnership and took charge of the *Stars and Stripes*. They held control until December 30 of the same year, when they were succeeded by W. A. Ballard & Co.—J. E. Bowen was the "Co." This arrangement continued eight months, when Mr. Bowen retired. The name of the paper was changed by Mr. Ballard to the *Du Quoin Recorder*. The first issue of the paper under the new name was March 3d, 1865. Ballard conducted the paper until 1867, when Charles H. Hays became associated with him. This arrangement continued until November 7, 1867, then Ballard sold the *Recorder* to R. Berry, and the latter formed a partnership with A. J. Alden, the editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Tribune and Recorder*.

When Mr. Bowen retired from the firm of W. A. Ballard & Co., publishers of the *Stars and Stripes*, he purchased an office and commenced the publication of a Democratic paper called the *Du Quoin Progress*. The first issue was made October 14, 1865. It was a seven-column folio. He continued editor and proprietor until his death in 1868; after which it was published for a short time by his brother, Frank Bowen. The office was afterwards sold and removed to Pinckneyville.

The *Du Quoin Tribune* was established by A. J. Alden, and the first number issued March 21st, 1867. It was an eight-column folio, Republican in politics. It was yet in its first volume when it was consolidated with the *Recorder*. The firm of Alden & Berry continued until November 9, 1870, when Alden's interest was purchased by J. T. Beem

and C. P. Richards, two practical printers and compositors in the office. The firm of Berry, Beem & Richards continued until Feb. 10, 1874, at which time Mr. Berry retired, from the firm, and the remaining partners have conducted the paper to the present.

The *Tribune* is the recognized organ of the Republican party in the Twentieth Congressional District. It is neatly printed and ably edited. The office is well supplied with all the modern styles of type necessary to the successful operation of a country newspaper, and fitted up with power presses, etc. Altogether, it is not excelled in this respect by any other office in Southern Illinois, outside of Cairo.

Mr. Beem is a native of Pittsburg, Penn. He came to Alton, Ills., when young, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Alton Telegraph*. In 1861 he was one of the firm who re-established that paper. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. "G," 97th regiment Ills. Vols., and served three years in the army. At the close of the war he returned to Alton, and in 1868 came to Du Quoin, and, two years later, became one of the proprietors and editors of the *Tribune*. C. P. Richards, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Wyoming county, New York, where he learned the trade of printing. He came west in 1863, and worked in the printing offices of Kalamazoo, Chicago, Champaign and Rock Island. He came to Du Quoin in 1868, and in 1870 became a partner in the *Tribune*, and has continued as one of the editors and publishers of the paper to the present.

The *Du Quoin Republican*.—The office of the above named paper was bought in Pinckneyville, where it was known as the *Banner* office, by Messrs. Kimball & Taylor of Belleville, Illinois, and by them removed to Du Quoin. The first number was issued May 6, 1871. Frank R. O'Neil was placed in charge as editor and manager. It was a nine column folio, republican in politics. The publication was continued until the third volume, when the Union Newspaper Company of Belleville, of which Messrs. Kimball & Taylor were the proprietors, failed, and with them failed the different newspapers under their management in southern Illinois.

The *Perry County Banner*, No. 1, of volume 1 was flung to the journalistic breeze May 27, 1869. John A. Wall and D. B. Van Syckel were the editors and proprietors. When first issued, it was, in form a six column folio, subsequently it was enlarged to an eight column same form. On the 1st of May, 1870, Mr. Van Syckel's interest was purchased by E. H. Lemen, Esq. He took charge of the editorial columns, and soon gave the *Banner* a political standing among its contemporaries. It started as an independent paper, but Mr. Lemen made it the exponent of republican principles. The increasing business in his profession compelled his retirement from the editorial chair, the date of which was February 10, 1871. W. K. Murphy and John Boyd succeeded him as political editors, and of course they gave it a different political cast. The paper was soon after sold to Messrs. Kimball & Taylor as stated above and removed to Du Quoin.

In 1870 the citizens of Tamaroa concluded that a newspaper was necessary in order to speak for the town, and in-

form the outside world the advantages it possessed over many places in Illinois. The citizens with commendable liberality subscribed a sum sufficient to purchase a press and the necessary outfit of type. They selected L. E. Knapp and H. W. Adams to take charge of it as editors and publishers. The first number was printed December 20th, 1870, and bore the name of the

Perry County Watchman.—The publication continued under the same management until 1872, then D. C. Barber who had obtained control of the stock, leased the office to H. F. Montrossor. He changed the name to

The *Enterprise*.—His administration was short and not over brilliant. The material was then leased to E. W. Koonce who changed the name to

The *Star*.—The *Star* shone with a lack-lustre brilliancy for a short time, when its light went out and in its place came

The *Item*, under the editorial control of F. A. Allison; after him came the Curlee Bro., who run it for a short time, then Mr. Barber sold it to parties in Murphreysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, since which time there has been no paper published in Tamaroa.

The *News* was the name of a paper published in Du Quoin by Thos. K. Willoughby. It was independent in politics. After the close of the first volume it was removed to Pinckneyville, and from the office was issued

The *Independent*, a democratic paper, the first issue of which was made January 16th, 1875. John A. Wall was the editor and proprietor. He ran it successfully until November 1878, when a mortgage held against the office was foreclosed and it passed into the possession of E. C. H. Willoughby. He changed the name to the

Pinckneyville Democrat.—It passed from Mr. Willoughby to J. J. Sargeant and T. K. Willoughby. It was originally a seven column folio. The last named publisher changed it to a five column quarto. Sargeant bought out Willoughby's interest in 1880, and published the *Democrat* until October 28, 1881, when publication was suspended. The office was then purchased by W. A. Penny, and the next issue made November 25, 1881. On the same date J. J. Penny, a brother of W. A. Penny, became a partner, and took charge of the editorial columns. The *Democrat* in the hands of Mr. Penny has become healthy and prosperous, and bids fair under his management to live a long life of usefulness.

John A. Wall and L. D. Murphy purchased a press and material and on the 16th of November 1878 issued at Pinckneyville the first number of the *Perry County Signal*. It was an independent Republican paper. In April 1879 Mr. Wall withdrew from the *Signal* and took charge of the *Belleville Advocate*, afterward established the *Chronicle* at Coulterville then moved it to Benton, run it one year, then sold out, and at present is engaged at farming near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Mr. Wall learned the printer's trade in Mt. Vernon, and has been connected with many papers in the different counties of Jefferson, Marion, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Williamson and Franklin. His papers were always popular with the masses.

The *Press* was first issued at Tamaroa May 9th, 1879, by

the Curlee Bros. and there continued until Sept. 15th, 1881, when it was moved to Du Quoin, and from the office has since been issued the *Du Quoin Press*. Mr. M. B. Lawrence became associated with the business after its removal to the latter place. In form the paper is six col. folio, independent in politics.

This in brief is the history of the journalism of Randolph, Monroe and Perry counties. For facts and dates relating to its history we are under many obligations to the members of the press throughout the counties. They have aided us in every way possible, and have kindly placed at our disposal files of their papers from which we have gleaned much valuable information. We also desire to extend our thanks to Edmund Menard, H. G. Jones, Robt. G. Deitrick, Hon. John H. Lindsay, Judge Murphy and S. L. Taylor, of Randolph county; Hon. William Erd and J. W. Drury of Monroe county and G. M. Hinckley, W. H. Adams and Hon. E. H. Lemen of Perry county, and the county officials of those counties for favors shown and information given which has enabled us to trace the history of the press from its first establishment in Kaskaskia in 1814 down to the present time.

CHAPTER XI.

PATRIOTISM.



THE French settlements on the frontier, at the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, February 10th, 1763, owed their allegiance to the kingdom of France. The missionaries of the Catholic faith had zealously labored nearly a century to convert the aborigines to the Christian faith, and, armed with the olive branch of peace, they planted the French stand-

dard above their rudely constructed forts. Actuated by this zeal, their first thought was to their God, and the second to their native country. By the above mentioned treaty, their allegiance was transferred to the British crown in terms as follows:

"In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and those of his most excellent Christian Majesty in that part of the world, shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the river Mississippi, from its source to the river Iberville, and from thence by a line along the middle of this river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea; and for this purpose, the most Christian king cedes, in full right, and guarantees to his British Majesty the river and port of the Mobile, and everything which he possesses on the left side of the river Mississippi, with the exception

of the town of New Orleans and of the island on which it is situated, which shall remain to France; it being well understood that the navigation of the river Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea; and, expressly, that part which is between the said island of New Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. It is further stipulated that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever."

So far as those were concerned who had gathered around the missionary outposts of the frontier, this transfer of dominion was merely upon paper; these hardy few were a law unto themselves. They cared little whether England or France was supreme on this side of the Atlantic. France lost no hold on their affections, nor did England secure their confidence. English subjects who visited the old French towns of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, only had the effect of more deeply instilling into their minds the aversion and dread of the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were generally denominated by the French settlers and Indians. Of this fact Col. Clark took advantage when sent to this frontier under the advice of the Virginia administration. As this conquest was practically terminated at these French towns, a brief review will not prove uninteresting in this connection. A characteristic of Col. Clark was never to betray fear in the presence of the Indians. It was not his policy to bribe them to do his bidding by loading them with trinkets, and he never made advances when seeking for relations of peace. When the Indian warriors had cast aside with contempt the bloody wampum sent them by the British government, he stoically answered them that he would reply the next day, and cautioned them against shaking hands with the Long Knives, as peace was not yet established, saying it was time enough to extend hands when hearts went with them. The following day the Indians gathered to hear his answer, which he made in the following language:

"Men and warriors, pay attention to my words. You informed me yesterday that the Great Spirit had brought us together, and that you hoped that as He was good, it would be for good. I have also the same hope, and expect that each party will strictly adhere to whatever may be agreed upon, whether it shall be peace or war, and henceforth prove ourselves worthy the attention of the Great Spirit. I am a man and a warrior, not a counsellor. I carry war in my right hand and in my left peace. I am sent by the great council of the Big Knife and their friends to take possession of all the towns possessed by the English in this country, and to watch the motions of the red people—to bloody the paths of those who attempt to stop the course of the river; but to clear the roads for us to those that desire to be in peace, that the women and children may walk in them without meeting anything to strike their feet against. I am ordered to call upon the Great Fire for warriors enough to darken the land, and that the red people may hear no sound but of birds who live on blood. I know there is a mist before your eyes; I will dispel the clouds that you may

clearly see the causes of the war between the Big Knife and the English; then you may judge for yourselves which party is in the right; and if you are warriors, as you profess yourselves to be, prove it by adhering faithfully to the party which you shall believe to be entitled to your friendship, and not show yourselves to be squaws."

He then proceeded by vivid imagery to describe the cause of the war, and added: "The English were driven from one place to another until they got weak, and then they hired you red people to fight for them. The Great Spirit got angry at this, and caused your old Father, the French king, and other great nations, to join the Big Knife and fight with them against all their enemies. So the English have become like the deer in the woods; and you may see that it is the Great Spirit that has caused your waters to be troubled, because you have fought for the people He was angry with. If your women and children should now cry, you must blame yourselves for it, and not the Big Knife. You can now judge who is in the right. I have already told you who I am; here is a bloody belt, and a white one; take which you please. Behave like men, and don't let your being surrounded by the Big Knife, cause you to take up the one belt with your hands, while your hearts take up the other. If you take the bloody path, you shall leave the town in safety, and may go and join your friends, the English; we will then try who can longest keep our clothes stained with blood. If, on the other hand, you should take the path of peace, and be received as brothers to the Big Knife, with their friends the French, should you then listen to bad birds that may be flying through the land, you will no longer deserve to be counted men, but as creatures with two tongues, that ought to be destroyed, without listening to anything you might say. As I am convinced you never heard the truth before, I do not wish you to answer before you have taken time to counsel. We will, therefore, part this evening, and when the Great Spirit shall bring us together again, let us speak and think like men with one heart and one tongue."

The effect of this address was magical upon the sons of the forest, and had the desired result as was intended by Col. Clark. The manner with which he coupled the French and Big Knives had much weight with the Indians, who had long held the missionaries in great respect and reverence. From this time forth, a spirit of patriotism was awakened in behalf of the cause of American Independence, that increased and glowed during the entire revolutionary struggle. To the good judgment, bravery and foresight of Col. Clark, is the valley of the Mississippi largely indebted for its English-speaking pioneers, many of whom were of his immediate command, they remaining after the disbandment of the army. To this conquest, too, are the United States indebted for the extension of their frontier boundaries and vast western possessions.

As considerable frontier history pertaining to the war of the Revolution was made in and about Kaskaskia, we here give a brief outline of the same as gathered from Reynolds' Pioneer Jottings. Col. Clark on arriving with his forces at the "Old Cherokee Fort," or Fort Massacre, below the

mouth of the Tennessee river, fell in with a party of hunters from Kaskaskia, under the command of John Duff. From these parties Clark learned that Lieutenant Governor Rochblave, a Canadian Frenchman, commanded Fort Gage at Kaskaskia and the country, and that the militia were organized and well disciplined; that spies were stationed at various points to give information if the Virginians came into the country. Before leaving Corn Island, Col. Clark had obtained two important facts of information of which he made good use. One was that France had joined the Americans in the war against England, and the other was that the French in Illinois had been led to believe by the English that the "Long Knives" (Virginians) were cannibals and worse than demons.

The distance from Fort Massacre to Kaskaskia was one hundred and twenty miles, and composed of swamps and wilderness. Col. Clark with his command arrived within a short distance of the village of Kaskaskia, on the evening of the 4th of July, 1878. After dark he proceeded to a house on the river—the old ferry building—three fourths of a mile above the village. After taking possession of the premises he made the following disposition of his troops. Two parties were to cross the river, and the remainder of his forces was to remain on the east side, so as to capture the town and take Fort Gage at the same time. Captain Helm commanded the troops to cross the river and take the village, while Clark in person commanded the other wing to capture the Fort. About midnight everything was in readiness for the movement of both expeditions; and there in the dark on the banks of the Kaskaskia, Col. Clark delivered the following address to his troops: "Soldiers—We are near the enemy for which we have been struggling for years. We are not fighting alone for liberty and independence, but for the defence of our own frontiers from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indians. We are defending the lives of our women and children, although a long distance from them. These British garrisons furnish the Indians with powder and lead to desolate the frontier and pay gold for human scalps. We must take, and destroy the garrisons. The fort before us is one of them, and it must be taken. We cannot retreat. We have no provisions, and we must conquer. This is the 4th of July; we must act to honor it, and let it not be said in after times, that Virginians were defeated on that memorable day. The fort and town, I repeat, must be taken at all hazards."

After these remarks, the troops silently separated in the darkness, two squads to cross the river and the other to attack the fort. Those crossing the river, entered the village at the two extremes of the town, and so quiet and silent was their approach, that not one in the sleeping village knew of their presence until the signal was given, when the air was rent with terrific yells and whoops by the soldiery, leading the just awakened citizens to believe that the whole nation of "Long Knives" had broken loose upon them with one fell swoop. Those among the American troops who could speak French, proclaimed to the terrified inhabitants, that if they remained quiet within their houses they would not be harmed, but if they came out, or made any resistance, they would be

exterminated. In two hours after the town was first entered, the inhabitants had surrendered all their guns and means of defense to the Virginians; the ruse thus proving a perfect success.

We will now return to the little force left on the other side of the river, under the command of Col. Clark. The attempt to take Fort Gage, one of the strongest British fortifications on the frontier, was a most perilous enterprise, and in conception was almost equal to Wayne's storming Stony Point, or Ethan Allen's capturing Ticonderoga. Clark had no artillery or means of assaulting the Fort, and therefore resorted to stratagem. The sagacious scout, Simon Kenton, commanded a detachment to enter the fort, and luckily came upon an American, a native of Pennsylvania, who was familiar with the fort. The guards of the garrison were asleep, and the liberty-loving Pennsylvanian conducted Kenton and his little squad through a small back gate, and into the very bed chamber of the sleeping governor, Rochblave. The first notice Rochblave had that he was a prisoner was Kenton tapping him on the shoulder to awaken him.

Thus the fort and village were both captured without shedding a drop of blood. It will, therefore, be seen that the conquest and capture of Fort Gage and Kaskaskia, the capital of Illinois, was one of the most peculiar and important events recorded in history.

More than a century has passed, and the ruins of Fort Gage may yet be seen by the traveler, situated on the side of the bluff overlooking the now almost extinct village of Kaskaskia. Both yet linger as departed glories of Revolutionary fame and history.

The people of Kaskaskia, after learning from Clark that France had joined hands with the colonists in battling against England for liberty, readily acceded to his desires and wishes, and several influential citizens of the town volunteered their services to accompany Capt. Bowman to Cahokia to prepare the minds of the people of that town of the change of sentiment in the minds of the French. This expedition was successful in its efforts, the Cahokians declaring for the American cause.

Col. Clark subsequently learned that the British governor at Vincennes had gone to Detroit, and that the fort—old Sackville—was in the hands of the citizens. He therefore arranged an embassy under the leadership of the good old priest, Gibault, to go to Vincennes and persuade the people to espouse the cause of the patriots. The enterprise was successful, and the French of Vincennes, like the people of Cahokia and Kaskaskia, declared for the Americans, when Gibault, accompanied by several gentlemen from Vincennes, returned to Kaskaskia with the joyful intelligence. About this time the enlistment of the volunteers under Clark was about to expire, and as his instructions were undefined, he acted at discretion. Some of his men re-enlisted, and several of the French from Kaskaskia and Cahokia joined his command. Early in the following year, 1779, two French companies were organized by Clark, one from Kaskaskia and the other from Cahokia. The former was commanded by Capt. Charleville and the latter by Capt.

McCartney. On the 7th of February, 1779, this band of heroes commenced its march from Kaskaskia on the "Old Vincennes trace" to Fort Sackville. This "trace" was celebrated in Illinois, having been used as a route by the Indians nearly two centuries ago. It commenced at Detroit, thence to Oquaton, on the Wabash, passing through Vincennes and terminating at Kaskaskia. In the language of another writer, "It was the Apian Way of Illinois in ancient times." In places it may yet be seen between the historic towns of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. This expedition of Col. Clark and his little band was one of the most dreary and fatiguing that was performed by the patriots during the Revolution.

WAR OF 1812.

In the year 1795 Captain William Whiteside gathered to his standard his few but trusty comrades, to the number of fourteen, and attacked and killed a camp of Indians of considerable number, who the French at Cahokia informed him had assembled at the bluff, in pursuance of a meditated attack upon him or his property. This decisive victory effectually put an end to Indian hostilities in this vicinity, including the territory of Randolph, Monroe and Perry counties, and peace and security reigned for a period of about sixteen years, until 1811, when hostilities again broke out. Other localities, however, farther in the interior, were, prior to this date in constant fear of, and in actual suffering from, Indian outrage.

The immediate cause of the manifest increase of hostile feelings were the British agents and traders, who not only furnished the Indians with arms and ammunition, but also encouraged a course of conduct the savages were ready to pursue. Treaties made with solemn pledges were broken with indifference. Promises and professions of friendship were only better means of accomplishing the ends of treachery. Murders were committed, and property was stolen and carried away. This condition of things made it necessary to put the frontier in a condition of defense. The citizens organized companies themselves, without the order of the government, and the frontier was guarded along the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Kaskaskia northward, and along that stream, and also at other points. Forts and block-houses or stations were also erected at various places, and others already erected were brought into requisition. In Randolph county were Fort Gage, of revolutionary fame, occupying a position on the bluff looking across the Kaskaskia river upon the old town of that name; Nathaniel Hill's fort in the northern part of the county, on Doza creek, a little above its junction with the Kaskaskia; a stockade fort in section 33, town 4, range 7; the Georgetown fort, within the corporate limits of Steelesville, on the Shawnee town road; and Huggins' fort, erected in 1812 or '13 in section 19, town 5, range 5. In Monroe were Whiteside's station, a short distance southeast of Columbia; Piggot's fort, about a mile and a half west of that village, at the foot of the Mississippi bluff, where flows the creek called by the French the Grand Risseau; and Going's fort, erected in an early day, a short distance southwest of Bellefontaine. In these strong-

holds the women and children were placed for safety and protection, while the men able to bear arms went in defense of the settlement.

In 1811 Congress passed an act for the organization of ten companies of mounted rangers to protect the frontiers of the West. Four of these companies were allotted to the defense of Illinois, whose respective captains were: Samuel and William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore, and Jacob Short. The Whitesides and the Moores were among the early settlers, not only of Monroe county but also in the Illinois territory, and were ever to the front at the call of patriotism and valor. They were bred to the toils of pioneer life and the perils of Indian warfare; and, besides the sentiment of patriotism, they had the additional stimulus of a determination to avenge the blood of their kindred.

Most active and zealous of all the patriots of Monroe during the war of 1812 and the Indian troubles that preceded it, was John Moredock, who had declared an eternal enmity against the Indian race, in peace and in war, on account of the butchery of his mother, his father and his two step-fathers. He was field officer in the campaign under Governor Edwards in the fall of 1812 to the upper end of Lake Peoria, and acted as major in that expedition. He also acted in that capacity in the campaign of 1813 under General Howard. In December, 1814, while the command of Captain James B. Moore, about fifty rangers, were guarding a herd of cattle at a grove near Sugar Creek, on a trail leading from Camp Russell to Peoria, they discovered some Indians, and singling out one gave him chase. William Hewit, having the fleetest horse, came up with the Indian, and promptly received the surrender of his gun. Moredock, who had sworn he would kill every Indian who crossed his path, raised his gun to fire. The Indian sprang forward and wrenched the gun he had surrendered from Hewit's hands, and shot him just as the bullet from Moredock's rifle went crashing through his breast. For two years prior to 1811, though nothing like a regular warfare existed, murders had been committed and property had been stolen. Governor Edwards proceeded to inaugurate measures for a redress of these grievances. The surrender of the murderers of innocent whites and of the stolen property was to be demanded, and terms of an amicable settlement of existing difficulties were to be offered. Captain Levering, of Kaskaskia, Randolph county, was chosen for the perilous undertaking of bearing Governor Edwards' communication to the Indians. To this end he organized a military company at Cahokia, and proceeded with it in a boat to Peoria, then an almost inaccessible place in the midst of a wilderness. Though the mission was not fruitful in accomplishing the end in view, on account of the cunning diplomacy of the Indians, yet by his frequent informal communications with them, Captain Levering learned much of their internal polity and their feelings toward the Americans, whom they regarded as their enemies, despite professions of friendship. Among those whose name should appear on the roll of honor for Randolph county, stands Colonel Stephenson, a brave officer, who was in General Howard's campaign in 1813. To her credit should also be placed the names of Absalom

Cox, George Wilson and Eli Short, and many others. Otho and William Wilson, Major Starkey, the Whitesides and the Moores were a few of those who responded with manly grace to their country's call, from Monroe.

Pay roll of a company of militia commanded by Captain William Alexander of the county of Randolph, Illinois Territory, Ninian Edwards, Governor of said Territory.

<i>Captain.</i>	Bilderback, William	May, John
William Alexander	Brinlage, Simeon	McBride, John
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	Curry, James	McNabb, James
William McBride	Conway, Joseph	McDonald, Robert
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Cannoly, Alexander	Nall, Henry
Amos Clifton	Crawford, John	Patton, Elmer
David Everett	Creath, George	Petaine, Joseph
George Wilson	Dore, Louis	Pillers, John
John Anderson	Everman, Joseph	Pure, Jerome P.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Eden, James	Pera, John Baptiste
Adam McDonald	Fisher, John	Robinson, Robert
William Lees	Gill, James	Robinson, Amos
George Cochran	Hill, John	Rolls, Edward
Joseph Robinson	Higgins, Robert	Stephens, Henry
<i>Privates.</i>	Jendron, Jean	St. John, Leonard
Bilderback, Daniel	Laurance, Calvin	Sudgers, Arch.
Bailey, Israel	Lively, John	Vassline, Joseph
Buatte, Joseph	Lay, Edward	Winn, Daniel
	Lankford, Eli	Watte, John E.
	Martin, George	Welch, William
	Murtry, James	White, James
	Miller, Joseph	

Mustering roll and inspection return of a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Illinois militia, under the command of Capt. Absalom Cox, at Kaskaskia, the third of September, 1812.

<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Corporals.</i>	John Beatty
Absalom Cox	Shadrach Lively	John Smythe
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	Edward Clark	James Clark
Thomas Roberts	<i>Drummer.</i>	Thomas McBride
<i>Ensign.</i>	Samuel Mansker	George Boggs
Adam Wobrick	<i>Privates.</i>	John Wilson
<i>Sergeants.</i>	William Thompson	Rouben Lively
Robert Foster	William Little	Archibald Steel
William McDonald	James Patterson	John Miller
Richard Robinson	James McFarlane	Solomon Allen
Samuel Reiter	Shadrach Lively	John Fillere
	John McClinton	Andrew Ross
		Robert Thompson

Of the above Samuel Mansker is yet living on the same farm from whence he enlisted, near Rockwood a few miles south of Chester.

We subjoin a list of the soldiers from these counties in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars.

Captain Josiah S. Briggs' Company, Third Regiment, Third Brigade, of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States, on the requisition of General Henry Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation dated May 15, 1832. Mustered out August 17, 1832:

<i>Captain.</i> —Josiah S. Briggs	Trans. to Capt. Lindsey's Co., July 25th.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> —John Morrison	Campbell Samuel.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	Caldwell, Robert. Left at Prairie du Chien, sick.
J. Thompson. Left Winnebago with Col. Sharp's ord. Galena: Horse lost.	Charles, Enos. Left with Col. Sharp at Winnebago on det. serv.
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Crawford, Samuel. Left at Prairie du Chien, sick.
Robert Mann	Clendenen, W. S. Horse lost.
Francis S. Jones	Gibbath, John B.
<i>Corporals.</i>	Hathorn, John. Promoted Sergt. Major June 21st.
Andrew McFarlan. Horse lost.	Harr, Sanford
John McFarlan	Hucy, John C.
Richard Brodley	Hughes, John M.
charged at Winnebago, July 15.	Jernigan, Bryant B.
Samuel Hathorn. Horse lost.	Johnes, Moses
<i>Privates.</i>	Kilpatrick, Isaac A. Left at Fort Hamilton, sick.
Anderson, David. Supposed to be discharged at Cadizcong.	Lee, James F.
Anderson, Thomas	Lee, John. Horse lost.
Barbour, James. Left to attend Saml. Barbour, sick at Ft. Winnebago.	Lee, Thomas
Bateman, James	Lively, Joseph
Burns, Samuel	Lively, James
Brown, Samuel	Laird, John
Campbell, Alexander. Furnished July 25th, W. Harper as substitute.	Murphy, David
	McHenry, John
	McNeil, Samuel
	Morgan, Hiram. Left to attend sick at Prairie du Chien.

Maxwell, Samuel. Left to attend sick at Prairie du Chien. Horse lost.
 Oliver, Burrill. Left at Blue Mounds sick.
 Patten, son, James H. Left at Prairie du Chien, sick.
 Pettit, Samuel.
 Robinson Richard. Horse lost.
 Short, Thomas. Killed July 21st.

Smith, Francis.
 Swanwick, Francis. Left to attend the sick of Prairie du Chien.
 Sailer, Benjamin.
 Shew, Erman. Horse lost.
 Thompson, George.
 White, John. Wounded in battle Aug. 24. Prairie du Chien.

This company enrolled and elected its officers on May 24, 1832. May 27, 1832, marched on for Beardstown, and was mustered into the service of the United States June 21, 1832.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORDON'S COMPANY. ENROLLED JUNE 22, 1832.

A company of Mounted Volunteers of Illinois Militia, organized as a company of spies, by order of Brigadier General Atkinson of the U. S. Army. The non-commissioned officers and privates having been taken from the lines of other companies in the service, and the officers having been appointed by General Atkinson, and continued in the service as a spy company, during the period stated mustered out at Dixon's August 14, 1832.

Second Lieutenant.
 William Morrison
Sergeants.
 William Murphy, of Pinckneyville,
 William Swanwick, of Kaskaskia,
 William Myers, of Kaskaskia,
 Robert Crawford, of Kaskaskia

Privates.
 Adams, Levi
 Block, Marcus
 Blanson, Lewis
 Brax, Joseph
 Champagne, Lewis
 Doza, Joseph
 Hill, Lewis
 Jones, Slaughter
 Jordan, Francis
 Kinnon, James
 Kimmara, Baptist
 Lynch, James
 McVeely, John
 Pepper, E.
 Pannigoni, Baptist
 Paschal, Francis
 Smith, Francis
 Lachapelle, Henry
 White, John
 Sullivan, L. B.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HARRISON'S COMPANY.

Of the Old Battalion commanded by Thomas James, Major, composing part of the Brigade of Mounted Volunteers commanded by Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside. Mustered out of service of the United States at the mouth of Fox river on the Illinois river on May 28, 1832.

Captain.
 Thos. Harrison, app. Capt. Apr. 28, 1832
First Lieutenant.
 Edward T. Morgan, elec. 1st Lieut.
 April 28, 1832.
Second Lieutenant.
 Thomas McRoberts, elec. 2d Lieut.
 April 28, 1832.
Sergeants.
 James Moore, app. Adj. April 28, 1832.
 Thomas Taylor,
 Felix Clark,
 John Strong,
Privates.
 William McMoore William McNabb
 Pendleton Hill Henry Hartin
Farrars.
 Johnston Nathan C, app. Sergt. Major
 May 18.
 Miller, William
 White Locke, James
 Cornelius, J M Co, to another Regt
 Sarg's Mate, 1st Regt.
Privates.
 Bond, Shadrach B.
 Baird Scripps, ap Qtrmstr. May 18, 1832
 Birch, John
 Birch, Fidler
 Brooks, Stephen
 Clark, George
 Carr, Solomon
 Easton, Stephen
 Fisher, Grauer
 Haskins, Moses, app. Brig. Trumpeter
 April 28, 1832.
 Horne Michael, app. Paymstr. Apr 28, '32
 James John, on furl. app. Sergt. Major
 April 28, resign'd May 18.
 Kidd, John
 Lacey, Caleb
 Livers, Joseph
 Morgan, William
 Moore J Milton, app. Brig. Color Bearer
 April 28, 1832.
 Moehlin, John
 McDaniel, John, app. 1st Sergt. Apr 28, '32
 McNabb, James
 McQuah, James
 Newlin, Henry
 Neil, Henry
 Needles, James B.
 Preston, James
 Ramsey William
 Rogers, John
 Right, John
 Snyder Solomon B.
 Smith, Calvin
 Shock, Michael
 Starr, Ashbridge
 Todd, Edward
 Trail, Xerxes F.
 Triplett, Samuel
 Wyatt, R. M.

CAPTAIN A. W. SNYDER'S COMPANY.

Sergeants.
 Nathan Johnston
Privates.
 Cornelius M McTy, enu lost June 16, '32
 Hill Pendleton
 Moore, John M.
 McMore, William
 Needles, James B.
 Right, John
 H Hartlin, enu lost, battle June 16, '32

'CAPTAIN WM. C. RAILS' COMPANY.

First Lieutenant.
 Richard M Wyatt,
Sergeant.
 S. H. Bond,
Privates.
 Brooks, Stephen
 Trail, Xerxes F.

Illinois Mounted Volunteers, mustered out of the service of the United States by order of Brigadier General Atkinson, June 15th, 1832.

CAPTAIN JAMES THOMPSON'S COMPANY.

Of the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States by the Governor's proclamation, dated ———, 1832. Mustered out August 17, 1832:

Captain.
 James Thompson
First Lieutenant.
 Samuel Barbour, absent sick; left at Fort Winnebago, July 15.
Second Lieutenant.
 Wm H M Dull, absent; left at Prairie du Chien to take care of John White, wounded by Indians.
Sergeants.
 Moses W. Taggart
 Richard Lavelly, absent; left above Prairie du Chien to take care of Robert Smith, sick.
 Robert J. Jones
 Harmon, Martin
Privates.
 Archibald Crozier
 Robert Hamilton
 James Thompson, Jr., absent; left to take care of Andrew McCormick, wounded by Indians.
 William Pike
 Davis, Thom F.
 Foster, John
 Gray, William, lost his horse on forced march
 Hathway, Harvey
 Harmon, Jacob
 Hathway, Milton
 Hughes, John
 Jones, Andrew
 Lavin, Wiley
 Miligan, James, discharged at Blue Mound on surgical certificate
 McHard, Absalom
 McCormick, Andrew, absent with leave; wounded in battle
 Mumpsey, Miller
 Martin Edward F., horse killed
 Mills, Robert
 McNeel, William
 Overton, Benjamin, fr., present sick
 Patterson, John, left to take care of his brother James
 Pinks, William, lost his horse, present sick
 Reed, James
 Short, John, discharged at Blue Mound on surgical certificate
 Steele, James, absent on furlough since July 25
 Steele, George, lost his horse
 Smith, Robert R, absent sick; left near Prairie du Chien
 Taylor, John
 Thomas John W.
 Todd, John
 Vickars, Abel
 Wilcox, James
 Wise, Fnoch G, horse drowned; got another; lost him

This company was raised and organized on June 4th, under the command of Gabriel Jones, Captain; James Thompson, First Lieutenant; Samuel Barbour, Second Lieutenant. Marched on June 16th, and was mustered into the service at Fort Wilbourn June 21st, under Captain Thompson, Gabriel Jones having been elected Colonel.

CAPTAIN JACOB FREEMAN'S, AFTERWARDS CAPTAIN JAMES CONNER'S COMPANY.

Of the third Regiment, Third Brigade, Illinois Mounted Volunteers, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of General Atkinson by the Governor's proclamation, dated ———, 1832. Mustered out August 17, 1832.

Captains.
 Wiley Paschall, horse lost or stolen
Privates.
 Jacob Freeman, resigned July 25, 1832
 James Conner, promoted July 25 from First Lieutenant
First Lieutenant.
 Matthew Gray, pro July 25, 1832, from First Sergeant
Second Lieutenant.
 David Wright, pro June 17 and left sick at Prairie du Chien
Sergeants.
 Isaac Nelson, appointed July 25
 George Glenn, appointed June 22
 Menard Maxwell, appointed June 20
 Joseph Orr, appointed Quar. Sergt. July 26, 1832
Privates.
 Bond, Edward
 Brewer, Vincent
 Brightwell, John
 Brown, Alanson, dis. June 21; disability
 Boxy, Lewis V., dis. July 15; disability
 Chapin, Elus
 Champine, Lewis
 Davis, Martin W., pro, paymstr July 15
 Dugger, Eliel, left at Prairie du Chien to tend sick August 7
 De Rouse, Henry
 Davis, Michael
 Doza, Joseph
 Evans, William
 Fulton, William
 Hampton, Wilson
 Jones, Armstead, wounded on July 21 and absent with leave from July 25
 Jarrel, John
 Langston, Francis, left sick at Mounds July 25
 Lachapelle, Henry
 Levens, Henry
 John Levett, sup. dis. Aug. 4, 1832

Ménard, Medrad, ab. with leave Aug. 7 Pascal, Francis
 Myers, James P., det. to tend on Jones Roberts, Abraham
 July 25, Reynolds, John
 Mart, Ravell, Seymour, Grove, sup. dis. July 26, 1832
 Morrison, William, ab. with leave Aug. 7 St. Vrain, Dometius F., dis. June 16;
 Muhl, Harrison Wilson, David E., left at Prairie du
 saddle on forced march Winter, William
 Onger, Ferdinand Woolsey, Washington
 O'Hara, John, dis. July 15; disability Wilson, Washington
 Phillips, Berol, dis. July 15; disability Chien sick
 Patterson, Blenler White, John
 Pennuina, Baptist, horse lost on or near Willmuth, Louis
 Four Lakes

This company was organized at Kaskaskia May 25, 1832, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Wilbourn, June 21, 1832.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ADAIR'S COMPANY

Of the Third Regiment, 3d Brigade, Illinois Volunteers, called into the service of the United States on the requisition of General Henry Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated —, 1832. Mustered out August 17, 1832.

Captains.—David Badridge, resigned June 26, and appointed adjutant.
 William Adair, promoted captain June 26 from the ranks.
First Lieutenant.—Jacob Shott, promoted June 19 from 2d lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant.—John Hansford, promoted June 19 from private. Lost tent.
Sergeants.—Wm. C. Murphy, wounded in battle; left at Prairie du Chien.
 Anderson Bartley. Albert B. Murphy. Lost tent. Frederick Williams.
Corporals.—Abraham Vinkenhour. Lost a horse.
 Benjamin Henshaw. Lost horse; furloughed August 8.
 Robert Gillehan. James M. Hogue, furloughed August 8.

Privates.

Anderson, Alexander, discharged July
 at Vanebarger, surgeon.
 Anderson, Berry, disch. June 21 at Wil-
 bourn; surgeon's certificate.
 Brown, James.
 Brown, James C., furloughed August 8.
 Brown, James.
 Benson, Lewis.
 Clark, John, furl. Aug. 8; lost horse.
 Crane, Joel.
 Casy, Hiram, furloughed August 8.
 Crow, Robt. dis. June 21 at Wilbourn;
 surgeon's certifi.
 Dickson, John.
 Earnest, Andrew.
 Ford, Jesse.
 France, Peter.
 Gauer, Francis.
 Hawkins, Anshorn.
 Hutchings, Ed. J.
 Hutching, —, 4. Aug. 3, rec. Aug. 9
 Hutchling, William, dead; left sick at
 Salt River June 14.
 Huggins, James.
 Hull, Zebahed.
 Keith, Rezin.
 Keith, Brown.
 McDowell, Thomas J.
 McShanaber, Peter.
 Montagne, James M., left sick at Prai-
 rie du Chien.
 Pitcher, Samuel; lost horse.
 Pyle, Abner; lost horse.
 Putt, Jonathan.
 Reece, Ephraim.
 Ries, Amos L.
 Terry, George. [houra].
 Williams, Beverly, dis. June 21 at Wil-
 bourn; dischd. at Blue Mound;
 wounded August 10.
 Wells, Josiah.
 Welks, Peter W., furloughed August 2.
 Washburn, Nicholas.
 Washburn, John.
 Wolf, Thomas, furloughed August 8.

SOLDIERS IN MEXICAN WAR.

The Sixth Regiment.—Otherwise known as the Second Regiment, enlisted, "during the war" was organized out of the overflow of companies which were raised for the Fifth Regiment. So much honor had been achieved by the four regiments sent out by the State the first year of the war, that their praise was on every lip, and the young and ambitious were ready to make any sacrifice to be able to go and fight the Mexicans. When the call was made for the Fifth regiment it was difficult for the Governor to select, as the men poured in by hundreds, and enough reported in ten days to fill half a dozen regiments. Application was made to the Secretary of War for permission to organize another regiment which was granted, and the Sixth was organized at Alton, Illinois, on the 3d day of August, 1847, by the election of J. Collins as Colonel.

Shortly after the regiment was mustered into the United States service it was forwarded by steamer to New Orleans, and then divided into two battalions, Companies A, D, E, F and H, under the command of Col. Collins, being sent to Vera Cruz, where they arrived August 31st, 1847. The second battalion under Lieutenant Col. Hicks consisted of companies B, C, G, I and K, and was forwarded by vessel to

Tampico, remaining there until Jan. 1st, 1848, then joined regiment at Jalapa and marched to city of Mexico. From there they were ordered to Pueblo where they remained until they came home. Both battalions, as the muster rolls show, lost heavily from sickness, incident to climate. This regiment was mustered out on the 20th to the 25th days of July, 1848, at Alton, Illinois.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Discharged at Alton, July 21, 1848.

Captain.—James Moore. *First Lieutenant*.—Edward Otmevency.

Second Lieutenants.—William C. Starkey. Austin James. Thomas James.

Sergeants.—James Close. Solomon Varnum. William Hillborn.

Corporals.—Benjamin Atwell. Peter Dowling. John Hillborn. Elijah Adams

Musicians.—Augustus Holley. Conrad Kimell.

Privates.

Abernethy, James	Ellis, William	McClulloch, Wm. G.
Alred, Samuel	Fraser, Maxwell	Murphy, Patrick
Bark, Andrew	Glase, Michael	Mann, Joseph
Brant, Jacob	Hartley, William	Oman, Martin
Burchar, Solomon G.	Hinton, John	Peterman, Philip
Clarke, Samuel C.	Husland, William	Perry, John
Clark, Millington	Hyson, Henry	Rogers, Wm.
Crowley, John	Haber, George	Reed, William
Criley, Isaac	Henley, Washington	Simpkins, Hawkins
Criley Harman	Jackson, Andrew	Swank, John
Chester Samuel C.	Laud, Moses	Smith, Wm. J.
Cher, James M.	Lylarger, Henry	Sween, Charles
Coleman, John	Lesons, James	William, Jackson
Denton, Liberty	Leason, James	Willcox, Abraham
Dolson, John	Lively, George	Wallace, Charles
Ernie, Evalah	McCanah, John	

* Left sick in hospital at Vera Cruz; supposed to be discharged.

* Died at Vera Cruz, 1848.

Sergeant.

Thomas Spencer Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Nov. 4, 1847.

Privates.

Adams, Edward, Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Nov., 1847.
 Blunt, Britan, Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Nov. 4, 1847.
 Bishop, George, Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Nov. 10, 1847.
 Blackstone, George, Died in Hospital at Puebla, Mexico, April 22, 1848.
 Bishop, Evans, Died in Hospital at Jalapa, date unknown.
 Burgett, Charles, Died in Hospital at New Orleans, May 16, 1848.
 Brughel, Nicholas, Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 25, 1847.
 Burch, Gustavus, Died in Hospital at Puebla, Mexico, April 24, 1848.
 Dickson, John, Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Jan. 10, 1848.
 Foshie, Benj., Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Jan. 11, 1848.
 Foster, John A., Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 23, 1847.
 Locum, Wm., Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Nov. 1, 1847.
 Nixon, Jas. N., Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Nov. 25, 1847.
 Kydenbock, Pasmore, Died in Hospital at Puebla, Mexico, May 1, 1848.
 Hope, Andrew J., Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 23, 1847.
 Taylor, Wm., Died in Hospital at Jalapa, Dec. 4, pro. Aug. 3, 47.
 Welch, John G., Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Oct. 18, 1847.
 Wetzel, Henry, Died in Hospital at Tampico, Mexico, Feb. 11, 1848.

Musicians.

John H. Dixon, Discharged at Vera Cruz, Feb., 1848, disability.

Privates.

Beabers, Thomas, Discharged at Tampico, Sept. 14, 1847, disability.
 Brewer, Henry, Discharged at Tampico, Sept. 28, 1847, disability.
 Biggs, Asa, Discharged at Tampico, Sept. 18, 1847, disability.
 Bennett, Franklin, Discharged at Tampico, Jan. 20, 1848, disability.
 Dickerman, James, Discharged at Tampico, Jan. 20, 1848, disability.
 McKinley, Hugh F., Discharged at Tampico, Sept. 14, 1847, disability.
 Morgan, Solomon, Discharged at Tampico, Sept. 28, 1847, disability.
 Spots, Leonard, Discharged at Tampico, Sept. 28, 1847, disability.
 Witmer, John, Discharged at Vera Cruz, Feb. 7, 1848, disability.

Sergeant.

Wm. King, Transferred by order of Col. Gates.

Privates.

Edward Tiley, Transferred by order of Col. Gates.

Corporal.

Joseph Wilcox, Discharged at Pueblo, Mexico, April 24, 1848.

Privates.

Heath, Daniel S. Youngman, Jacob.

There are but six survivors of this company: Capt. James M. Moore, now in California; Austin James, Monroe County; Thomas James, a merchant in Chester; Henry Clover, Missouri; John Dickson, Illinois; and Solomon Varnum of Oregon.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Organized at Waterloo, Monroe County, Illinois, in the month of May, 1846. Mustered into the service of the United States at Alton, Illinois, on the 24th day of June, 1846. Mustered out on the 18th day of June, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Captain—Madison Miller.

First Lieutenant—August G. Whit-side, detached service, Adj. of Regt., order Col. Bissell, from July 1st.

Second Lieutenants—John L. Wilson, James H. Waddle.

Sergeants—James C. B. Reed, absent on furlough from May 23 till exp. service.
Thomas W. McLean, appointed from private, March 1st, 1847.
William S. Agnew, appointed from corporal March 1st, 1847.
Jae G. Frick.

Corporals—Isaac Tolin.

John Agnew, appointed from private, March 1, 1847.
Jackson M. Lockett, appointed from private, March 1st, 1847.
Samuel McMurry, appointed from private, March 1st, wounded in battle of Feb. 23, 1847.

Musicians—John Cook, appointed from private.
Henry Hoot, appointed from private.

Privates—Agnew, Francis.

Applegate, Aaron H., wounded in battle, Feb. 23.
Burns, Fred H., Carey, George. Everett, E. Ward.
Clark, Felix. Dwyer, Annas. Fisher, William.
Clark, Edward.
Finger, Theodore, hospital attendant at San Antonio from Oct. 6.
Hiltman, Lewis, wounded in battle of Feb. 23.
Hewitt, Jacob.
Runkel, Charles, wounded in battle of Feb. 23.
Hardin, James, L. Hobbs, William. Johnson, William.
Bell, Samuel G. Inman, Samuel. E. Kirkland, Joseph.
Harler, Thomas. Irwin, Henry. King, William.
Kell, Solomon, wounded in battle, Feb. 23.
Lucy, William. McMurry, Joseph. Morrison, William.
Lilly, James H.
Mumma, H. Michael, wounded in battle, Feb. 23.
McIntire, John, discharged Buena Vista, May 1, wounded Feb. 23.
Moore, Samuel, reduced from sergeant March 1st, from 1st of.
Murray, Carter. Strong, John L. Talbott, Elmd.
O'Brien, John. Smith, Nelson S. Tapp, George W.
Pillard, James. Tricketts, William. Wilson, Edward.
Smyth, James S. Thompson, James. Warnock, Joseph.
Sutton, David.
Wellington, A. absent on furlough in battle Feb. 23.
Wallace, George. Ward, Philip.
Hobbs, William, reduced from sergeant March 1.
Long, John, reduced from sergeant March 1.

Deaths.

Bains, William, discharged Buena Vista, May 1, wounded Feb. 23.
Rinyan, Cortland, discharged Buena Vista, May 20.
White, John M., discharged Buena Vista, May 20.

Deaths.

Leerning, George, died May 23 at Camp Buena Vista.
Squires, Hiram, died of wounds received at Buena Vista, Feb. 23.
Wilcox, James M., died at Forts, time not known.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOL'S., MEXICAN WAR.**MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.**

Captain—Lafayette Jones, resigned at Abilene, Tex.
Hawkins, S. Osburn, resigned at Camp Crockett, Texas.
Thomas Armstrong, resigned at Salado, Mexico.
C. L. New York, mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
First Lieutenant—Nathaniel B. Delmon, mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
Second Lieutenant—Nathan West, wounded in battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 47.
Third Lieutenant—John D. Rose, killed in battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.
Sergeants—Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
Payson C. Moore, Reuben H. Williams, James B. West, Gilford H. Haggard.
Corporals—Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
John A. Fanta, John P. Ford, John D. Bowlin, Elias G. Campbell.
Privates—Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
Armstrong, Robert W. Anderson, William P.
Abendady, Robert, killed at battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Brown, Isaac M., Brown, William G., Bridges, William W.
Bowland, Humphreys, the latter at Camp Crockett, Texas.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Campbell, G. W., Carmack, Saml., Crawford, Marsh., Crawford, Hamp.
Carpwell, Joseph, discharged at Salado.
Delinger, William H., died at Salado, Mexico.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Isely, Hiram. Fry, John M., Fry, Edmund.
Eaton, Samuel, discharged at Camp Crockett, Texas, disability.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Fann, William P., Foster, William V.
Discharged at Camp Crockett, Texas, disability.

Glover, Richard.
Hawkins, Marquis C., mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Wounded in battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Hoge, Mayson D., Hamilton, Alexander V.
Humphreys, Fred G., mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
Hager, Jonathan K., died at Camp Crockett, Texas.
Haggard, John P., died at Buena Vista, Mexico.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Hammack, Lewis, Johnson, William L., of Randolph county, Mo.
Riley, died at Camp Crockett, Texas.

Killed in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Jones, Mansker, Jones, William.
Kelley, Crish D., wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.
Kinney, John, killed in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Lynch, Adam W., Lynch, David G.
Leigh, George E., wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Madison, F. Wain, May, William.
Marlow, Richard, wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Killed in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Markus, St. John S., Marlow, R. Jackson.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Montano, George, Montano, G. T., Nell, Wm., Pratt, J. W.
Pyatt, James, died in battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Putt, John A., Putt, John D., Putt, George D.

Mustered out June 18, 1847.

Robinson, Leck, L., R. W. Sherrill, R. Johnson, John, at Wash.
Ramsey, Leck, mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
Ratney, Nathan, mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.
Egland, Meigs, killed in battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.
Ragland, John B., wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.
Spring, Isaac, died of wounds in Texas.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Stewart, James, Stewart, R. W., Taylor, W. B., Taylor, H. Russell.
Terry, John, died of Puer. M. at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.
Terry, George, died at Salado, Texas.

Mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

Tracing, Joshua, West, A. B., Wells, Richard.
Wilkes, John, at Buena Vista, killed in battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 47.
Wilson, Robert, mustered in Mississippi, Texas, mustered out Nat. at 27.
Wells, John, mustered out June 18, 1847, at Camargo, Mexico.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The history of this bloody conflict antedates by many years actual recurrence to arms; and in the senate chamber and in the hall of representatives were enacted scenes of moral warfare, no less noble in character or glorious in results than those that afterward occurred in the ensanguined field. Whether here or in the congress of the United States the contest was the same—a war for principle, justice and right. With subtle brains as the champions and opponents of the doctrine of State rights, and with the institution of slavery in the South, hated by the North the contest could not remain a moral one. The fires of internal discussion which had long been smouldering, burst into a flame. And history nowhere exhibits a nobler moral spectacle than that of a united North, with buried prejudices, moving as one man in defence of that union whose foundations, laid by wisdom's hand and sealed by patriots' blood, were destined eternally to remain. The year 1860 witnessed the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the chief magistracy of the United States, and, on the 20th day of December, the secession of South Carolina from the union, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas followed in order the example of their sister State.

The government of the Confederacy styled "The Confederate States of America," was formed February 4, 1861, and Montgomery, Alabama, was chosen as the place of administration. The seat of government was subsequently removed to Virginia, after the secession of that State.

Upon the accession of President Lincoln, March 4, 1861, he found the Union divided, and the country on the eve of civil war. No more trying circumstances ever existed, than those that surrounded the new president: patriotism, courage and judgment were never more eminently displayed. With a depleted treasury, empty arsenals and a shattered navy, the prospect for the union seemed dark indeed; but, the noble Lincoln, as by an insight more than human, boldly issued a call for troops and began the work of suppressing the rebellion.

The war opened with the firing on Fort Sumter, on the

morning of April 12, 1861. This insult to the union flag, this daring act of open rebellion, sent a thrill of excitement through the whole land; patriotic blood ran coursing through the veins, as it had never run before. Men of all classes left their occupations, and in response to the call of the president for troops for three months, seventy-five thousand volunteers were seen marching to the sound of martial music.

The first blood of the war was spilled in Baltimore, during an attack made by the mob upon a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, while passing through that city, on their way to Washington, April 19, 1861.

The first important battle was fought at Bull Run, Virginia, June 21, same year. For a complete account of this greatest and most sanguinary of all wars, the reader is referred to the many excellent histories on that subject. The war virtually closed with the surrender of Lee's army to the Union commander, Gen. U. S. Grant, arrangements for which were made by these generals, at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. The surrender of Gen Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. Sherman, at Raleigh, North Carolina, 26th inst., and the capture of Jefferson Davis, at Irwinsville, South Carolina, May 10th, were the closing events of the war.

The sentiment of patriotism, so generally felt in all parts of the land, was strong in the people of Randolph, Monroe and Perry, and nobly did they respond to their country's call, sending many of their brave sons in defence of the Union.

Their names, as enrolled at the Adjutant General's office, appear below under the heads of the commands to which they respectively belonged.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service).

The Seventh Infantry Illinois Volunteers was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates, Illinois, April 25, 1861, by Capt. John Pope, U. S. A. It was forwarded to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, and Mound City, where it remained during the three months' service. It was re-organized and mustered for three years' service July 25, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., and immediately joined the command of Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss in Missouri. It went into winter quarters at Fort Holt, Kentucky. During the battle of Belmont it was sent to Ellicott's Mills, just above Co.umbus, in the rear of which it had been in the reconnoitering expedition under General Grant. It was engaged in the last charge on the left of the enemy's works at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. April 6th and 7th, it was engaged continually in the battle of Shiloh. At the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862, the regiment was engaged both days. From this time up to December 22, 1863, it was in many important skirmishes and marches. At this date the regiment re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteers, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Altoona Pass. On the 9th of July, 1865, it was mustered out of service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Privates.—McNenny, John A.
Porter, Luther D., vet., mustered out July 9, 1865.
Parish, Thomas J., died at Fort Holt, Ky., April 4, 1864.
Sweetland, Edw. A., vet., mustered out July 9, 1865.
Sweetland, Ira B., vet., promoted sergeant, mustered out July 9, 1865.
Porter, Solomon M.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Private.—Norton, Charles S., mustered out June 2, 1865.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Privates.—Bryant, Joseph C., died at Fort Holt, Ky., Dec. 7, 1861.
Cann, Napoleon, died at Mound City, Ill., Nov. 29, 1861.
Gerrie, Michael, discharged at Fort Holt, Ky., Jan. 7, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Private.—Howard, Andrew, mustered out July 9, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Drafted and Substitute Berenais.—Froggard, Edward, mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.
Bazerman, Emanuel, mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.
Tredway, Franklin, mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.
White, Alexander, mustered out Oct. 12, 1865.

NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service).

This was one of the six regiments organized at Springfield for three months' service. After the expiration of this term, on the 26th day of July, 1861, it was mustered into United States' service for three years by Captain Pitcher. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, occupying a position where the most severe fighting took place. It lost 35 men killed, 166 wounded, and 6 prisoners. At Shiloh, it played a gallant part, sustaining a loss, April 6th, of 61 killed, 287 wounded, and two prisoners. It participated at the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, losing 19 killed, 82 wounded, and 52 prisoners. Dec. 13, 1862, commenced a reconnoissance to Guntown, Tupelo, and Marietta, Mississippi. It was mustered out of service July 9th, 1865, at Lanesville, Kentucky.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Privates.—Timford, Joseph, Vet. U. to Co. C as Consolidated M. O. June 21, 1865.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Second Lieutenant.—Bertram Henry, Vet. U. M. O. July 9, '65.
Wm. Muehlenbrock, tim. ex. Aug. 20, '64.
Sergeant.—Barbering Henry, died Nov. 5, 1862.
Freund John, Vet. U. M. O. July 9, '65.
Guthrie John, Vet. U. M. O. July 9, '65.
Adolphus Cornelius, died Nov. 19, 1861.
Gochrane Robert, M. O. August 20, 1864.
Captains.—Hayes John, Frederick.
Hesser John, mustered out August 20, '64.
Phillip Sauter, died May 2, 1862; wounded.
Anton Wolf, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Louis Trutman, died Oct. 3, 1862; wounded.
Kopp Joseph, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Amos Smith, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Christian John, killed Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Adiant Reitz, died May 18, 1862; wounded.
Major.—Ludwig Balthasar, disch. May 27, 1865.
Frederick Brandelberger, mustered out August 20, 1864.
Privates.—Schneider Louis, M. O. August 20, 1864.
Smith John.
Teuting Christian, killed Corinth Oct. 4, '62.
Weber, William.
Welling Charles, disch. May 27, 1865.
Beverson, William.
Bense William, died May 11, 1862.
Bergamien Balthasar, died Mar. 4, 1862.
Zweibarth Henry, Vet. M. O. Sept. 9, '65.

TENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service).

This regiment was organized and mustered into United States service for three months, April 29, 1861, at Cairo, Ill. It was composed of seven companies of infantry and three of artillery. It was mustered into service for three years, July 29, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, and remained at Cairo and Bird's Point during the winter, engaging, January 1862, in Grant's movement to the rear of Columbus. March 1st,

assisted in scattering Jeff. Thompson's guerrillas at Sykes-town, Mo. On the night of the 12th instant advanced with General Pope's army on New Madrid. The night of April 17, intercepted the forces retreating from Island No. 10, causing the surrender, at Tiptonville, of Gen. Macall and 2,500 men. Was in the advance in all the movements resulting in the capture of Corinth and the pursuit of the enemy to Booneville. Reached Nashville September 12th, having lost five men killed by guerrillas. Remained here during the blockade, and participated in the repulse of the enemy. Nov. 24th, supported Gen. Sherman's attack on the left of Mission Ridge, pursuing the retreating forces and capturing 20 of their rear guard. Jan. 1, 1864, re-enlisted as veterans under command of Col. John Tillson. Jan. 30, 1865, crossed the Salkalahatchie at River's bridge. The crossing was difficult, and obstinately contested. The Third Brigade, to which the regiment was attached, being in the advance, lost 125 men. Dec. 9th, crossed South Edisto, at Binnker's bridge, and took the position of the enemy in flank, driving them from their entrenchments and capturing several prisoners. March 20th and 21st, participated in the battle of Bentonville, with a loss of about 60 men. Mustered out of service July 4, 1865, and on the 11th received final payment and discharge at Chicago.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Lieutenant Colonel.—David Gillespie, mustered out July 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captain.
Morton S. McVee, resigned June 14, 1862
William Hughes, M. O. July 4, 1865

First Lieutenants.
James H. Rogers, resigned Nov. 13, '63
Robert H. Mann, mustered out Dec. 26, 1864
Thomas J. Holman, M. O. July 4, 1865

Sergeants.
William C. Bradley, Vet.
Allen Wier, Vet., M. O. July 4, 1865

Corporals.
Joseph S. Cain
Isaac S. Bern, disc. as private, term exp.
Thomas F. Hawkins, pris. war, was killed while attempting to escape Mar. 9, '64
Nelson R. Garner, Vet., M. O. July 4, '65
Lutie M. Simons, resign. Vet., M. O. July 4, '65
And. J. Schumacher, Vet., M. O. July 4, '65
John D. Schoderatt, died May 11, 1862
Samuel F. Anderson, disc. Oct. 9, 1862

Musicians.

Henry Gousemann, Vet., M. O. July 4, '65

Privates.

Arney Alex, Vet., Corp., sick, Beaufort, S.C.
Adney Alfred, disc. Jan. 3, 1863, to enlist in Miss. Marine Brigade
Agnew, Philip, Vet., M. O. July 4, 1865 (as Eggertsey, Philip)
Anderson Jacob, Vet., M. O. July 4, 1865, as 1st Sergeant
Hinnzary Charles, disc.; term expired
Brown James W., Vet., mustered out July 4, 1865, as Corporal
Brewer Thomas J.
Baleker Charles D., Vet., M. O. July 4, '65
Brookmeyer William, Vet.
Bradley John E., disc. Mar. 24, '62, disability
Cabin John, died at Mount City
Charles John A., disc. Feb. 18, '62, disability
Crawford James B., disc. March 4, 1862
Carmody Michael, accidentally killed Sept. 30, 1864
Crisler George W., Vet., mustered out July 4, 1865, as Sergeant
Craig, Joseph
Craig, William
Clifford Cunningham, disc.; term exp.
Crittenden Thomas, Vet., died of wounds received Mar. 9, 1864
Dane Charles V., Vet., M. O. July 4, '65
Dunbar James, disc. July 6, 1865
Emerson Robert S., Vet.
Emerson Edward R., Vet., M. O. July 4, '65

Recruits.

Burke William, disc. October 1, 1862
Beggamon Simon, mustered out July 4, '65
Bartman August, killed July 19 at Peach Tree Creek
Cross William A., Vet., mustered out July 4, 1865 as Sergeant
Craig William, mustered out July 4, '65
Crisler Silas, mustered out June 24, '65
Gwynn John, died March 9, 1864
Hughes Lewis, mustered out July 4, '65
Hughes Miles, mustered out July 4, '65
Kirk Jacob, died in hospital Knoxville, Tenn.
Morris John, pris. war since Nov. 24, '64
Morris Samuel C., mustered out July 4, '65
Miller Charles W., mustered out July 4, '65
McDonough James, M. O. July 4, 1865
Matney Franklin, M. O. May 9, 1865
Pickett John, died April 6, 1864, at Knoxville, Ga.
Quartermaster William M. O. July 4, 1865
Rugie Henry, mustered out July 4, '65
Sigel's Fritz, killed at Kene aw Mt. June 23, 1864
Sack William, disc. May 25, 1864, disability
Wier William, Vet., died of wounds at Kene aw Mt. June 27, 1864
Ward Robert, mustered out July 4, '65
Watkins William S., M. O. July 4, 1865
Ward Joseph, died January 12, 1865 at Fayetteville, Ga.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

This regiment was mustered into service for three years, August 1st, 1861. It was organized at Cairo, where it remained until September 5th, 1861, when with Ninth Illinois Infantry, it moved up to and occupied Paducah, where it remained until February 5th, 1862. With the Ninth and Forty-first it formed McArthur's Brigade that fought so bravely on the 15th of February at Fort Donelson. It took part in the battle of Shiloh, and fought nearly the entire two days. It also assisted in the siege of Corinth, which began April 28th, 1862. In the battle of that place, October 3d and 4th, it played a gallant part, losing in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and twelve men. From this time forward till January 16th, 1864, the regiment was occupied with miscellaneous duties. At that date its members re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. The first engagement the regiment participated in was Lays's Ferry and Rome Cross Roads, 13th, 14th and 15th of May. On the 27th of that month it assisted in repulsing a heavy night attack on Dallas. In the battle of Bald Knob and Decatur, July 22d, it lost thirty-five or forty men in killed and wounded. During the month of August it was closely engaged in the siege of Atlanta, losing some forty men. October 5th it engaged in the battle of Allatoona, losing fifty-seven men in killed and wounded out of one hundred and sixty-one that carried muskets into the fight. On the 11th of November it started on the memorable "march to the sea." From January 10th, 1865, to March 24th it accomplished a distance of six hundred miles, leaving Atlanta on the former, and arriving at Goldsboro, North Carolina on the latter date. It was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 10th, 1865.

TWELFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY II.

Private.—Anderson, Thomas S.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Quartermaster.—Stephen R. Wetmore, Resigned June 16, 1862, Re-entered service in 13th Cavalry.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Mustered out, July 10, 1865.

Recruits.—Beesley, William Hony, Daniel Miller, Frederick

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Captains.—Gay C. Ward, died Oct. 4, 1862.

William Shannon, declines. Lost an arm. Canceled.

Robert G. Thompson, mustered out July 10, 1865.

First Lieutenant.—John Hall, promoted Capt. 4th U. S. Heavy Art.

John Patterson, mustered out July 10, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.—John F. Watkins, resigned Sept. 16, 1862.

Jason J. Sanburn, term expired Aug. 1, 1864.

Sergeants.—Norton W. Campbell.

Robert G. Thompson, veteran, promoted Sergt., then 1st Lieut.

Frank W. Campbell, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.

Corporals.—John Thornwell, discharged Jan. 19, 1863.

William H. Hicks, died Oct. 4, 1862. Wounds.

Lafayette Osborn, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Gillespie B. Weldon, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 William C. Leslie, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Thomas Edgington, killed at Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
 James M. Brown, discharged June 29, 1862. Wounds.
 Peter Cleary, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Musicians—Augustus Price, died July 14, 1862.
 Mark Staubsch, Jr., vet., killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Wagoner—Abraham Straubridge, vet., mustered out July 10, 1865.

Privates—Andrew, Alfred T., promoted Com. Sergt. M.
 Ambrose, Levi P., killed at Corinth Oct. 4, 1862.
 Brown, James C., discharged Jan. 10, 1863.
 Brown, William A., killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862.
 Brown, William M., died May 14, 1863. Wounds.
 Bachter, Theodore, vet., mustered out July 21, 1865. Pris. War.
 Burk, Henry, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Barry, Thomas, vet., mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Bessie, William, killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
 Boyle, Hugh, vet., discharged May 14, 1864. Wounds.
 Collins, Michael, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Childs, Christopher C., discharged July 10, 1862.
 Campbell, Herman G., mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Cherry, Vincent H., mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Dunham, Sherman, private vet., mustered out July 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 French, Richard, vet., mustered out July 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Holcomb, Benjamin, vet., mustered out July 10, 1865, as Corporal.
 Herbert, William, vet., killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
 Harry, Joseph, vet., mustered out July 10, 1865, as Corporal.
 Hodges, James, discharged Sept. 9, 1862.
 Harrie Sanson.
 Hoel, Samuel J., mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Healey, John S., mustered out May 11, 1863.
 Hargraves, John, died April 21, 1864.
 Kennedy, James, discharged Feb. 15, 1863.
 Kennedy, Lawrence, discharged Oct. 11, 1862. Wounds.
 Kennedy, Patrick, died April 28, 1862.
 Lanzer, Charles F.
 Lester, Thomas, discharged Sept. 14, 1862.
 Martin, Charles, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Niles, Jesse, vet.
 McCarthy, Dennis.
 McDonnell, Brian, discharged Jan. 5, 1863.
 McDonough, James. McCann, Alexander, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 McMillen, James S., discharged Dec. 8, 1861.
 McMillen, Robert, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 McGuire, Edward, discharged April 28, 1862. Disability.
 McLay, John, killed at Corinth Oct. 3, 1864.
 McLay, William, discharged July 5, 1863. Disability.
 Nailer, Henry, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Neeler, John H., died July 21, 1863.
 Olson, Andrew A., discharged Aug. 10, 1862. Wounds.
 Parsons, John, vet., mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Patterson, John, vet., promoted Com. Sergt.
 Parker, Levi B., discharged July 13, 1862.
 Quilman, Peter, mustered out Aug. 10, 1864.
 Quine, John, died Oct. 19, 1864. Wounds.
 Richmond, Matthew L., discharged July 31, 1862. Wounds.
 Roe, Robert C., killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.
 Roe, Charles H., mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Raymond, Louis, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Rokenour, John H., killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Richmond, John W., mustered out Aug. 26, 1864.
 Stanhouse, Malcolm, Sr., vet., killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
 Seymour, William F., Sterling, William H., mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Sterling, John R., mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Swafford, James, vet., killed at Atlanta July 28, 1864.
 Smith, Joseph, vet., killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
 Slanks, Elzy B., killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Sweets, Andrew B., mustered out Aug. 25, 1862.
 Sullivan, John, reclaimed by 13th Ills. Inf.
 Thompson, John, discharged Aug. 24, 1862. Wounds.
 Thompson, William P., mustered out May 31, 1865.
 Temple, John, mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.
 Thomas, William, died March 8, 1864.
 Thomas, David J., mustered out May 31, 1865.
 Weaver, Henry F.
 Vecker, Henry, vet., killed at Atlanta, Aug. 5, 1864.
 Weigamood, George, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 White, Price B., mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Wright, John, mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.
 Williams, Caleb L., discharged Oct. 19, 1862.
 Wanner, James, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Ward, Ebenezer, detached as 1st Sergt. U. S. C. I.
 Wilder, Rudolph W., vet., mustered out July 10, 1865.
 William, John, died Dec. 23, 1864.
 Welsh, John W., wounded at Corinth, supposed dead.
Recruits—Bigham, Thomas, died Sept. 28, 1864. Wounds.
 Childers, Willis, mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Hill, John, mustered out July 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Huntley, Henry, mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Stanhouse, John, mustered out July 10, 1865.
 Smith, Wilford F., war prisoner, mustered out July 13, 1865.
 Treleven, John, corporal, mustered out July 13, 1865.
Discharged Recruits—Campbell, John, mustered out July 13, 1865.
 Dano, William. Davis, John.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The regiment was first called into State service for thirty days under the "Ten Regiment Bill," and was mustered into service May 4th, 1861. On the 25th of the same month it was mustered into the United States service for 3 years by Capt. Pitcher. After an honorable term of service it was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 16,

1865, and received final payment at Springfield, September 22, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Corporals—John Kelley, mustered out, Sept. 16, 1865.
Privates—Laven, George G., mustered out, Sept. 16, 1865, as Corp.
 Chapman, Wm. H., Johnson, Herman.
 Kirner, David H., discharged July 17th, 1865. Disability.
 Noel, Jackson. Ottman, George, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sands, John H.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Privates—Snow, Corydon, P. M. O., March 8, 1865 for promotion as 1st Lieut. mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY (Three Years' Service.)

The Eighteenth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized under the Ten-Regiment act, at Anna, Illinois, and mustered into State service for thirty days, by Captain U. S. Grant, May 16th, 1861. It was mustered into the United States service May 28th, 18 1. It participated in the three days' battle at Fort Donelson, losing fifty men killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. April 6th and 7th it was engaged at Shiloh, and there acquired itself with great bravery. It was present at the siege of Corinth. After these battles Companies II and C were so reduced in numbers that they were consolidated with the remainder of the regiment, and in the fall of 1862 two new companies were raised at Carbondale, by Captain A. Connor. December, 1863, the regiment began service in the department of Arkansas, commanded by Major General F. Steele, being stationed principally at Pine Bluff, Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and was engaged in numerous campaigns and expeditions. It was mustered out of service, December 16th, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Corporals—Paul T. Jones, term expires 1864.
Privates—Levi Marianne, discharged May 8, 1862.
 Walter C. Boag, wounded at Shiloh.
 John Folckenbach, discharged June 18, 1862. Wounds.
Privates—Cochran, James, vet.
 Kirkwood, William, died March 10, 1862. Wounds.
 Little Samuel, discharged Nov. 3, 1862. Wounds.
 Tinkler, Frederick. Wilderman, Charles.
 Winchester, A. J., killed at Memphis Jan. 24, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT. (REORGANIZED.) (Three Years' Service.)

Sergeant—Eliel F. Henderson, declined. Commission canceled.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Privates—Barrow, Flavin J., Transf. from Co. C, mustered out July 8th, 1865.
 Killian, William F., Transf. from Co. C, mustered out July 8th, 1865.
 Stone, Juby C., Transf. from Co. C, mustered out July 8th, 1865.
 Stone, William H., Transf. from Co. C, mustered out July 8th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Privates—Longhery, William G., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Recruits—Hogskiss, George, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Private—Richell, Henry.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Private—Hammer, Leander P., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Principal Musician—Wm. McPherson, mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

First Lieutenant—Alfred W. Wright, mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.
Corporals—George Morris, mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865 as Pvt.
Privates—Golden, George, died at Little Rock, Oct. 13, 1865.
 Steele, George B., died at Little Rock, Aug. 29, 1865.
 Thompson, William T., died at Little Rock, May 14, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Privates—McDonald, Angus, mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Privates—Chesney, Nelson W., mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.
 Currant, George, mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.
 Howard, William W., mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.
 Ley, William, absent sick at M. O. of Regt.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Private—Beard, Anton P. G., mustered out March 15th, 1866.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.—MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

Recruit.—Staldon, David B., died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 8th, 1864

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Recruit.—Shane, Robert C., Vet., died May 4th, 1864*Lieutenant Colonel*.—Thomas H. Burgess, resigned Sept. 3d, 1862

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY A.

Captains.—James Baldr, resigned November 27th, 1861.*James S. Craig*, killed in battle.*First Lieutenant*.—Alexander M. Brown, died February 6th, 1863*Second Lieutenant*.—Mar in G. Keiso, resigned Aug. 21st, 1862*Sergeants*.—William H. Welsh, Veteran*John S. C. Edwards*, disch. June 23d, 1862; disability*John Kirkwood*, died Mar. 1th, 1862; wounds*Corporals*.—Gilbert H. Edwards, died Aug. 30th, 1861*Samuel P. Armstrong*, disch. Feb. 17th, 1862*Nathan S. Weeks*, killed, Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, 1862*Stanley B. Lott*, died Sept. 30th, 1862*Musician*.—Francis Yarian*Privates*.—Ayer, Andrew*Boggs*, Thomas, Vet. Tr. to Co. B as re-organized.*Bridgford*, Joseph*Reamon*, Alfred, killed, Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15th, 1862*Bard*, Jess, Braild—*Bennet*, John W., disch. May 8th, 1862; disability*Bingham*, Ebenezer—*Brown*, John P., disch. Mar. 27th, 1861; disability*Brown*, Isaac M., disch. Dec. 30th, 1861; disability*Brown*, Franklin, killed, Ft. Donelson Feb. 15th, 1862*Brown*, Samuel J., disch. Dec. 1st, 1861; disability*Carson*, Silas, disch. Dec. 30th, 1861; disability*Carzan*, Jasper, Vet. Tr. to Co. B as re-organized, M. O. Dec. 16th as*1st Sergeant*.—Chapman, John*Davis*, William A., killed at Clifton, Tenn. Jan. 24, 1863*Dale*, James Vet. tr. to Co. B as re-organized. Died at Pine Bluff,*Ark.*, Nov. 15th, 1863*Elliott*, Hiram B., Vet. tr. to Co. B as re-organized died at Little*Rock, Ark.*, Sept. 16th, 1864*Gordon*, Robert H., killed at Clifton, Tenn. Jan. 24, 1863*Graham*, Joel W., —*Green*, Albert J., Vet. tr. to Co. B as re-organized M. O. Dec. 16th,*1863**Harrison*, Samuel, disch. May 16th, 1861; disability*Hamprey*, Hiram B., killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15th, 1862*Johnson*, Isaac F., disch. May 8th, 1862*Jones*, Richard, disch. Dec. 16th, 1861; disability*Keech*, William J.*Kinsley*, Benjamin M., wounded at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15th, 1862*Kinsley*, William B., Promoted Corp., then Serg.*Kinsley*, James C., wounded at Ft. Donelson*King*, George*King*, Thomas L., disch. Dec. 16th, 1861; disability*Longhrey*, William G., Vet. tr. to Co. B as re-organized, M. O. Dec.*16th, 1863**McKnight*, Samuel, killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15th, 1862*Ramsay*, Nathan, disch. May 15th, 1862; disability*Rial*, James P.*Steel*, Cyrus J., died at Anna, Ill. July 12th, 1861*Williams*, Thomas E., killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15th, 1862*Wheatley*, M. de la, Jr. —*Wright*, Nathaniel A.*Whitaker*, James Vet. tr. to Co. B as re-organized M. O. Dec. 16, 1863*Young*, Absalom M., died Feb. 15th, 1862; wounds*Reenroll*.—Bartleson, William, tr. to Co. B as re-organized M. O. July 7th, 1864*Brown*, Henry, disch. July 2d, 1861; disability*Dietz*, Augustus, tr. to Co. B as re-organized M. O. July 7th, 1864*Glasdon*, Joshua L.*Gordon*, William G.*Neal*, John N.*Taylor*, William H. II.*Tomponson*, William F., Vet. tr. to Co. B as re-organized. Died at*Little Rock, Ark.*, May 14th, 1864

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Veterans.—Morris, George, tr. to Co. B as re-organized M. O. Dec. 16th, 1863*Rensche*, Frank A., tr. to Co. B as re-organized pro. 2d Lieut. M. O.*Sept. 1863**Reenroll*.—Page, Jerome, tr. to Co. H as re-organized M. O. July 7th, 1864

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

Reenroll.—Black, William H., tr. to Co. B as re-organized M. O. July 4th, 1864*Presswood*, Callin, tr. to Co. B as re-organized M. O. July 7th, 1864*Russell*, Wm, tr. to Co. B as consolidated M. O. July 7th, 1864*Wright*, Alfred W., Vet. 1st Lieut. consolidated M. O. Dec. 16th,*1863**Wright*, William, disch. May 18th, 1862; wounds

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Reenroll.—Williams, Milton, tr. to Co. C as consolidated M. O. Dec. 16th, 1863*Veteran*.—Sharp, John, tr. to Co. C as consolidated pro. Principal Musician M. O. Dec. 16th, 1863

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

First Lieutenant.—Peter Dolan, resigned July 1st, 1863*Sergeant*.—Flavin J. Henderson, disch. Dec. 16th 1862; disability*Corporal*.—Gustave Sasal*Musician*.—Morris M. Perry*Privates*.—Glasco, Jesse, Vet. wounded at Ft. Donelson tr. to Co. C as consolidated M. O. Dec. 16th, 1863*Farbaugh*, Cornelius, Vet. tr. to Co. C as consolidated*McCallough*, Green B., Vet. tr. to Co. C as consolidated died at Little*Rock, Ark.*, Aug. 13th, 1865*Olden*, John*Pinnegar*, H. J., Vet. tr. to Co. C as consolidated M. O. Dec. 16th, 1863*Sharp*, Thomas, disch. April 30th, 1862; disability*Sloan*, J. N.*Shepherd*, James F.*Shepherd*, William P.*Reenroll*.—Mago, Jesse, disch. Jan. 20th, 1864

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

Musician.—Henry Starr, disch. Aug. 16th, 1862; disability*Private*.—Thomas B. Kelly*Unassigned Reenroll*.—Sutherland, John T.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The regiment was organized at Belleville, May 11, 1861, and mustered into United States service at Caseyville, Illinois, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, June 25, 1861. November 7th, seven companies participated in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, there doing duty in guarding transports. In this engagement one hundred and forty-seven were lost in killed, wounded and missing. It connoitered through Missouri under Gen. Grant, January 14, 1862. Assisted at Tiptonville, to intercept the enemy retreating from Island No. 10, capturing many prisoners and a large quantity of stores, ammunition, arms, etc. Was engaged in the battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862 and in the siege of Corinth. Engaged in the battle of Stone river December 31, 1862, and the following two days losing one hundred and ninety-nine men out of three hundred and forty-two engaged. Early in June, 1863, marched southward with the army of the Cumberland. Participated in the battle of the Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, under Gen. Sheridan, sustaining a loss of one hundred and thirty-five officers and men out of less than three hundred that went to battle November 26th, with the remainder of Gen. Sheridan's division, was engaged in the storming of Missouri Ridge, losing over thirty men out of the mere remnant of which the regiment consisted. In the month of January, 1864, the few remaining men fit for duty, marched to Dandridge in pursuit of Gen. Longstreet's army, retreating to Strawberry Plains. Marched thence to Loudon, Tennessee, and there received the first full rations, for six months past. Was engaged for two days at Resaca, having about twenty men killed and wounded. July 7, 1864, all except the recruits and veterans, were mustered out of service at Springfield, Illinois. The balance were consolidated with the Forty-second regiment.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Francis Swanwick, term exp. July 7, '64

Second Assistant Surgeon.

Isaac W. Brown, term exp. July 7, '64

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.

Samuel Galt, m. o. July 7, 1864

Hospital Steward.

David T. Brown, m. o. July 7, 1864

Principal Musician.

Jacob Matthews, m. o. July 7, 1864

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Captains.

Harvey Nevill, exp. Feb. 8, 1864

Cave Montague, term exp. July 7, 1864

First Lieutenant.

Martin Ireland, term exp. July 7, 1864

Second Lieutenant.

Wesley R. Graves, resign. March 10, 1864

Sergeants.

William C. McKee, m. o. July 7, 1864

James Dyer, killed at Farmington,

Miss., May 9, '62

Corporals.

Myron Camp, disch. July 19, 1862

Richard G. Jones, trans. to 1st Ill. Cav.

July 25, 1864

Robert C. Mann, died Oct. 2, 1863;

wounds

George W. Saylor, m. o. July 7, 1864, as

Serg.

William J. Amour, trans. to 1st Ill.

Cav. July 25, 1864

James B. Couch, M. O. July 7, 1864, as

Serg.

Zachariah Wright, trans. to 42d Ill.

Musicians.

John F. Fisher, trans. to Co. E, M. O.

July 7, 1864

Privates.

Anderson James G. M., disch. Dec. 12, '62

Anderson Thomas C., killed at Farmington,

Miss., May 9, '62

Brown John Lyman, died at Bird's

Point Aug. 27, 1861

Brown John C.

Briggs De Witt C., died at Mound City

Nov. 7, 1861

Baird John L., M. O. July 7, 1864

Bertholman August, disch. Oct. 16, 1862

Baird Robert G., M. O. July 7, 1864

Bagman Augustus, trans. to 42d Ill.

Inf. Corp. trans. to Co. S, Vol. Engrs

Aug. 5, '64

Caldwell Joseph W., M. O. July 7, 1864

Corbman Samuel R., killed at Mission

Ridge, Nov. 23, 1861

Crawford Samuel J., Vet. trans. to Co.

H. 15, M. Dec. 16 as Sergeant

Connam, James

Coel Pins R. J., died at Paducah, Ky.,

May 15, 1862

Crittenden Francis, M. O. July 7, 1864

Couch Robert C., Vet. trans. to 12d Ill.

M. O. June 27, '63 as Corp. Pns War

Dept. from S. D., disch. Jan. 16, 1862

Dawson William T.

Dyer Samuel, disch. Dec. 16, 1862

Dunder William, died at Cairo Sept. 20,

1864

Dean John, disc. March 10, 1862.
 Eder John A., sick in St. Louis Jan. 28, 1862.
 Edmonston Robert, M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Estes Charles, Vet. trans. 42d Ill. M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
 Gailbuis, Joseph.
 Haley Charles H., died in Andersonville Prison Sept. 30, 1864. No. of grave, 10061.
 Hamilton Thomas J., M. O. July 7, '64.
 Hamlin, John.
 Hawk Orno J., M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Henderson Beecher B., died at Farmington, Miss., July 20, 1862.
 Hieh, John.
 Henson Hermann D. A., M. O. July 7, '64.
 Ireland John J., disc. Jan. 16, 1862.
 John John R. S., died at Bird's Point Feb. 14, 1862.
 Jacobson Rudolph, disc. March 19, 1864.
 Kettel Charles, M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Lively Richard R., Vet. trans. to 42d Ill. Lighthouse Albert, died at Bird's Point, Mo., Oct. 8, 1861.
 M. Kee John H., Corp., died at Big Springs June 25, 1862.
 Mason, John E.
 Montroy John, trans. to V. R. C.
 McHenry James, M. O. April 29, 1863.
 Pris. War.
 McDonald Andrew J., disc. July 12, '63.
 Newman William, died January 16, 1863, wounds.
 Nagel Gustav, trans. to 1st Ill. Cav. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Parks Arthur B., disc. June 18, 1863.
 Pressley Reuben L., killed accidentally at Chattanooga Oct. 11, 1862.
 Poorman Ansel B., died of wounds Oct. 23, 1863.
 Reynolds S. Walter, disc. Oct. 3, 1863.
 Sullivan John H., M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Sieghel Edmund M., trans. to V. R. C.
 Scott Nathaniel, M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Swan John P., disc. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Shafer John H., M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Sanders Charles G., disc. Sept. 5, 1861.
 Schwartz Emil, died at Chattanooga June 4, 1864.
 Thorn John B., M. O. July 7, 1864.
 White Calvin P., M. O. July 7, 1864.
 Walter Louis, disc. Dec. 1, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captains—John A. Leitrich, resigned March 11, 1862.
 Milton A. French, died of wounds September 27, 1863.
 Samuel B. Hood, term expired July 7, 1864.
First Lieutenants—Burch C. McCormick, resigned June 28, 1862.
 William L. Wilson, term expired July 7, 1864.
Second Lieutenants—Robert H. Livingston, Resigned December 14, 1861.
First Sergeant—Henry Smith, discharged December 5, 1862.
Sergeants—Dudley B. Cowart, died prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., 1865, wounds.
 Robert F. Patterson, mustered out July 7, 1864, as First Sergeant.
Corporals—William C. Livingston, mustered out July 7, 1864, as Sergeant.
 David A. McClinton, Sergeant on duty with V. R. C.
 James P. McClinton, discharged June 18, 1862, disability.
 Rufus C. Tovera, died at Bird's Point August 25, 1861.
Musicians—Thomas McBill, prisoner of war since September 19, 1863.
Privates—Allen John, discharged February 17, 1864, leg amputated.
 Abives, Frederick, discharged March 26, 1864, disability.
 Bommer, Frederick, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Boyd, William, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Brown William P., wounded and prisoner, died September 25, 1863.
 Browning, Thomas, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Burns, James E., discharged to enlist in 4th U. S. Cavalry.
 Brown, Gabriel F., killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.
 Bascom, Henry, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Coffa, John, discharged to enlist in 4th U. S. Cavalry.
 Carr, Patrick.
 Carson, Gordon K., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Cantor, Robert S., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Cantor, James R., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Douglas, John, discharged October 18, 1862.
 Ford, John, died in Louisville March 9, 1863, wounds.
 Forbes, Alexander, mustered out January 18, 1863, prisoner of war.
 G. Shardt, James H., Feb. 14, 1862, to accept pos. as cont. surgeon.
 Gibson, Alexander, Corporal; absent on detached service.
 Gray, William, discharged for wounds.
 Galloway, John, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Gibbons, Benjamin F., killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.
 Humphries, William, died at Bird's Point.
 Higerson, James H., disc. Jan. 16, 1862, for wounds received August 25, 1861.
 Journeay, Mary Anne, May 18, 1862, for wounds received at Farmington, Miss.
 Kaley, James, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Lynch, John.
 LaFerty, David S., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 LaFerty, John W., disc. April 24, 1863, for wounds recd. at Stone River.
 Lawkey, James A., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Lewis, William W., discharged July 11, 1862, disability.
 Lohb, George W., mustered out July 7, 1864, disability.
 Lohb, Francis D., disc. April 25, 1863, for wounds recd. at Stone River.
 Miller, James A., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Malone, John W., discharged November 16, 1861, disability.
 Malone, Lewis A., died at Bird's Point November 3, 1861.
 Malone, John A., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Morgan, Thomas W., mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Mark, John, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
 Marron, William T., transferred to V. R. C.
 McQuinn, James, transferred to Co. E, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.
 McElroy, Samuel H., discharged October 18, 1864.
 Neil, James K., mustered out July 7, 1864.

Williams William, died in Andersonville Sept. 10, 1864. No. of grave, 8,710.
 Wright Isaac N., disc. July 13, 1862.
 Willsch George, disc. Dec. 14, 1862.
 Woolshire Walter J., disc. Jan. 16, 1862.
Records
 Allen Nathaniel P., died March 10, 1863, wounds.
 Barbs Peter, with Vet. det. 22d Ill. A. C.
 Chapman, Monzo B.
 Chambers Jeffrey, disc. Oct. 24, 1862.
 Crawford Hugh M., tr. to 42d Ill. M. O.
 Conch Hugh P., trans. to 42d Ill. M. O.
 June 16, 1865 as Corporal.
 Douglass Samuel B., tr. to 42d Ill. M. O.
 June 17, 1865.
 Daily James, with Vet. det. 22d Ill. A. C.
 Daily Charles, tr. to 42d Ill. M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
 Glist-Louis B., trans. to 42d Ill. M. O. June 13, 1863.
 Hoffman John, M. O. Apr. 7, 1865, pris. war.
 Ireland William Henry H., with Vet. det. 22d Ill. A. C.
 Kantian John, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
 Lively John M., disc. June 7, 1862.
 Montros Michael, with Vet. det. 22d Ill. A. C.
 Marlen Richard B. S., died at Farmington, Mass. July 16, '62.
 Pressly Robert, trans. to 42d Ill., missing July 19, '64.
 Patterson Robert M., trans. to 42d Ill., died Sept. 10, 1864, wounds.
 Patton Samuel W., tr. to 42d Ill. M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
 Pound Richard, disc. April 23, 1863.
 Russell John, with Vet. det. 22d Ill. A. C.
 Smith, Augustus.
 Sloan Wiley, trans. to Co. I, 42d Ill. M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
 Spurgeon William H., with Vet. det. 22d Ill. A. C.
 Turner William B., died at Murfreesboro March 21, 1863.
 Turner Richard M., with Vet. det. 22d Ill. A. C.
 Williams Andrew T., disc. Apr. 27, 1863.

Neil, James S., mustered out July 7, 1864.

Perris, James C., discharged August 29, 1863; disability.
 Rupert, Charles, mustered out July 7, 1864.

Skedley, Peter.

Sankford, Austin, mustered out July 7, 1864.

Sawley, Perry P., discharged July 10, 1862; disability.

Stocker, William, died at Bird's Point September 15, 1861.

Tallding, Charles, disc. tr. to 42d Ill. M. O. Dec. 16, 1865, as Corporal.

Wilson, Joseph H., mustered out July 7, 1864.

West, Addison W., mustered out July 7, 1864.

Wise, John E., Vet. tr. to 42d Ill. M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Corp.; wounded.

Records—Brown, William A., discharged May 11, 1863; disability.

Chapman, Hiram, died at Cherokee, Ala., August 10, 1862.

Chambers, Thomas A., discharged May 11, 1862; disability.

Hutin, Charles, discharged December 20, 1861; disability.

Kavanaugh, M., discharged May 23, 1863; wounds.

Mitcheil, Robert, mustered out July 7, 1864.

McGarry, Michael, left in service.

Metcalison, William, left in service.

Morris, William C.

Malone, Thomas, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

McBil, John T., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 14, 1863.

Ross, William J., killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

Travis, Bill P. T., trans. from Co. E, 32d Ill., mustered out July 7, 1864.

Welch, William, trans. to 42d Ill. Infantry, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Unassigned Records—Conrad, Michael.

Mann, William B., tr. to 41st Inf., M. O. December 16, 1865.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

Major—George Abbott, honorably discharged on account of wounds, May 7, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Principal Musicians—Vincent Stienier.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Captains—Hermann, Bornemann, resigned Sept. 3, 1863.
 John Froelich, term expired July 7, 1864.
First Lieutenants—George Schenermann, term expired July 7, 1864.
First Sergeant—F. Simon Bahtenger, discharged Oct. 13, 1862, disability.
Sergeants—Martin Becker, transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 1, 1864.
 John Kathon, prisoner of war at Richmond at m. o. of Regt.
 George Rose, discharged Mar. 5, 1862, disability.
 Carlyle, Varum, died at Cairo, Ky., Feb. 1864.
Corporals—Henry Dreyer, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Charles Schreier, discharged June 24, 1862, wounds.
 William Nolle, discharged May 12, 1862, wounds.
 John Lofnick, discharged September 25, 1862.
 Christian Renler, mustered out July 7, 1864, as 1st sergeant.
 John Rachnel, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Fredrick K. Traupel, discharged Sept. 25, 1862.
Musicians—Bruno Shultz, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 William Sukopp, mustered out July 7, 1864.
Wagner—Charles Baxer, mustered out July 7, 1864.
Privates—Adam, Joseph, sick at Paducah, Ky., m. o. of regt.
 Aufheuer, George, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Bossie, Gustavus, re-enlisted as vet., trans. to Co. F, 42d Ill. inf., m. o.
 July 16, 1865, as corporal.
 Buliet, Hermann, discharged June 17, 1862, disability.
 Behrens, Bernhard, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Bell, John, prisoner of war at Richmond at m. o. of regt.
 Benker, Francis, vet., trans. to 42d Ill., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
 Bum, John, discharged to enlist in 4th U. S. Cav.
 Bate-and, Conra, mustered out Mar. 1, 1865, prisoner of war.
 Boe, Augustus, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Boe, Henry, discharged Dec. 9, 1861, disability.
 Bohrmann, Charles, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Bator, Philip, discharged Mar. 16, 1862, disability.
 Beck, Charles, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Beck, Henry, mustered out Nov. 26, 1864, prisoner of war.
 Berner, Joachim, died at Murfreesboro, Mar. 7, 1863.
 Dietz, Peter, died at Bird's Point, July 7, 1864.
 Dietrich, Henry, died at Columbia, Ill., Nov. 25, 1861.
 Drackmann, William, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Everts, Everett, discharged June 27, 1862, wounds.
 Freund, Nicholas, mustered out July 7, 1864, as corporal.
 Freund, Andrew, killed at Belmont Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Gilbert, Christian, corporal, killed at Belmont Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Gosling, Augustus, corporal, killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.
 Grater, William, discharged Feb. 1862, disability.
 Rothaus, Augustus, mustered out July 7, 1864, as corporal.
 Reichmann, Frederick, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Horn, John, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Rimmell, Christopher, mustered out July 7, 1864, as sergeant.
 Richter, George, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Heltzher, Ferdinand, discharged Mar. 3, 1862, wounds.
 Henshon, Ph. bp., vet.
 Besse, Corporal, disc. discharged July 19, 1862, disability.
 Hartman, Martin, discharged Mar. 15, 1861.
 Jene, Chris lau, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Kimmich, John, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Kestner, George, discharged to enlist in 4th U. S. Cav.
 Krueger, Henry, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Kullman, Christian, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Kapp, John, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Keller, Reinhard, wounded and taken prisoner at Stone River.
 Krong, Daniel, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 2, 1864.
 Kuehmann, Martin, died Nov. 7, 1861, wounds.
 Larson, George, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Lane, Theobald, discharged July 9, 1862, disability.
 Linking, Bernhard, 1st sick at Nashville, Dec. 26, 1862.
 Letzger, George, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Menzel, Mathias, trans. to Co. F, 42d Ill.; absent sick at m. o. of regt.
 Miller, Peter, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Mordner, John, killed at Belmont Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Merker, Nicholas, died at Mount City, Oct. 14, 1861.
 Meyer, Constantine, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Mond, Augustus, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Newberry, Robert, prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., at m. o. of regt.
 Otto, Ferdinand, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Romiser, Peter, mustered out July 7, 1864.

Reig-Meier, William, discharged to enlist in 4 U. S. Cav.
 Schindler, Conrad, died Oct. 7, 1864, wounds.
 Schell, Christian, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Schmetz, Mathias, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Schmitt, Jacob, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Schmitt, Peter, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Smith, Peter, drowned in Mississippi river July 11, 1861.
 Shew, Samuel, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Schneider, Christopher, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Steinhauer, Peter, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.
 Steinhauer, Conrad, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Stoll, Joseph, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Stollers, Adam, prisoner at war at Richmond, Va., at m. o. of regt.
 Tschirren, John, discharged Oct. 16, 1861, disability.
 Volk, Joseph, died in St. Clair Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1861.
 Volk, Anton, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Wiesmuth, Henry, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Waldbach, Christian, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Wessel, Louis, mustered out July 7, 1864.
 Zimmermann, William, died of wounds received at Stone River.
 Zetter, George, discharged March 5, 1862, wounds.

ROLL CALL.
 Richert, Jacob, left in the field near Ackworth, Ga.
 Schmidt, George, discharged April 24, 1862, wounds.
 Strenberg, John, missing since Sept. 8, 1862.
 Schumann, Henry, trans. to Co. F, 42 Ill., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Privates—Conner, George W., died in Perry Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1861.
 Hoiger, John, mustered out July 7, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

This regiment was organized at Chicago, and mustered into service July 8, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, and was known as the "Hecker Regiment." It did effectual and gallant service, and was mustered out July 31, 1865, at Lexington, Ky.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Recruits—Kertel, Charles, trans. to headquarters 14 A. C. for assignment.
 Kirchhoff, John, drowned at Battle Creek July 11, 1862.
 Pletzing, Christopher, trans. to headquarters 14 A. C. for assignment.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruits—Bergmann, Charles, trans. to headquarters 14 A. C. for assignment.
 Hoffman, Christian, mustered out May 30, 1863, prisoner war.
 Knuebel, Frank, discharged May 27, 1864, wounds.
 Stephan, Joseph, trans. to headquarters 14 A. C. for assignment.

TWENTY-NINTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Recruits—Rowlett, Joseph W., mustered out Nov. 6, 1865, as corporal.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Recruits—Laflore, Levi, absent sick at M. O. of Regiment.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Recruits—Coles, Henry, Morrison, Joseph, mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Recruits—Beeson, Baptist, missing in action at Hatcher's Run, Va., Mar. 30, 1865.
 Joseph, Frederick, mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.
 Lombarie, Peter, discharged June 2, 1865.
 Senty, Laflore, Terrace, John, mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates—Block, Levi, Griffin, Joseph, mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Privates—Scroggins, P. M., vet., Webb, James, mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' service.)

The Thirtieth Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 28th, 1861, Colonel P. B. Fouke, commanding. September 1st, moved to Cairo and was assigned to McClernand's Brigade. November 7th, was engaged in the battle of Belmont. From January 10th to 22d, moved on a reconnaissance into Kentucky. February 6th, was engaged in the attack on Fort Henry. Took part in the capture of Fort Donelson, 13th, 14th and 15th of February. Participated in the siege of Corinth in Colonel Logan's Brigade. September 1st four miles from Medan Station met

the enemy's cavalry 6000 strong and after four hours' hard fighting drove the enemy from the field, achieving a brilliant victory. From this time till May 12th, 1863, was engaged in various campaigns and marches in Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi. On that day participated in the battle of Raymond. May 16th engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, losing heavily. Also participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Was in the engagement at Bogachitta creek, in October. Jan. 1st, 1864, mustered in as a veteran organization. Feb. 3d, entered on the Meridian Campaign, participating in the several skirmishes with the enemy. April 28th, began the Tennessee River Expedition. From this time forward till July 21st marched to various points in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, skirmishing with the enemy at Big Shanty, June 10th. July 21st and 22d was in the battle near Atlanta, losing heavily on the latter. Participated in the entire work resulting in the capture of this place and Jonesboro. November 15th moved with General Sherman's army on the "march to the sea," participating in the capture of Savannah, December 21st, of Pocotaligo, on the 15th on Orangeburg, Columbia and Cheraw, South Carolina, and of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Took part in the grand review, May 24th, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Mustered out of service July 17th, 1865, and received final payment and discharge the 27th inst. at Camp Butler, Illinois.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Quartermaster—Milton E. Foster, mustered out July 17, 1865.
Surgeon—William A. Gordon, term expired Sept. 25, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Principal Musician—Granville B. McDonald, mustered out July 17, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Captain—James R. Wilson, killed in battle.
 Alexander M. Wilson, promoted by President August, 1861.
 William M. Blair, mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Lieutenant—David M. McDonald, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—Alfred Parks, resigned January 28, 1862.

Sergeants—Felix Harman, died at home; wounds.
 Samuel Miller, died at home; Aug. 1, 1861.

Private—C. Campbell, died at home Dec. 31, 1863.

Corporals—Robert McNabury.

Silas F. Crisler, mustered out June 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Wesley P. Henderson, trans. Sept. 13, 1865.

Alfred Harman.

James M. Brown, discharged July 24, 1862, as sergeant.

Jasper N. Fowler, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.

James B. on, killed at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

James R. Canale, captured Sept. 1, 1862.

Musician—James R. Jordan, discharged March, 1862.

Privates—Braid, James, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

Wesley A. mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

Butt, Andrew, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

Carter, Julian.

Crothers, Caleb.

Elsey, William, died at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Finn, McNeill, vet., killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Gammel, Frederick, vet., died at Millen, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864.

Guldermann, William.

Hathaway, David, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.

Ingham, Harvey, vet., died at Millen, Ga., Oct. 31, '64, prisoner war.

Jones, W. S.

Laba, John, discharged; term expired.

Land, Edward, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.

Leinen, James B., discharged July 10, 1862, disability.

McCurmick, A. A., vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.

McDonald, James H., vet., killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1861.

Martin, Sidney, killed at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Murray, Alexander, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.

McFarce, James, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

McSully, James, mustered out June 9, 1865.

McMillen, John A.

Neil, David.

Pollack, Samuel, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.

Stearns, Jacob.

Stope, Martin, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.

Stevens, Joseph, vet., discharged for disability.

Spoligars, Isaac E., mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

Taggart, Silas, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

Taggart, Daniel, discharged June 13, 1862, disability.

Taylor, Spencer, trans. to V. R. C.

Wilson, James C., vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as sergeant.

Williamson, Francis, vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as corporal.

Wilson, John.

Wells, Robert, discharged; term expired.

Recruits.—Adler, William, died at Andersonville; grave 12,430.
 Boyd, John B. v. t., mustered out June 15, 1865.
 Concy, Andrew, vet., mustered out June 9, 1865.
 Corrier, Samuel H.
 Candler, S. A., killed near Kenesaw Mt., June 9, 1864.
 Dun-ine, August, died at Andersonville; Jan. 29, 1865; grave 12,496.
 Elliott, W. P., died at Macon, Ga., Sept. 23, 1864, prisoner war.
 Fisher, Scipio.
 Fisher, Thomas, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 Fennan, George L.
 Golden, Nat. aniel, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Greer, Charles S., mustered out June 4, 1865.
 Grube, George, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Grisham, Charles.
 Hecker, William.
 Hat-hie, Henry, vet., died at Florence, S. C., Feb. 5, '65, prisoner war.
 Hill, Price B.
 Hargus, David, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 Harmon, M. ha-h, discharged Dec. 17, 1862; disability.
 Hawthorn, W. C., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Hawthorn, David M., mustered out June 9, 1865.
 Jones, Gabriel A., discharged; term expired.
 Jansen, John, captured.
 Kettie, Gotthied.
 Lyons, Samuel, died at home May 20, 1862.
 Lindsey, Fleming S., died at Lagrange, Tenn., November 25, 1862.
 Lucas, George.
 Lively, James, died at Millen October 26, 1864; prisoner war.
 Lively, Joseph, exchanged prisoner; no discharge furnished.
 Moffet, John, discharged November 13, 1862.
 Mahan, Andrew J., discharged Dec. 17, 1862, as Sergeant; disability.
 Moreland James H., discharged; term expired.
 Myers Peter, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 Maxwell, Duncan, Vet., mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Mulligan, Thomas, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 McNulty, John.
 McNulty, Hugh, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 McCormick, A. L., died at Millen December 3, 1864.
 McCormick, John B., died at Savannah, Ga., January 22, 1865.
 McMurtry, John, trans. to V. R. C. April 27, 1864.
 Oats, William H. Owens, Anthony.
 Mustered out June 23, 1865.
 Parks, James G. Stanley, Joseph. Steinberg, John.
 Williamson, Martin G., died at home April 22, 1862.
 Wood, Shuley, discharged; term expired.
 Whitney, Alonzo A., Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Wright, John. Wright, T. H. B.
 Wellhaus, William J., Wilson, Henry M., Mustered out July 17, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Captain.—John C. Johnson, resigned January 18, 1863.
Ashley George, honorably discharged May 15, 1865.
Lunze Steel, mustered out (as 1st Lieut.) July 17, 1865.
First Lieutenants.—Benjamin H. Kline, resigned February 3, 1862.
 Smith Crane, mustered out (as Sergeant) July 17, 1865.
Second Lieutenants.—Henry Beck, resigned February 4, 1863.
 Thomas Ireland, mustered out (as Sergeant) July 17, 1865.
Sergeants.—Charles Fitzherbert, transferred May 1, 1862.
 Hugh H. Baker, died in rebel prison September 1, 1862.
 John McKeuzie, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
Corporals.—James H. McMillen, died at Cairo November 21, 1861.
 Isaac Marks, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 James Gaston, discharged June 17, 1862; wounds.
 Marshall A. Dennis.
Musicians.—Elijah B. Jordan, discharged April 30, 1862.
Privates.—Anderson John, discharged June 17, 1862; disability.
 Anderson George, discharged April 30, 1862; disability.
 Allman, Henry Clay, discharged February 1, 1862; disability.
 Blair, Alexander, discharged December 5, 1861; disability.
 Brenneke, Frederick, killed at Fort Donelson September 1, 1862.
 Barker, Ferdinand M., discharged April 30, 1862.
 Burke, Thomas, discharged December 20, 1861.
 Buley, Calvin, trans. to Band B. Suley, Isaiah.
 Bialock, John, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Brown, Benjamin D. Burgess, Samuel B.
 Cander, Adam, discharged November 25, 1862; disability.
 C. nter, S. domon, discharged October 12, 1862; disability.
 Emery, Alfred, died at Cincinnati March 3, 1862.
 Emery, William, discharged August 1, 1862, as Sergeant; wounds.
 Fisk, Dallas.
 Gaston, James G., Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Gossman, Henry, discharged July 22, 1862; disability.
 Holtz, John H. H., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Harts, Francis, discharged September 27, 1864; term expired.
 Ingols, Edgar W., Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as Sergeant.
 Jordan, Horatio B.
 Koop, George, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
 Malone, David, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Martin, Albert Michael. Mc Clintock, Forward.
 Ryan, Joseph, died at Jackson, Tenn., June 16, 1862.
 Baul, Charles, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.
 Steele, Martin.
 Short, Edward, discharged September 27, 1864; term expired.
 Sheenonick, John, discharged September 27, 1864; term expired.
 Walmate, William, discharged October 12, 1862; disability.
 Wolf, Henry, discharged August 15, 1862; wounds.
 Whitcock, Andrew, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
 Williams, Henry.
Recruits.—Anderson, James K., discharged November 12, 1864; term expired.
 Arnold, John, died at Memphis February 13, 1865.
 Adams, John E., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Bowerman, Jesse, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as Corporal.
 Barnes, William, discharged April 30, 1862.
 Beiter, Benedicts, died at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; wounds.
 Brown, Robert L., discharged January 1, 1863; disability.
 Beiter, Eio, mustered out June 4, 1865, as Corporal.
 Baker, Joseph, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Carpenter, S. domon, died at Shiloh Hill February 28, 1862.
 Caruthers, David, discharged July 22, 1862; wounds.
 Conter, Matthew W., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Carr, John T. Depe, A. H. Fisk, Stephen. Finley, John F.
 Grab, Charles, killed February 15, 1862.

Givenrod, Jacob, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 G-rdon, Alexander, died July 5, 1864; wounds.
 Garner, Francis, trans. to V. R. C. April 27, 1864.
 Garvin, Robert, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Hilling, Henry, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
 Hood, William, trans. September 15, 1865.
 Hatcher, Charles, discharged April 3, 1862.
 Huff, George W., discharged November 12, 1864; term expired.
 Hamilton, David J., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Hardin, William E., died at Marietta, Ga., August 20, 1864.
 Jernigan, John G., died at Rome, Va., June 5, 1864.
 Jones, Isaac M., died at Nashville, Tenn., November 5, 1864.
 Jernigan, William B., mustered out July 17, 1865, as Corporal.
 Johnson, John J., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Kilpatrick, Robert B., discharged June 4, 1865; disability.
 Koke, John Henry, discharged April 30, 1862.
 Krentzer, John, died at Vicksburg August 5, 1863.
 Koen, William, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 Keuenedy, William J., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Louthier, Johnson, discharged September 27, 1864; term expired.
 Lone, William, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as Corporal.
 Louthier, Martin, trans. September 15, 1862.
 Mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Leioer, John, Vet., as Corp., Lively, William, Lytle, James T.,
 Laird Martin T.
 Lively, Amos A., died at New Albany, Ind., May 19, 1864.
 Lafferty, Jesse, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 Lively, Edward R., died at Rome, Ga., July 29, 1864.
 Mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Lively, W. C. M., Long, Daniel B., Lytle, Jas. K. P., Lewis, Thomas.
 Miles, William, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Morris-on, James K. P., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Malone, William, died in Memphis January 23, 1863.
 McCann, Josiah, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Mustered out July 17, 1865.
 McCann, Robert. McFie, John B. McBride, Matthew L.,
 McBride, Charles. McCallum, Isaac N.
 McKinney, George T., died of wounds in rebel prison.
 Newell, Thomas H., died at Rome, Ga., July 17, 1864.
 Pickett, Beal, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 Pater, Joseph, mustered out June 4, 1865.
 Perkins, John E., killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 Rogers, Benjamin, discharged November 12, 1864; term expired.
 Rasborough, William J., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Stewart, John K., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Soper, Asaph, died at Marietta, Ga., August 8, 1865; wounds.
 Mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Stalden, John, Welcho, Smith B., Wilson, Mark.
 Mustered out July 17, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Recruits.—Branzel, Robert.
 McDonald, James S., mustered out May 31, 1865.
 Mustered out July 17, 1865.
Recruits.—Hall, John.
 Rogers, William J., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.
 Bonner, Robert, died at Camp Butler March 31, 1864.
 Kerr James.
 Thompson, Joseph B.; rejected.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates.—Clark, Jacob, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865, as Corporal.
 Dixon, Thomas.
 Proctor, Valentine, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Wetzel, William, Vet., mustered out July 17, 1865.
Recruits.—Pickett, Francis M., died in rebel prison August 12, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

[Three Years' service]

The thirty-first was organized at Cairo, Illinois, September 8th, 1861, by Colonel John A. Logan, and mustered into the United States service by Captain T. G. Pitcher, United States Army. It was engaged in the battle of Belmont, November 7th, 1861, and was in reconnaissance in Kentucky in January 1862. February 2d it embarked for Fort Henry. February 13th, 14th and 15th it participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, where it remained till the 22d, when it was ordered to Pittsburg Landing. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, May, 1862 May 1st, 1863, it moved to the assistance of General McClelland, at Thompson Hill. The regiment was without rations, and had nothing to eat the night before; but they made a march of twelve miles in three hours, and came up to the enemy, turning their right flank and thus saving the day. May 3d, they engaged with the enemy at Ingram's Heights, and were victorious. On the 12th the "chivalry" made a stand at Jackson, Mississippi, and a severe engagement followed, resulting in a victory for the Union troops. May 16th they

defeated the enemy at Champion Hills. On the 19th the regiment reached the defenses at Vicksburg and was engaged during the entire siege. In the charge on Fort Hill it lost two officers and eight men killed and forty wounded. Its flag received one hundred and fifty-three shots and the staff was severed four times.

The regiment was veteranized January 5th, 1864. On the 9th of June, it joined General Sherman's grand army at Ackworth. It was engaged in the battle of Bush Mountain, June 27th, and participated in all the battles, skirmishes and marches made by the Third Division during the siege of Atlanta, from July 19th to August 31st. In October 1864 the regiment was with Sherman in the campaign after Hood, and on November 15th it moved with that officer in the "March to the Sea," arriving at the defenses of Savannah, December 10th, and on the 12th camping at Dr. Owen's rice plantation. January 30th, it commenced the Carolina campaign, marching via Salkahatchie to Goldsboro, arriving there March 24th, 1865, having been without communication for fifty-four days. The regiment participated in the grand review at Washington, May 24th, 1865. July 19th it was mustered out of United States service by Lieutenant Augustus P. Noyes, and received its final pay and discharge July 31st.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Majors.—Harry Almon, resigned July 27, 1864.
William B. Short, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Quartermaster.—Joshua B. Davis, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Captain.—Jacob Cole, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Captain.—Daniel Quillman, mustered out July 19, 1865.
First Lieutenant.—John Campbell, died April 18, 1862.
Davidson F. Moore, resigned July 3, 1864.
Second Lieutenant.—Isaac E. Willis, mustered out January 4, 1865.
John M. Brown, mustered out (as Serg't) July 19, 1865.
First Sergeant.—William H. Kinney.
Sergeants.—Andrew Campbell, died May 4, 1862.
Stephen J. Taylor, discharged for disability.
Thomas J. Short, died February 13, 1862.
Corporals.—James Crain, discharged July 23, 1862, disability.
Noah Gaynon, trans. to V. R. C.
Thomas B. Green, vet., mustered out May 10, 1865, as corporal.
William J. Walker, wounded, discharged Dec. 27, 1864.
Joel M. Brown, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865, as sergeant.
James W. Logan, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865.
John C. Milligan, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.
Aquila B. Hamilton, discharged July 23, 1862, wounds.
Musician.—Robert F. Johnson.
Wagoner.—Matthew M. Edgar.
Privates.—Ayers, Thomas, died Feb. 28, 1862.
Armstrong, Thomas A.
Black, John, vet., died at Andersonville July 30, 1864, Grave 4315.
Brown, William M., died November 19, 1864, wounds.
Baker, Frederick, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865, as sergeant.
Brown, William G., discharged April 21, 1862, disability.
Brown, Samuel, died February 7, 1864.
Campbell, Benjamin, discharged October 15, 1862, disability.
Carpenter, Warren, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865, as corporal.
Dairs, Harmon, discharged April 21, 1862, disability.
Evans, William H., died Nov. 18, 1864, wounds.
Exum, Andrew J., discharged May 21, 1862, wounds.
Eaton, William, trans. to 1st Ill. Battery.
Farina, Benjamin, died October 16, 1864.
Foster, Sam'l. H., died Jan. 1865. Gray, Richard.
Gambie, Robert, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Gambie, John.
Greyer, Andrew T., died November 7, 1861, wounds.
Gunn, John A., vet., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Huey, John A., died March 1, 1862, wounds.
Heath, Oliver S., died October 14, 1861.
Holcomb, Oliver K., mustered out September 24, 1864.
Hamilton, William, discharged May 26, 1862, disability.
Harrison, John. Hall, Isaac N.
Heape, Thomas, died of wounds November 7, 1861.
Henry, Hamilton.
King, Samuel, died at Bolivar, Tenn., November 9, 1862.
Knox, Charles, died at St. Louis, Mo.
Lipe, Gabriel, discharged May 27, 1862, disability.
Leslie, John, killed at Belmont, Mo.
Marlow, Richard, died near Vicksburg, May 31, 1863.
Miller, William F.
McClough, Leander M., died April 4, 1864.
McClurkin, Thomas V., died May 26, 1862, wounds.
Moore, William T., died at Jackson, Tenn., July 6, 1862.
Murry, George W., died March 27, 1862.
Murry, Merritt, died December 8, 1861.
McGuire, Wilson, killed at Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861.
North, William, mustered out September 24, 1864, term expired.
North, Jasper, died March 1, 1862.

North, Levi, discharged May 21, 1862, wounds.
Oper, Michael. Pittsford, William H.
Presswood, Levi, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865, as corporal.
Pyle, William, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Potter, Sylvester, discharged April 23, 1863, wounds.
Potter, Nelson, died at Memphis, February 14, 1863.
Quillman, John R.
Rhine, David A., killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862.
Ringland, Hawkins, died at home June 3, 1862.
Ramsey, Robert L., killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
Robinson, William T., vet., killed at Louisville July 2, 1865.
Rollins, Thomas, vet., mustered out May 29, 1865.
Spear, Thomas, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865, as corporal.
S-allow, Isaac N., killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
Sawcut, William, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
Stout, Aaron.
Tucker, Abram, vet., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Vanor, Thomas M., vet., captured, reported died at Andersonville Prison.
Watkins, Samuel, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
Whewler, Levi, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
Wilson, William G.
Winters, Edmund H., discharged April 21, 1862, wounded.
Wallace, Thomas J., discharged April 21, 1862, disability.
Young, William, mustered out September 17, 1864.
Recruits.—Black, Daniel, died November 6, 1864.
Bingham, John A., killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Clarke, James R., died at Da Quon, Ill., September 2, 1863.
Crawford, James, died August 5, 1862.
Conner, John, discharged July 19, 1862, wounds.
Craig, John W., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Collins, John A., prisoner war, no discharge given.
Dixon, Andrew, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Dixon, James, mustered out July 19, 1865.
Evans, John M., killed near Kenesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.
Foster, William P.
Glover, Joshua V., vet., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Goodwin, William.
Gordon, Aaron, trans. to V. R. C.
Gresman, John, discharged September 8, 1862, disability.
Hodge, Walter F., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Houlton, John N., died at Rome, Ga., September 2, 1864.
Montgomery, Samuel.
Mitchell, E. P., mustered out July 19, 1865.
Maxwell, Enoch, mustered out July 19, 1865.
McKinstry, John, mustered out July 19, 1865.
O'Leary, Henry, vet., killed near Canton, Miss.
Steele, Robert, discharged July 23, 1862.
Thompson, Lewis S., died at Paducah, Ky., Mar. 10, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Corporal.—John Oliver, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Private.—Turman, Hodge B.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captain.—Thomas Hunter, died of wounds June 27, 1864.
Sergeants.—William Fox, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
William B. Langston, vet., absent sick at m. o. of Regiment.
Privates.—McNis, Henry A. Bro.
Recruits.—Crew, Joseph. Stoddard, Hiram.
Langston, William, vet., absent sick at m. o. of Regiment.
Unassigned Recruits.—Wilson, Am. Free.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Recruits.—James, Henry C., mustered out July 11, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 7, 1861, by Colonel E. N. Kirk. December 22, 1863, it was mustered as a veteran organization. It was discharged from service July 12th, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Second Lieutenant.—Andrew S. Ciescer. Never mustered.
Corporal.—William H. Gore, mustered out July 12, 1865, as Serg't.
Privates.—Barrington, Eliza.
Fowler, James, discharged Aug. 24, 1863, disability.
Morris, Thomas S., Corp'l. died Camp Sevier, Dec. 7, 1861.
Oats, Edward, Serg't, trans. to V. R. C., May 5, 1861. Pickett, John.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Private.—Weaver, William H., died at Nashville, March 13th, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Recruits.—Addison, David J., trans. from 8th Ill., mustered out Feb. 7, 1866.
Campbell, John C., trans. from 8th Ill., mustered out Feb. 7, 1866.
Incey, Milton W., trans. from 8th Ill., mustered out Feb. 7, 1866.
Watson, William C., mustered out Feb. 7, 1866.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Private—Farmer, James E., transf. to 1st West Tenn. Infantry, Jan. 26, 1864.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The Forty-third was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Colonel Julius Raith. It was equipped at Benton Barracks, Missouri, there being then but eight companies in the regiment. Here it was soon after joined by companies I and K. It participated in the two days' bloody battle of Shiloh, losing in killed and wounded, two hundred men. Here Colonel Raith was mortally wounded. Was engaged during the siege of Corinth in May, 1862. From this time till December, it was employed in various duties. Assisted to repulse a vastly superior force of the enemy near Lexington. In the spring of 1863, two hundred men of the regiment were mounted and did excellent service, capturing guerrillas, etc. The Forty-third was the first infantry regiment to enter Little Rock, Arkansas, September 11th, after its evacuation by the enemy. At Okolona, April 2d, had a slight skirmish with Shelby's Brigade. On the 10th inst. occupied the front in the advance on Prairie d'Anne, charging a body of the enemy and driving them from the field. When the enemy's line gave way the Forty-third was the first in the enemy's works. At Jenkins' Ferry, being a part of the rear guard, it sustained the first onset of Kirby-Smith's army. In this engagement the Union troops were successful over a vastly superior force of the enemy. The regiment was mustered out of service at Little Rock, November 30, 1863, and received final payment and discharge December 14th, at Camp Butler, Illinois.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

First Sergeant—Frederick, Schraider.*Sergeants*—Valentine, Degehan, transf. to Dec. 16, 1864.*Corporals*—Kilian, Winand, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Henry Beutel, vet., transf. to Co. C, as consolidated.

John Schumacher, died at Tipton, Mo., Feb. 6, 1862.

Privates—Dunkes, John, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.

Degehardt, Joseph, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.

Flockenstein, John, died at Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1864.

Frick, Adam, transf. to Co. C, as consolidated, died in Texas Dec., 1864.

Fischer, Charles, vet., transf. to Co. C, as consolidated, must. out Nov. 30, 1865.

Flick, Martin, discharged Feb. 6, 1862.

Gruber, Charles, discharged Feb. 6, 1862.

Horelmann, Jacob, discharged May 22, 1862.

Hevey, Peter, wounded and missing at Shiloh.

Hennig, Andrew, died Jan. 8, 1862.

Klaus, William, vet., transf. to Co. C, as consolidated, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

Linnemeyer, Frederick, discharged July 20, 1862. Wounded.

Rohleder, William, discharged Feb. 6, 1862.

Sommerhauser, Bernhart, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.

Sauer, Philip, transf. to V. R. C. C. Sept. 26, 1864.

Schneid, Fred. William, vet., transf. to Co. C, as consolidated, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865, as Corp.

Van Hornum, Henry, discharged Feb. 6, 1862.

Vogelle, John, discharged July 23, 1862.

Weissling, Andrew, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Privates—Armbrrecht, Adolph, vet., transf. to Co. E, as consolidated, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865, as Sergt.

Feller, Jacob, discharged Oct. 28, 1862.

Veteran—Biermann, Edward, transf. to Co. E, as consolidated, M. O., Nov. 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.—(13d as Consolidated.)

First Lieutenant—Henry Beutel, mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant—Peter Wicklein, transf. to Co. C, as consolidated, mustered out as Captain Nov. 30, 1865.*Sergeants*—John Helbig, discharged July 23, 1862.

Peter Jos. Wunderlick, died at Paducah, Ky., Aug. 21, 1863.

Privates—Hass, Paul.

Moses, Frederick, vet., transf. to Co. C, as consolidated, M. O. Nov. 30, 1865, as Corp.

Simors, Adolph, died Sept. 27, 1862.

Spoetter, Martin, mustered out Dec. 16, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Privates—Lutz, Henry, discharged Feb. 6, 1862. Disability.

McCormick, Philip, missing in action at Shiloh.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruit—Decker, Jacob, killed at Shiloh, April, 1862.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in August, 1861, at Camp Ellsworth, Chicago. It was mustered into service on the 13th day of September, 1861. Most of the members of the regiment, after their term of service had expired, re-enlisted. It was mustered out Sept. 23, 1863.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruits—Allen, William H. A., killed at Fairville, Ga., May 17, 1864.

Rigby or Big-by, F. M., mustered out Sept. 23, 1863.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (CONSOLIDATED.)

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Corporal—Dennis O'Connor, mustered out Jan. 21, 1866, as Sergt.*Private*—Redmond, John, mustered out Jan. 21, 1866.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The Forty-ninth was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, December 31, 1861, by Col. William R. Morrison. It contained among its members representatives from the three counties of Randolph, Monroe and Perry, company I represented all three; company A, Randolph and Monroe; company B, Monroe and Perry. February 23d, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Cairo. It was assigned to the Third Brigade, McClaraud's Division, at Fort Henry. On the 11th it moved to Fort Donelson, and on the 13th engaged the enemy; losing fourteen men killed and thirty-seven wounded. It was also engaged in the battle of Shiloh, losing seventeen killed and ninety-nine wounded. Participated in the siege of Corinth, and many of the more important engagements of the Army of the Tennessee. August 21st, joined Gen. F. Steele's expedition to Little Rock, Arkansas, and on the 10th of November assisted in the capture of that place.

January 15, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered into service as veteran volunteers, and were assigned to the Third Brigade, Col. S. H. Wolf, Third Division, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith of the sixteenth Army Corps. On the 27th inst., marched to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and engaged under Sherman in the Meridian campaign. Participated in the Red River expedition, and March 14th, assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey, Louisiana. Also engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9th. Engaged in the battle of Tupelo, July 14th and 15th, under command of Capt. John A. Logan. The regiment was with the army in pursuit of Gen. Price through Missouri. Moved to Nashville, and took part in the battle of that place December 15, 1864. The non-veterans were mustered out at Paducah, Kentucky, December 24th, and thereafter the regiment did garrison duty. It was mustered out Sept. 9th, 1865, and received final pay, and discharged on the 15th inst. at Camp Butler, Illinois.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captains—James L. Mann, resigned March 14, 1863.
Samuel T. Jones, honorably discharged May 15, 1865.
Harvey Cleland, died of wounds, July 10, 1864.
Gourdin Seadman, mustered out (as 1st Lieut.) June 10, 1865.
First Lieutenant—James L. Brown, mustered out (as Sergt.) June 10, 1865.
Second Lieutenant—John Criley, mustered out (as Sergt.) June 10, 1865.
Sergeants—Jas. D. Man-ker, reduced to ranks, died New Albany, Ind., May 5, '63.
Elis, Thurston, reduced to ranks; wounded at Reduca, Ga., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Thomas Tudor, discharged Aug. 9, 1863. Disability.
John Criley, mustered out June 10, 1865. Wounded.
Corporals—Oliver F. Penny, private, died at Gallatin, Tenn. Disability.
John T. Steel, discharged Jan. 23d, 1863. Disability.
Samuel Carter, mustered out June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
James McKinnis, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 6, 1863.
Musicians—John Tomason, discharged May 13, 1863. Disability.
James J. Clark, reduced at own request, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Wagoner—James Brown, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863.

Privates.

Bottom, Jas., absent wounded at M. O. of Regt.
Brown, Isaac A., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Brown, James L., M. O. June 10, 1865, as 1st Sergt.
Berk, John, dt. ch. Jan. 28, 1865, as Corp. Disability.
Baiber, Philip D., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Beckett, John F., disch. Nov. 1862. Disability.
Criley, Cyrus, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Cleland, Moses W., trans. to N.C.S., S. pt. 1863.
Childers, Sam'l W., died at Chattanooga, May 30, 1864.
C east, James H., absent wounded at M. O. of Regt. at M. O. of Regt.
Eaton, Daniel, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1863.
Fletcher, James A., died at Murfreesboro, Ky., Nov. 18, 1862.
Hobbs, Thomas, died at Chattanooga, Feb. 21, 1864.
Hill, James, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Holloway, Francis M., M. O. June 10, 1865, as Corporal.
Jernigan, Henry, absent sick at M. O. of Regt.
Johnston, Joel, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Jernigan, Allen, M. O. June 10, 1865, as Corporal.
Jenkins, Jas., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Keel, Jas. W., died at Murfreesboro, Ky., Dec. 15, 1862.
Low, Jas. A., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Miller, John, M. O. June 10, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B

Privates.

Bencheamp, Henry, died at Paducah, Ky., May 7, 1862.
Ellerman, George, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 29, 1862.
Grimmer, Andrew, trans. to V. R. C., Feb. 13, '64.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D

Captains.

Carter, C. Wm., Resigned March 15, '63.
James Neville, disch. Sept. 22, 1864.
Thos W. Sugar, hon. disch. (as 2d Lieut.) May 15, 1865.
Daniel McKinnis, M. O. (as 1st Lieut.) June 10, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

John F. Heitman, M. O. (as Serg.) June 10, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Alex. Van Kenille, R.I.P'd, bat. Oct. 8, 1862.
Nicholas B. Jones, M. O. serg. June 10, '65.

First Sergeant.

George Heitman, M. O. June 10, 1865.

Sergeant.

Payton C. Jones, disch. 28, '63, as 1st sergeant.
Ephraim Rockwell, disch. Sep. 9, '63, disab.

Corporals.

Nicholas B. Jones, M. O. June 10, 1865, as serg.
J. A. Darc, serg. died at Murfreesboro, Feb. 12, '63.
D. H. Milburn, serg. died Chattanooga, Nov. 17, '63.

John P. Morris, M. O. June 10, '65, serg.
Christie Hughes, M. O. June 10, '65, priv.
John Wassel, killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Adam Douglas, disch. June 20, '63, disab.

Wagoner.

Jas. Ryman, died Louisville, Ky., Sept. 22, '62.

Ingram, Robert H., war pris. tr. to V. R. C. May 3, '64.
Jondron, Betese, disch. July 6, '63, disab.
Jondron, Eli, d. at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 1, '63.
Jondron, James, M. O. Jan. 21, '65.
Krusc, Frederick, tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 3, disab.
Kirkendall, John, disch. June 20, '63, disab.
Ludres, Frederick, d. Nashville, Tenn., April 8, '63.
Mendel, Joseph A. d. at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 31, '63.
Menard, Elmo, disch. Aug. 20, '63, as serg.
Marlin, Thomas M. O. June 10, '65, as serg.
McFadden, Charles, M. O. June 10, '65.
Marrin, William C. d. Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 4, '63.
Marlin, James H., disch. May 12, 1865, wounds.
Menhans, Frederick, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 10, '64.
Oliver, William N., M. O. June 10, '65, as corporal.
Parke, William R., M. O. June 10, '65.
Reinhardt, Augustus, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.

MUSTER ROLL

Captains.

John Hood, hon. disch. Lieut. May 15, '65.
Thomas F. Alexander, M. O. as serg. June 10, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Geo W. Clark, M. O. serg. June 10, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Albert Foster, resigned January 24, '63.

Sergeant.

John Willie, M. O. June 10, '65.

Corporals.

Thomas Brown, disch. March 7, '63, disab.
William O. Arnette, disch. June 8, '63.

Privates.

Black, Robert S., M. O. June 10, '65, corp.
Campbell, John, died M. O. June 10, '65.
Carter, H. Hyatt, disch. Sept. 17, '63, disab.
Cook, Andrew, tr. to V. R. C. May 1, '64.
Cuthart, Thomas K., corp. killed near Dallas, June 2, '64.
Dunn, John, died November 20, '62.
Davis, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Ewing, James H., corp. died of disability.
Edgar, Calvas W., M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.
Ehler, Adam, disch. Feb. 11, '63, wounds.
Finney, Joshua F., disch. Nov. 20, '63.

MUSTER ROLL

Captains.

Andrew Wilson, hon. disch. May 15, '65.
Chas. E. Brown, M. O. serg. June 10, '65.

First Lieutenants.

John W. McCormack, resign. April 16, '65.
Edwin R. Foster, resign. April 16, '65.
Joseph T. Chambers, M. O. serg. June 10, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

William H. McMillan, M. O. June 10, '65.
David L. F. Chambers, M. O. June 10, '65.

First Sergeant.

Jas. G. Barnes, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.

Sergeant.

William H. Frazier, disch. May 9, 1865; disability.

Corporals.

Thomas Hamilton, disch. Jan. 10, 1865, serg.
Gret M. Read, M. O. June 10, '65.
John G. Lewis, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Alexander Hamilton, disch. Feb. 13, '63.
James G. Crawford, M. O. June 10, '65.
David Lockard, tr. to V. R. C. June 20, '63.
James L. Lavery, M. O. June 10, 1865.

Musicians.

James E. Little, M. O. June 10, '65.

Privates.

Achuff, Ezekiel C., disch. Feb. 7, '63, disab.
Alexander, John R., M. O. June 10, '65.
Baird, Lamsus, killed at Resaca, May 23, '65.
Boyes, David P., mustered out June 17, '65.
Bryant, Henry F., disch. Feb. 18, 1863.
Beatty, William B., died at Murfreesboro, Ky., December 1, 1862.
Brigham, Henry, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Benjamin, Henry F., mustered out June 10, 1865, as corporal.
Brown, Charles E., mustered out June 10, 1865, as serg.
Brooks, John, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.

Roderick, Henry A., died Murfreesboro, Ky., Nov. 29, 1862.
Robert, Frederick J., M. O. June 10, '65, wounds.
Rockwell, Robert, M. O. June 10, '65.
Smith, Powell, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.
Sower, Jacob, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.
Snyder, Gottlieb, M. O. June 10, '65.
Skinner, John D., M. O. June 10, '65, as corporal.
Thomas, Thurston, killed at Kennesaw Mt. June 13, '64.
Underman, William, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.
Vogrengrin, Gottlieb, corp., died at Camp Chase, Oct. 16, 1864.
Welsh, Nelson, died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 20, '62; wounds.

Records.

Derouse, Alexander, M. O. May 1, '65.
Hins, Reuben, died at Sand Mt., Ala., May 15, '61, wounds.
Lacey, James R., corp., died Springfield, Ill., April 6, '64.
Marlen, John, died at Chattanooga June 25, '64, wounds.

COMPANY F.

Francis, Edward, M. O. June 10, '65.
Herry, John, mustered out June 10, '65.
Hansford, John, died October 20, '62.
Hunter, James H., M. O. June 10, '65, as corporal.

Haverfield, John L., ab. sick, M. O. reg. Hemphill, Matthew R. M. O. June 10, '65.
Hemphill, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Hill, John, disch. Nov. 28, '62.
Lockey, James, tr. to V. R. C. Sep. 29, '64.
Munphy, John F., M. O. June 10, '65.
Munphy, John, died April 21, '64.
McMillan, William, d. at Blue Springs April 27, '64.

McCarthy, John A., M. O. June 10, '65.
McClintock, John, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.
McClintock, John, corp., tr. to V. R. C. May 1, '64.

Marlin, John, wounded; drowned December 19, 1864.

Noland, William, disch. June 9, 1863, disab.
Parlier, Sidney, M. O. June 10, '65, serg.
Rogers, William, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 13, '64.
Stevenson, Robert A., disch. Jan. 26, '64.
Temple, Joseph, M. O. June 10, '65.
Thompson, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Wilson, Alexander, M. O. June 10, '65.
Wilson, Joseph W., died March 2, '65.
Whiteley, Jesse, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.

Records.

Reves, Rob't, tr. 38 Ill. M. O. Mar. 20, '66.

MUSTER ROLL

Captains.

Crawford, James H., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1863.
Conner, James A., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 9, 1863.
Dirley, James A., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Feldman, Andrew, trans. to 38 Ill.

First Lieutenants.

John W. McCormack, resign. April 16, '65.
Edwin R. Foster, resign. April 16, '65.
Joseph T. Chambers, M. O. serg. June 10, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

William H. McMillan, M. O. June 10, '65.
David L. F. Chambers, M. O. June 10, '65.

First Sergeant.

Jas. G. Barnes, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.

Sergeant.

William H. Frazier, disch. May 9, 1865; disability.

Corporals.

Thomas Hamilton, disch. Jan. 10, 1865, serg.
Gret M. Read, M. O. June 10, '65.
John G. Lewis, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Alexander Hamilton, disch. Feb. 13, '63.
James G. Crawford, M. O. June 10, '65.
David Lockard, tr. to V. R. C. June 20, '63.
James L. Lavery, M. O. June 10, 1865.

Musicians.

James E. Little, M. O. June 10, '65.

Privates.

Achuff, Ezekiel C., disch. Feb. 7, '63, disab.
Alexander, John R., M. O. June 10, '65.
Baird, Lamsus, killed at Resaca, May 23, '65.
Boyes, David P., mustered out June 17, '65.
Bryant, Henry F., disch. Feb. 18, 1863.
Beatty, William B., died at Murfreesboro, Ky., December 1, 1862.
Brigham, Henry, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Benjamin, Henry F., mustered out June 10, 1865, as corporal.
Brown, Charles E., mustered out June 10, 1865, as serg.
Brooks, John, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.

Roderick, Henry A., died Murfreesboro, Ky., Nov. 29, 1862.
Robert, Frederick J., M. O. June 10, '65, wounds.
Rockwell, Robert, M. O. June 10, '65.
Smith, Powell, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.
Sower, Jacob, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.
Snyder, Gottlieb, M. O. June 10, '65.
Skinner, John D., M. O. June 10, '65, as corporal.
Thomas, Thurston, killed at Kennesaw Mt. June 13, '64.
Underman, William, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.
Vogrengrin, Gottlieb, corp., died at Camp Chase, Oct. 16, 1864.
Welsh, Nelson, died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 20, '62; wounds.

Records.

Derouse, Alexander, M. O. May 1, '65.
Hins, Reuben, died at Sand Mt., Ala., May 15, '61, wounds.
Lacey, James R., corp., died Springfield, Ill., April 6, '64.
Marlen, John, died at Chattanooga June 25, '64, wounds.

COMPANY F.

Francis, Edward, M. O. June 10, '65.
Herry, John, mustered out June 10, '65.
Hansford, John, died October 20, '62.
Hunter, James H., M. O. June 10, '65, as corporal.

Haverfield, John L., ab. sick, M. O. reg. Hemphill, Matthew R. M. O. June 10, '65.
Hemphill, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Hill, John, disch. Nov. 28, '62.
Lockey, James, tr. to V. R. C. Sep. 29, '64.
Munphy, John F., M. O. June 10, '65.
Munphy, John, died April 21, '64.
McMillan, William, d. at Blue Springs April 27, '64.

McCarthy, John A., M. O. June 10, '65.
McClintock, John, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.
McClintock, John, corp., tr. to V. R. C. May 1, '64.

Marlin, John, wounded; drowned December 19, 1864.

Noland, William, disch. June 9, 1863, disab.
Parlier, Sidney, M. O. June 10, '65, serg.
Rogers, William, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 13, '64.
Stevenson, Robert A., disch. Jan. 26, '64.
Temple, Joseph, M. O. June 10, '65.
Thompson, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Wilson, Alexander, M. O. June 10, '65.
Wilson, Joseph W., died March 2, '65.
Whiteley, Jesse, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.

Records.

Reves, Rob't, tr. 38 Ill. M. O. Mar. 20, '66.

MUSTER ROLL

Captains.

Crawford, James H., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1863.
Conner, James A., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 9, 1863.
Dirley, James A., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Feldman, Andrew, trans. to 38 Ill.

First Lieutenants.

John W. McCormack, resign. April 16, '65.
Edwin R. Foster, resign. April 16, '65.
Joseph T. Chambers, M. O. serg. June 10, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

William H. McMillan, M. O. June 10, '65.
David L. F. Chambers, M. O. June 10, '65.

First Sergeant.

Jas. G. Barnes, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.

Sergeant.

William H. Frazier, disch. May 9, 1865; disability.

Corporals.

Thomas Hamilton, disch. Jan. 10, 1865, serg.
Gret M. Read, M. O. June 10, '65.
John G. Lewis, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Alexander Hamilton, disch. Feb. 13, '63.
James G. Crawford, M. O. June 10, '65.
David Lockard, tr. to V. R. C. June 20, '63.
James L. Lavery, M. O. June 10, 1865.

Musicians.

James E. Little, M. O. June 10, '65.

Privates.

Achuff, Ezekiel C., disch. Feb. 7, '63, disab.
Alexander, John R., M. O. June 10, '65.
Baird, Lamsus, killed at Resaca, May 23, '65.
Boyes, David P., mustered out June 17, '65.
Bryant, Henry F., disch. Feb. 18, 1863.
Beatty, William B., died at Murfreesboro, Ky., December 1, 1862.
Brigham, Henry, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Benjamin, Henry F., mustered out June 10, 1865, as corporal.
Brown, Charles E., mustered out June 10, 1865, as serg.
Brooks, John, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.

Roderick, Henry A., died Murfreesboro, Ky., Nov. 29, 1862.
Robert, Frederick J., M. O. June 10, '65, wounds.
Rockwell, Robert, M. O. June 10, '65.
Smith, Powell, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.
Sower, Jacob, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.
Snyder, Gottlieb, M. O. June 10, '65.
Skinner, John D., M. O. June 10, '65, as corporal.
Thomas, Thurston, killed at Kennesaw Mt. June 13, '64.
Underman, William, M. O. June 10, '65, wounded.
Vogrengrin, Gottlieb, corp., died at Camp Chase, Oct. 16, 1864.
Welsh, Nelson, died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 20, '62; wounds.

Records.

Derouse, Alexander, M. O. May 1, '65.
Hins, Reuben, died at Sand Mt., Ala., May 15, '61, wounds.
Lacey, James R., corp., died Springfield, Ill., April 6, '64.
Marlen, John, died at Chattanooga June 25, '64, wounds.

COMPANY F.

Francis, Edward, M. O. June 10, '65.
Herry, John, mustered out June 10, '65.
Hansford, John, died October 20, '62.
Hunter, James H., M. O. June 10, '65, as corporal.

Haverfield, John L., ab. sick, M. O. reg. Hemphill, Matthew R. M. O. June 10, '65.
Hemphill, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Hill, John, disch. Nov. 28, '62.
Lockey, James, tr. to V. R. C. Sep. 29, '64.
Munphy, John F., M. O. June 10, '65.
Munphy, John, died April 21, '64.
McMillan, William, d. at Blue Springs April 27, '64.

McCarthy, John A., M. O. June 10, '65.
McClintock, John, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.
McClintock, John, corp., tr. to V. R. C. May 1, '64.

Marlin, John, wounded; drowned December 19, 1864.

Noland, William, disch. June 9, 1863, disab.
Parlier, Sidney, M. O. June 10, '65, serg.
Rogers, William, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 13, '64.
Stevenson, Robert A., disch. Jan. 26, '64.
Temple, Joseph, M. O. June 10, '65.
Thompson, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Wilson, Alexander, M. O. June 10, '65.
Wilson, Joseph W., died March 2, '65.
Whiteley, Jesse, M. O. June 10, '65, corp.

Records.

Reves, Rob't, tr. 38 Ill. M. O. Mar. 20, '66.

Shaw, Geo. W., mustered out May 16, '65.
 Stedley, John M., M. O. June 16, 1863.
 Stevenson, Robert, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 27, 1863.
 Stoughton, Joseph W., died at Chattanooga May 28, 1864.
 Stevenson, William G., M. O. June 10, '65.
 Spindle, Edward J., died at Louisville, Ky., October 17, 1862.
 Thompson, Robert H., M. O. June 10, '65.
 Taylor, Joseph, mustered out June 10, '65.
 Thomas, N., Sautterville, M. O. June 10, '65.
 Thompson, Samuel H., M. O. June 10, '65.
 Valentine, James H., died June 20, '63.

White, Nathan A., died March 17, 1863.
 Willey, Alexander, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 22, 1862.

Recruits.

Adison, David J., tran. to 38 Ill. Inftry, M. O. Feb. 7, 1866.
 Campbell, Louis F., trans. to 38 Ill. Inftry, M. O. February 7, 1866.
 Dickey, Milton W., trans. to Ill. Inftry, M. O. Nov. 27, 1865.
 Watson, William C., trans. to Ill. Infantry; M. O. Feb. 7, 1866.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

This regiment was organized at Anna, Union county, Illinois, in August 1862, in pursuance of President Lincoln's second call for volunteers. James J. Dollins was chosen colonel; Franklin Campbell, lieutenant colonel; A. W. Rogers, major; W. S. Post, chaplain; Zebedee Hammoek, adjutant; Dr. Dyer, surgeon, and Dr. Campbell, assistant surgeon. The oath of service for three years was administered August 26th, and on the 6th day of September the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Ill. Embarked at this point for Columbus, Ky., October 8th. On the 9th arrived at Humboldt, Tenn. November 12th went by train to La Grange, Miss., and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel Stephenson, Third Division, Gen. John A. Logan, Seventeenth Army Corps, Gen. James B. McPherson, Army of the Tennessee, Gen. U. S. Grant. November 28th began the Mississippi expedition, during which, till February 19th, the regiment was engaged in various duties, including many long and weary marches, and much suffering on account of exposure and short rations. February 20th, 1863, it broke camp near Memphis, marched to the Mississippi, and boarded the fleet for Vicksburg. On the 23d landed at Lake Providence, La., seventy-five miles above that city. April 16th embarked on boats down the river landing at Milliken's Bend, still twenty-eight miles above its point of destination. Left this place April 25th and marched overland and on the 28th camped about a mile from the Mississippi, and below Vicksburg. April 30th crossed the river landing at Bruinsburg, Miss. May 1st, participated in the battle of Thompson's Hill near Port Gibson Miss. On the 12th did gallant service in the battle of Raymond. The regiment was going at double quick to assist the Eighth when Gen. Logan rode up and shouted "Turn back, go to the right and flank them." They obeyed orders and a signal victory was the result. As they were passing by after the battle, Logan sat on his horse observing them. One of the boys saluted him with "Flank 'em, General." Logan replied, "That's the way to do it boys, flank 'em." May 14th the regiment participated in the scenes that resulted in the occupancy of Jackson by the Union troops. On the 16th met the enemy at Champion Hill and gallantly repulsed several attacks upon the battery it was in possession of, and also did other effectual service. On the 19th the siege of Vicksburg was begun and the Eighty-First formed into line of battle. On the 22d it participated in the general charge on the enemy's works, losing ninety-six men wounded, Adjutant Zebedee Hammoek and Capt. Ward of Co. D., mortally, and eleven killed, including Col. Dollins and Lts. Warnock and Farmer. June 24th Lt. Col. Campbell was promoted to the rank of Colonel. July 4th the regiment participated in the

ceremonies attending the surrender of Vicksburg. August 21st began the expedition to the Washita, which ended September 20th. Early in October the regiment made an expedition to Clinton and Canton, fighting most of the way. November 13th Gen. Leggett became commander of the Third Division, in place of Gen. Logan. The Greenville expedition was begun January 10th, 1864. It was fruitful of small results, as the enemy had left the country before the expedition arrived.

This month the small-pox broke out in the regiment and several men died of it. The Eighty-First was not allowed to accompany its brigade on the expedition toward the Big Black River, early in February. Was engaged in the numerous skirmishes and marches of the Red River expedition, from March 9th to May 24th, when it arrived at Vicksburg. Immediately began the Guntown expedition, and in the battle of that place, June 10th, called by the enemy Bryse's Cross Roads, behaved with signal bravery. It repulsed charge after charge, driving the enemy from the front. It was the last to leave the field, maintaining its position till, with exhausted cartridge boxes, it was outflanked by the enemy. In the second charge a Rebel color bearer was shot and the colors captured. On the morning of the 12th the regiment arrived at Collinsville, twenty-five miles from Memphis, with a loss of one hundred and forty-one killed, wounded and prisoners, out of three hundred and seventy-one that went into the fight on the 10th. Of the prisoners, the privates were sent to Andersonville, and the officers, seven in number, to Macon, and placed in Camp Oglethorpe, as the prison was called, where we will leave them at present.

The regiment remained at Memphis, after its arrival from Guntown, until August 1st, when it left on transports, and went up the White River to St. Charles, Ark. The last of the month they moved up the river as far as Augusta. The boats were fired upon, but none of the Eighty-First was injured. Soon returned to Duvall's Bluff, and took the cars for Brownsville Station, Ark., where it remained for some time. September 17th it engaged in Maj. Gen. Mower's expedition, after Price and Marmaduke, through Arkansas and Missouri. Marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles in nineteen days. Went by boat to Jefferson City, thence by cars to Otterville, and marched to Warrensburg, where it remained for some time. October 31st took the train for Jefferson City, thence for St. Louis, and remained at the Benton Barracks for rest. November 23d embarked for Nashville, Tenn., to assist Thomas against Hood. On the night of December 8th, the steamer "Thos. E. Tutt" reached Fort Donelson, and on the morning of the 9th proceeded up the river. It had not gone far when the Rebels opened fire upon her, disabling and capturing her. Among the prisoners were six belonging to the Eighty-First. December 10th they were paroled and allowed to go to Fort Donelson.

As a part of the "Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee," the regiment was commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith. December 15th engaged the enemy, and on the 16th completed the work of defeat, following in pursuit as far as

Clifton, on the Tennessee river, where the regiment embarked for East Port, Miss. At this place it remained for a considerable period of time. February 1st, 1865, went by boat to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Vicksburg, Miss., where it remained a few days and then embarked for New Orleans, La. Here the troops were re-organized, the Eighty-First becoming a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, assigned to the Third Division, commanded by Gen. Carr. March 5th left New Orleans and on the 17th disembarked at Dauphine Island, and remained there a few days in camp. March 24th embarked and ran up Fish river, and then went into camp. Marched toward Spanish Fort, and happened upon the enemy in ambush, who fired upon the regiment, consisting of only about three hundred men, but were quickly repulsed. Left Fish river on the 26th, and marched toward Mobile, skirmishing most of the way. On the morning of the 27th the Eighty-First were deployed as skirmishers, and marched in pursuit of the enemy, who had deserted their camp. They fell back across a small river, emptying into the bay, burning the pontoon after them, and poured a desperate volley into the skirmishers as they halted at the opposite bank, killing one man and wounding three others. The fire was immediately returned, divesting the brush of the skulking enemy. From 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th of March, till nightfall of that day, the regiment fired 13,000 rounds of ammunition. It continued skirmishing till April 3d, when it was ordered to take its position in the brigade on the right of Spanish Fort. In the bombardment of the enemy's works, April 4th, it was ordered to the skirmish line, where it lost one man killed and one wounded. Participated in the charge, made April 8th, on the Rebels' works, capturing seventy-three prisoners, besides many small arms, and sustaining a loss of six men killed, and fourteen wounded. After the capture of Mobile, marched to Montgomery, where it lay until the latter part of July, 1865, when it went to Vicksburg, and was mustered out of service. It went thence to Chicago and there received final payment and discharge.

July 29th, 1864, the officers of the Eighty-First, prisoners at Camp Oglesby, Macon, together with others, were sent to Savannah, where they remained till September 13th, when they were transferred to Charleston and placed in the jail yard. September 25th Capt. Reese and Capt. Bartleson managed to have themselves exchanged, under an order, for the exchange of Sherman's officers. October 4th an order was received to leave for Columbia, South Carolina. October 7th, were all marched across the Saluda river, and placed in custody at Camp Sorghum, as the prisoners called it, because that plant with corn bread constituted their rations at that place. Most of the prisoners, including those of the 81st, had not tasted meat for two months. February 14th, 1865, they were sent from South Carolina, where they had spent five months, arriving at Charlotte, North Carolina, next day. On the 19th left Charlotte, arriving at Raleigh on the 22d. Were paroled by the Rebels for an exchange, which by reason of circumstances could not be immediately effected. The exchange, or rather the parole and discharge, took place near Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 1st, 1865.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

- Colonel.*
Franklin Campbell, resid'd Aug. 20, '64
- Major.*
James P. Cowan, M. O. August 5, 1865
- Adjutant.*
Zeludee Hammock, died of wounds May 29, 1863
- Quartermaster.*
Logan H. R., promoted by the President July 6, 1864
- Sergeant.*
Lewis Dyer, mustered out August 5, '65
- Second Assistant Surgeon.*
Abel Campbell, died May 27, 1864
- Chaplain.*
William H. Carner, promoted from the ranks Mar 17, 1865; M. O. Aug. 5, '65
- NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.*
Q. M. Sergeant.
Charles C. Waples, returned to Co. A as private December 12, 1864
Cyrus Crogan, M. O. August 5, 1865
Commissary Sergeant.
George W. Ward, M. O. August 5, 1865
Principal Musician.
Joseph A. Weeks, returned to Co. C, M. O. August 5, 1865
Robert Houston, mustered out Aug 5, '65
- Captain.*
William McNeil, mustered out Aug 5, '65
- First Lieutenants.*
Samuel Payne, resigned Jan. 22, 1863
John B. Kelley, mustered out Aug 5, '65
- Second Lieutenant.*
Hugh Warnock, killed in battle May 22, 1863
Leonard Wells, M. O. as sergt. Aug 5, '65
- Sergeants.*
George Kirkbride, mustered out Aug 5, 1865, as private
Leonard T. Ross, disc. Aug. 4, '63; wuds
- Corporals.*
Simcon Bishop, disc. for disability John R. Ogilvie, M. O. Aug. 5, '65; prv
Nicholas Kiger, disc. May 17, '65; prv
Willis W. Spann, died May 30, '65; wuds
John Newman, M. O. Aug. 5, '65; sergt
Newman Faulkner, killed at Vicksburg, May 28, 1863
Jordan C. Harris, mustered out May 17, 1865 as sergeant; prisoner of war James Wilson, reduced; captured June 1, 1864; not heard from since.
- Musician.*
Haason, A. Young, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- Wagoner.*
Jacob Painter, died at Benton Barracks Mo., July 19, 1863; wuds.
- Privates.*
Booth, Robert, M. O. August 5, 1865
Bets, Nicholas, died at Vicksburg Jan. 18, 1863
Baxter, Nicholas, M. O. Aug. 5, '65; corpl
Bell, James, killed at Vicksburg May 21, 1863
Bergewe, Charles B., d. May 28, '63; wuds
Brown, Francis, trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1865
Burk, Lewis, died at Humboldt, Tenn., November 12, 1862
Burk, Rufus H., d. at Memphis Jan. 9, '65
Brown, William E., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
Cox, James C., corpl, captured June, '64
Crogan, Patrick, M. O. August 5, 1865
Cloroy, William A., died at Memphis April 15, 1864
Cruizer, James E., absent; sick at M. O. of Regt.
Denny, Robert, M. O. Jan. 17, '65; pris war
- MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.*
Recruits.—Kelcher, Joseph S., trans. to 58 Ill. Infantry.
Reynolds, Henry S., died in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1865.
- MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.*
Captains.
John C. Armstrong, resid'd June 30, '64
Mort mer C. Edwards, M. O. Aug. 5, '65
- First Lieutenants.*
Jac. B. King, hon'ly disc. May 15, '65
Andrew Y. Brown, M. O. (as sergt) Aug. 5, 1865
- Second Lieutenants.*
Thomas B. McClure, died Oct. 24, 1862
Abraham L. Lippincott, d. of wounds, Nov. 3, 1863
- Colonel.*
Dunnaway, Charles H., killed at Vicksburg May 23, 1863
- Deason,* Abel L., M. O. August 5, '65
- Ellis,* Peter, disc. Jan. 14, '63; disability
- Eaton,* George W., M. O. Aug. 5, '65; sergt
- Ederton,* Abner, sergt., d'd May 30, '65; wuds
- Fitzgerald,* William, died at Humboldt, Tenn., April 18, 1862
- Ferguson,* George, sergt., mustered out July 22, 1865; pris. war
- Foster,* E. J., disc. Aug. 17, 5, 1865
- Gleeson,* Nathan, M. O. August 5, 1865
- Golden,* John, disc. July 25, '63; disability
- Hunter,* Alexander D., corpl., killed Vicksburg, May 25, '63
- Hempler,* Philip, captured June 11, '64
- Hutchinson,* John, killed at Vicksburg May 23, 1863
- Harris,* William, mustered out Aug 5, '65
- Hansford,* Homer J., M. O. August 5, '65
- Hamel,* Joseph, M. O. Aug. 5, '65
- Heape,* Samuel, died at Marietta, Ga., August 23, 1864
- Harris,* Edward M., corpl., captured June 11, 1864
- Keith,* John R., killed at Champion Hills May 17, 1863
- Kelbon,* Edward, M. O. Aug. 5, '65; corpl
- King,* James O., M. O. August 5, '65
- Keslin,* Larkin, d. Memphis Feb. 19, '63
- Kellog,* George W., died at Cairo, Ill., June 18, 1865
- Loosley,* Edwin, disc. June 8, 1865
- Lipe,* Nelson, corpl., killed Aug. 10, '64
- Lipe,* Alexander, died at Memphis February 12, 1863
- Lipe,* Ephraim, disc. Apr. 13, '62; disability
- Lipe,* Edward, M. O. Aug. 5, '65; pris war
- McNeal,* Thomas, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- McAlvain,* Corydon, M. O. June 17, 1865, prisoner war
- McAvain,* Abel, M. O. June 17, '65; pris war
- McCollum,* Jesse, M. O. Aug. 5, '65, corpl
- Mead,* Wm., d. Holly Springs Jan. 6, '63
- Mealy,* Samuel, d. Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1862
- Miller,* Francis M., M. O. July 22, 1865, prisoner war
- Proctor,* Zepharias R., M. O. Aug. 5, '65
- Ross,* Orrin A., also sick at M. O. of Regt.
- Ross,* John, M. O. Aug. 5, '65
- Russ,* Joseph T., disc'd Feb. 12, 1863, disability
- S. tom,* John, M. O. July 15, 1865
- Spargen,* Frank, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, 1865
- Smith,* John, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- Thomas,* Gilbert, died Jan. 13, '65, discab.
- Tucker,* Joseph A., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- Thompson,* Edward R., died at home July 4, 1865
- Thompson,* Wm., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- Troop,* Wm., disc. Mar. 31, '63, discab.
- Thomas,* George, d. at home May 11, '65
- Proctor,* Zepharias R., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, discab.
- Wagoner,* John W.
- Wyners,* John, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- Walker,* Peter, died at Montgomery, Ala. July 7, 1865
- Wells,* John H., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, corpl
- Wells,* Henry C., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- Wooten,* James L., disc'd Nov. 10, 1862
- Wooten,* Wm. R., corporal, killed at Spanish Fort, April 4, 1865
- Wunderly,* Wm., captured June 11, '64; composed d. in Andersonville prison
- William,* Orison, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
- Wright,* Sevin B., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, sergt
- Walker,* Jas. A., trans. V. R. C. Oct. 24, '62
- Yearian,* Zepharias B., trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 24, 1862
- Recruits.*
Charch, Robert H., trans. to 58 Ill.; M. O. April 1, 1866, prisoner war
Keller, John A., trans. to 58 Ill.; M. O. April 1, 1866
Proctor, Azariah, corporal, trans. to 58 Ill.; M. O. April 1, 1866
Thornton, Oren R., killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864
Wilks, Richard M., trans. 58 Ill. Inf'y; d. at Andersonville prison Feb. 1, '65; grave 12571
- MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.*
Madison L. Baird, M. O. (as sergt) Aug. 5, 1865
- First Sergeant.*
Louis Trefflys, reduced to ranks, promoted corporal, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 24, 1864
- Sergeants.*
Umphry C. Kingsley, died at Vicksburg, June 13, 1863
James B. Alexander, disc'd. July 6, 1865, wounded

James C. McMillan, M. O. May 29, 1865, prisoner war
John H. Moore, died Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1862

Corporals.

John F. Brown, d. May 28, '63, wounded
Newton A. Brown, d. Lagrange, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1862
William H. Burk
Andrew A. Alexander, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865, as private
William Strong, trans. to 7th Mo. Cols.
Jos. J. King, M. O. May 29, '63, pris. war
John F. Barrough, disch. Dec. 17, 1862

Mancians.

Joseph A. Weeks, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
Hiram G. Wilson, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865

Wagoner.

Hugh R. Durrangh, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865

Privates.

Allen, Robert, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
Allen, Jas. Y., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865
Armstrong, James L., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal
Anderson, David A., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as sergeant

Ash, Nathan, M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l
Ash, Wm., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal
Brown, Andrew Y., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as 1st sergeant
Brown, James Leroy, M. O. Aug. 5, '65
Brown, Sam'l L., d. at home, Feb. 4, '63
Brown, Sam'l H., d. at Memphis, June 14, '62; wounds
Brown, John P., d. Memphis, Feb. 14, '63
Brown, T. W., d. Memphis, Jan. 31, '61
Brown, Jas. L., Memphis, Feb. 4, '63
Berry, Miles, d. Humboldt, Tenn. Nov. 28, '62

Berry, Elijah, d. Lagrange, Tenn., Nov. 20, '62

Bigham, George W., d. Memphis, Oct. 24, '64

Bridgewaters, Andrew, M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Braden, Jas., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l

Borders, Simon P., d. at Memphis, Feb. 20, '64

Buhy, Robert, M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Bulls, Bruce, disch. Feb. 21, '63

Bulls, Hiram Y., disch. Nov. 2, '62

Baird, Madison L., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, 1st sergeant

Coleman, James C., M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Cunningham, Robert P., died at Vicksburg June 17, '63

Collins, William

Cannicham, James H., died at Lagrange, Tenn., Jan. 31, '63

Isidore, plain W., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal

Daen, Konrad, M. O. June 17, '65

Dey, Moses W., d. Memphis Feb. 20, '63

Dean, Ehliah, d. Memphis, Mar. 20, '64

Day, John L., disch. May 1, '63, disab.

Dorrough, Andrew, d. Memphis, June 22, '63, wounds

Earnest, Francis M., M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Fair, Alfred, captured June 10, '64

Foster, John B., M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Foster, Wm., died at Lagrange, Tenn., Jan. 31, '63

Ferguson, Marmaduke, M. O. May 29, '65, was prisoner

Fallon, Wm. J., M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Green, James L., M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Griffith, Wm. V., drowned Feb. 4, '63

Hamilton, David L., M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Houston, John F., d. at Memphis Feb. 19, '63

Hunter, Alex., d. Memphis, Jan. 31, '63

Henderson, Samuel D., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal

Johnson, Abram, absent sick at M. O. of Regiment

Kruse, Washington, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Feb. 10, '63

Kinney, John A., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as sergeant

Luke, Robert, disch. May 25, '63

McMillan, Isaac W., disch. Sept. 8, '64

McQuade, Daniel, absent sick at M. O. of Regiment

McQuade, Henry, died at Lafayette, Tenn., Jan. 16, '63

McQuade, William, died at Memphis, Feb. 22, '63

McClane, Thomas, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 14, '63

Mark, Wm., d. Vicksburg, Sept. 13, '63

Milburn, Thomas H., died at Kookuk, Mumford, James, died at Lagrange, Feb. 22, '63

Milham, William C., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal

Obidiah, Wm. J., disch. Nov. 20, '63

Pommerhain, Robert, M. O. June 24, '65, was prisoner

Purell, Harrison M., trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 14, '63

Peck, Zacharias S.

Packill, William, killed at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63

Packill, Uray, disch. Nov. 20, '64

Quails, Noyal, disch. Mar. 28, '63

Randolph, John M., M. O. Aug. 5, '65

So-rivian, John, M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Selfridge, Jason S., M. O. May 29, '65

Stephenson, John A., died at Vicksburg, June 17, '63

Stevens, Achilles, died at Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 9, '62

Telican, Samuel, M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Woodside, Abner Y., disch. Feb. 28, '63

Woodside, Henry, died at Memphis Feb. 28, '63

William, John, d. Memphis Sept. 24, '63

Wetly, John, d. at Memphis, Feb. 22, '63

Wilson, John A., disch. Dec. 17, '63

Wilson, M. O. Aug. 5, '65

Wyson, John, died at Vicksburg Mar. 20, '64

Berrials.

Anderson, Joseph H. B., died at Memphis Feb. 14, '64

Armstrong, Martin L., died at Memphis Feb. 14, '64

Colman, John, died at Memphis Feb. 14, '64

Craig, Alexander, corporal, trans. to 58 Ill., M. O. April 1, '66, as corporal

Caruthers, John, trans. to 58 Ill., M. O. April 1, '66

Carver, William, trans. to 58 Ill., absent sick at M. O. of Regiment

Caruthers, John H., trans. to 58 Ill., corporal, M. O. April 1, '66, as sergeant

Eaton, Joel, trans. to 58 Ill., captured at Vicksburg June 10, '64; discharged

Franklin, George E., trans. to 58 Ill. Inf., M. O. April 1, '66

Franklin, James H., died at Vicksburg Feb. 8, '64

Glaspell, Louis, trans. to 58 Ill. Inf., discharged Mar. 2, '66

Hurd, Ernest V., trans. to V. R. C. May 7, '64

Hurd, Alfred T., trans. to 58 Ill. Inf., absent sick at M. O. of Regiment

Hinton, George W., died at Vicksburg, April 20, '64

Mann, George, trans. to 58 Ill., M. O. April 1, '66

Posten, Dent, trans. to 58 Ill., absent at M. O. of Regiment

Preussel, Martin V., absent at M. O. of Regiment

Robinson, Joseph J., trans. to 58 Ill., died at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 7, '65

Rosan, Smith, trans. to 58 Ill., M. O. April 1, '66, as corporal

Selfridge, John T., disch. May 29, '65

Tyler, John, trans. to 58 Ill. Inf., discharged for disability

Wilson, Jas. T., trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 28, '63

Wilson, D. K., trans. to 58 Ill. Inf., M. O. Feb. 11, '66

Williams, Austin, trans. to 58 Ill. Inf., M. O. April 1, '66

Wood-side, Thomas P., trans. to 58 Ill. Inf., M. O. Mar. 24, '66

Corporals.

John Andrews.

John H. Lowells, captured June 10, '64

Jason Winchester, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as private.

Privates.

Creagan, Cyrus, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 22, '63

Cumpley, John A., died Aug. 14, 1863, wounds

Davis, George W., disch. May 17, 1865, disability

Deuter, Peter, killed at Spanish Fort, Ala., March, 1865

Daniels, Isaac, died at Lake Providence March 7, 1865

McWade, Triphield, died at Memphis June 21, 1865

Berrials.

King, Andrew, disch. Nov. 25, '64, disab.

Privates.

Holder, John, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 19, '63

Jinks, J. S., died at Lagrange, Tenn., Dec. 1, '62

Jones, William B., died at Lagrange, Tenn., Dec. 8, '64

Keller, Joseph W., died at Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 16, '62

Kooper, Patrick, disch. July 15, '65, disability

Lipe, George W., m. o. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal

McLeland, Alexander, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal

McMillan, Joseph, disch. Feb. 26, '63, disability

McMillan, William, disch. Jan. 15, '63

Metcalum, William, died at Jeffersonville, Ia., April 2, '65

Martin, Jeptha, m. o. Aug. 5, '65

Pyte, Ephraim, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, as corp.

Quinn, Peter, disch. Feb. 24, '63, disability

Sully, Asa, m. o. Aug. 5, '65

Tate, John, trans. to 58 Ill., May 20, '64

Smith, James, disch. Feb. 1, '63, disab.

Stroked, Wm., disch. Jan. 30, '65, disab.

Vance, Patrick, m. o. May 17, '65

W. Leon, Archibald, disch. Dec. 19, '62, disability

Wilson, George, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Jan. 31, '63

Wells, John H., m. o. Aug. 5, '65

Wolfgang, Joseph F., died at Grand Gulf, Miss., May 11, '64

Whalen, Michael, disch. May 26, '65, disability

Berrials.

Brandon, Martin V., trans. to 58 Ill., m. o. April 1, '66, as corporal

Croghan, Thomas, died at Memphis March 15, '65

Clark, Thomas, died at Rome, Ga., July 1, '64

Fulow, Alexander, trans. to 58 Ill., m. o. April 1, '66, as corporal

Hage, John, trans. to 58 Ill., disch. Oct. 3, Jones, Berry W., died at Rome, Ga., July 1, '64

Johnston, Lewis, trans. to 58 Ill., died near Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 24, '66

Keller, Andrew, died at Memphis, July 5, 1865

Young, George C., died at Alexandria, La., May 14, '64

Unassigned Berrials.

Burk, George W.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Second Assistant—Herman Deitzel, mustered out June 9, 1865.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Berrials.—Holcomb, Ota W., discharged May 28, 1865, disability

Hudson, William, trans. to 63 Ill. Inf., must. Oct. 7, 1865

Unassigned Rec'd.—Heath, Morgan L., died at Camp Butler, Feb. 11, '64.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The Eighty-ninth, called the Railroad Regiment, was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and it was mustered into the United States service, August 27th. It participated in the battle of Lawrenceburg, Perryville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky-face, Resaca, Pickett's Hill, in the investment of Keneasaw Mountain and of Atlanta, in the battle of Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out of service June 10, 1865, near Nashville, Tennessee. Was discharged at Camp Douglas, June 24, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Captains.

Albert F. Crane, resigned April 6, 1865

Edwin P. Simmons, M. O. (as 1st Lieut.) Aug. 5, 1865

First Lieutenant.

Wm. A. Stewart, resigned Dec. 5, 1862

Second Lieutenant.

Leonard G. Porter, honorably disch. May 15, 1865

Sergeant.

Hugh Oliver, disch. Sept. 5, 1864, disability

Corporals.

John Andrews.

John H. Lowells, captured June 10, '64

Jason Winchester, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as private.

Privates.

Creagan, Cyrus, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 22, '63

Cumpley, John A., died Aug. 14, 1863, wounds

Davis, George W., disch. May 17, 1865, disability

Deuter, Peter, killed at Spanish Fort, Ala., March, 1865

Daniels, Isaac, died at Lake Providence March 7, 1865

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Privates.

Allen, David S., m. o. June 10, '65.
 Anderson, William G., disch. Mar. 10, '63, disability.
 Bayless, I. N., d. June 25, '63, wounds.
 Brauner, William M., disch. Feb. 2, '63, disability.
 Carroll, Charles.
 Cason, William B., trans. to V. R. C., March 15, '64.
 Caton, Wilson F., m. o. June 10, '65, as sergeant.
 Dodge, William.
 Estes, J. C., d. March 22, '64.
 George, Jesse N., di-eh. Aug. 26, '63, disability.
 Groves, John, disch. April 8, '63, disab.
 Gulley, J. J., disch. May 1, '63, disab.
 Humphrey, Ed., sergt., captured.
 Middleton, F. W., m. o. June 10, '65.
 Monk, George E., disch. Mar. 5, '64, disability.
 Monk, Joseph C., m. o. June 10, '65.
 Rice, W. S., m. o. June 10, '65.
 Snow, Zamon, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 26, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Corporal.—William H. Daniels, mustered out June 8, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Recruits.—Rogers, William J., trans. to 59 Ill.
 Rais, Hugh G., killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant.—Nathan Street, died August 6, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant.—William D. Clark, resigned December 14, 1862.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Unassigned Recruits.—Breedline, Enoch, mustered out June 3, 1865.
 Onhouse, J. F.
 Smith, John F., died at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Private.—Vanfleet, Otis B., mustered out June 6, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Private.—Spencer, Josiah, mustered out June 6, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Corporal.—Christopher Fulton, reduced to ranks, trans. to Co. A, disch. Nov. 24, 1864.
 Privates.—Humphrey, Philip, disch. January 22, 1863, disability.
 Humphrey, Emory, mustered out June 6, 1865.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.—Joseph L. Murphy, Pro. First Lieut. Co. H.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Sergeants.
 Josiah Willis, trans. to Co. A, as consolidated, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Privates.
 Stricklin, William S., trans. to Co. A as consolidated, M. O. June 8, 1865.
 Wilkerson, Wm. F., trans. to Co. A as consolidated, M. O. June 8, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant.
 Carroll, Payne, resigned Feb. 12, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant.
 Jesse G. Payne, killed, Dec. 31, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Privates.—Wilson, Samuel, trans. to Co. D as consolidated.
 Willmore, Henry, trans. to Co. D as consolidated.
 Williamson, Jas. C., trans. to Co. D as consolidated.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Privates.
 Kelley, Matthew.
 Osborn, Benton.
 Payton, Alexander.
 Stroud, John H.

Stroud, Elijah.
 Steel, James K.
 Tarmen, James B.
 Thompson, Andrew.
 Williams, John H.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Recruit.—Wilkerson, Hiram K., m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corporal.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Recruit.—Keller, Robert G., mustered out June 8, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Captain.

John P. Watson, m. o. June 8, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph L. Murphy, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

David W. Gillespie, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sergeants.

Thomas M. Jones, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Matthew Riles, Jr., m. o. June 8, 1865, as Private.

Thos. Hines died at Chattanooga, Jan. 19, 1864.

Corporals.

Wm. N. Staten, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Robt. J. Logan, Sergt., died on David's Island, N. Y., harbor, Apr. 16, 1865.

Wounds.
 William A. Logan, disch. March 2, 1865.

Privates.

Amet, Thos., died at Chattanooga Dec. 3, 1863.

Amet, John, disch. June 1, 1863.

Bridges, Andrew J., m. o. June 8, 1865.

Brown, Isaac R., m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corporal.

Brewer, Jasper M., m. o. June 8, 1865.

Cunningham, Wm. T., m. o. June 8, 1865.

Campbell, John P., " " "

Captains.

Wm. K. Murphy, resigned Feb. 26, 1863.

Eros D. Hoge, m. o. May 8, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

James Richie, resigned Dec. 13, 1862.

Sergeants.

Simon S. Slawson.

Thomas J. Able.

Corporals.

Thomas Osburn.

Pendleton W. Jones, Jr., trans. to Co. D as consolidated.

Richison Collins.

Privates.

Adkins, Martin.

Brydges, Richard A., died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH.

Recruit.—Patterson, Thomas G., discharged December 13, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Private.—Lesley, Alexander, mustered out June 6, 1865, as Corporal.

MEN FROM PERRY.

Private.—Fitzsimmons, Charles, mustered out May 30, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Col. Resden M. Moore, and was mustered into service, September 19, by Captain Washington. The regiment in its three years service, was engaged in six battles and thirty-three skirmishes, marched 2,307 miles, traveled by water, 6,191, and by rail, 778 miles. It was mustered out of service, August 5, 1865, at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Captain James A. Hall, United States Army.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Private.—Gerrish, August, mustered out August 5, 1865.

Hamilton, Thomas.

Huber, Jacob, died at Memphis July 6, 1864.

Recruit.—Myerscough, Jo-eph, trans. to 35 Ill., mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

Corporal.—Nicholas, Reitz, mustered out August 6, 1865, as Sergeant.

Privates.—Crewer, George, mustered out August 6, 1865.

Miller, Joseph H., mustered out August 6, 1865.

Purdie, James, mustered out August 6, 1865.

Smith, John Q.

Recruit.—Crook, William, trans. to 33 Ill., mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Hospital Steward—Marcus L. Ross.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Private—McElvane, Adilia C., mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in October, 1862, by Colonel Nathaniel Niles, and was mustered into service on the 25th. Moved from this point, November 10, 1862, arriving at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 18th, where it did provost duty. Moved from this point to Louisiana. Marched from Alexandria, up Red river, driving the enemy to Sabine Cross Roads, where, April 8, 1864, they defeated the Union forces. The next day, fought at Pleasant Hill, where the confederates sustained a complete repulse. In October, was ordered to New Orleans for provost duty. While here, by order issued January 21, 1865, was consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry. March 1st, the consolidated Seventy-seventh was transported for duty and placed before Mobile, Alabama. Was engaged in the entire siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, remaining constantly under fire. July 7, 1865, per order, the One Hundred and Thirtieth was revived and was mustered out of service at New Orleans August 15th, and on the 26th at Camp Butler, Illinois, received final payment and discharge.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captains.

Wm. H. Corp, resigned Nov. 15, 1863.
Charles T. Mullin, died May 1864
John W. Galt, m. o. at consolidation.

First Lieutenant.

William H. Miller, died March 5, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Robert S. Alexander.

Sergeants.

John R. Cox, died at Carrollton, La., Sept. 5, 1863.
Joseph V. Lacy, trans. to 77 Ill. re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Corporals.

Thos. Reilly, died at Vicksburg, Aug. 21, 1863.
Lewis Brokaw, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130, m. o. June 17, '65, pris. of war.
Charles Dwyer.
Alonzo M. Danner, trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 1, 1863.
William Shook.

Musicians.

William Higgins, trans. to Co. C, 77, re-trans. to 130, m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.
James Hendrix.

Wagoner.

James D. Perry.

Privates.

Agnew, Monroe, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130, m. o. June 17, '65, Prisoner of war.
Bettis, Daniel, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130, m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.
Behler, Frederick, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130, m. o. Aug. 13, '65.
Bales, William, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130, m. o. June 17, 1865, Prisoner of war.
Butram, William A., trans. to Co. 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130, m. o. June 17, 1865, Prisoner of war.

Clark, James M., died at St. Louis, Sept. 28, 1862.
Clark, Leander.
Cisew, Andrew.
Cook, Levi.

Cabrisk, Theodore, died at New Orleans, La.
Dicson, Michael, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Dillon, Michael, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.
Dowling, John, trans. to Co. C, 77 Ill., re-trans.

Eyewett, Traverce.
Eymann, Edward J.
Fisher, John, trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Folks, Andrew J., trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Fields, Jotham, trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Field, Samuel W.
Frost, Edward W.

Griffin, Michael, trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Gerbin, John, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Hornor, James.
Hetherly, Preston.

Happer, John H., trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Hilton, James S., trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Indolph, Christian, trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, '65.

Kelly, Timothy, trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Leisure, David, trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 1, 1863.
Lavy, Leonidas W.
Lewis, Thomas B., trans. to 77 Ills., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Lakins, William.
McLaurin, John, trans. to 77 Ills., m. o. Aug. 13, 1863.

Miller, Austin, died at New Orleans, Oct. 28, 1863.
Miller, James, trans. to V. R. C., Jun. '28, 1864.

Masters, Turner M., died at Camp Butler, Ill.

Notles, Elijah, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.

Presker, William H., trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.

Pickett, Joseph, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.

Pease, James, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. June 17, 1865, prisoner of war.

Santon, Joseph J.
Smith, John W., trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130 Inf. m. o. June 17, 1865, prisoner of war.

Spruce, Andrew J., trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. to 130 Inf. m. o. June 6, 1865.
Van Andell, John.
Vaugh, James E., trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 23, 1864.

Wilkinson, William, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.

Walt, Edward W., trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.

White-side, Hiram, trans. to 77 Ill., dis. March 12, 1865, disability.

Walker, John L., trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. June 17, 1865, as prisoner of war.

Workman, Frederick, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.

Wooters, John, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner of war.

Recruits.

Bugus, Thomas.
Johnson, Thomas.
Lacy, Hiram.
Miller, Frederick, trans. to V. R. C., June 22, 1864.
Miller, Ruben.
McDonally, Michael, trans. to 77 Ill., re-trans. m. o. June 17, '65, prisoner.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

Chaplain—John W. Phillips, mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quartermaster & Sergeant—Walter S. Elston, mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captains.

William Bowby, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Pleasant N. Pope, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

First Sergeant.

William Onstott, died at Columbus, Ky., Aug. 2, 1864.

Sergeant.

Simon Sprague, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Corporals.

John D. Strachan, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Lex Hudson or Hanson, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864, as sergeant.

William H. Yeaman, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

John W. Galtershall, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864, as sergeant.

Privates.

Amart, George, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Bowling, Franklin P., m. o. Oct. 22, '64.

Blakesley, Charles H., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Bainmoss or Barkness, H., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Barnes, E., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Bardman, Sampson, m. o. Oct. 22, '64, as corporal.

Burgess, Joseph H., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Butler, Bailey, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Cox, Gabriel W., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Diehrman, James, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Dunn, Charles H., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864, as musician.
Houston, John, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Boutey, Hezekiah, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Lewis, William, died at Columbus, Ky., July 31, 1864.

McCollin, N., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Miffin, John J., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Moss, Alfred S., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Richter, Andrew, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Richards, George W., drowned Aug. 3, 1864.
Sandford, John A., m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Samuels, Henry, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Slackhouse, Isaac, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864, as corporal.

Spells, William, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Stewart, William, m. o. Nov. 18, 1864.

Thompson, Isaac, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.
Vogel, Albert, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

Weldon, Nathaniel W., m. o. Oct. 22, '64, as corporal.
Yearian, Marion, m. o. Oct. 22, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Mustered Out October 22, 1864.

Captains.

Thomas F. Lacy.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph B. Curlee.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph L. Steadman.

First Sergeant.

Erza Woods.

Sergeants.

Isaac D. Kelley.

Henry Yates.

George Liney.

Isen, Henry.

Corporals.

John S. Winthrop.

Gibson B. Withler.

Jesse Keller.

William H. McDowell.

Cornelius Pyle.

John W. Rice.

Musicians.

George W. Shoaff.

Wagoner.

Joseph Shipman.

Privates.

Henson, John I.

Kung, William.

Kaid, Julius.

Kelley, George A.

Kirkpatrick, Francis M.

Knapp, George W.

Linn, Stephen W.

Mearum, William H.

Mumhore, Henry C.

McIntire, David.

Parsell, George H.

Pulley, William H.

Ray, James H.

Raid, Thomas J.

Rice, James C.

Smith, Henry.

Silkwood, Russell.

Tammie, William.

Topping, James.

Teague, Marion.

Tish, Amos.

Tuttle, Samuel.

Vanossale, Isaac.

Vineyard, Albert B.

Whitely, Samuel.

Whegammold, G., m. o. July 14, 1865.

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June 11th, when it returned by rail to Nashville, Tennessee. Here it was put on picket, guard and garrison duty, and many of the officers on courts martial and military commissions. September 18, 1864, was mustered out at this point, and on the 29th inst. it received final payment and discharged at Camp Butler, Illinois.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Colonel. Major.

Francis Swanwick, mustered out as | James B. Couch, mustered out as Cap-
Lieut. Col. September 18, 1865 | tain, September 18, 1865

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Principal Musician—Jacob Mathews, absent; sick at muster out of Regt.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant.

Benezer M. Reen, resigned May 19, '65

Sergeant.

Harry G. Gray, mustered out July 22, '65

Corporals.

Archibald J. Luther, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Theobald Boncherie, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Privates.

Altage, Henry, died at Tullahoma,

Tenn., June 8, '65

Boncherie, Edward, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Deroisse, Louis B., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Captain.

Fred'ck Triett, m. o. Lieut. Sep. 18, '65

First Lieutenant.

James M. Malone, m. o. Lieut. Sep. 18, '65

Second Lieutenant.

Harmond Hanson, m. o. as sergeant

September 18, '65

Sergeants.

Ferdinand B. Rotwick, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Nelson R. Crain, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

William Gibson, m. o. August 21, '65

Corporals.

Edmund W. Crittenden, m. o. May 23,

1865, as sergeant

William C. Brown, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Wm B. Tatum, m. o. Sept. 18, '65, priv

James W. Pettit, m. o. September 18, '65

Henry Sternburg, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Owen T. Crisler, m. o. May 22, '65

John McMenomoy, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Philip Reichardt

Privates.

Anderson, William L., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Anderson, Archibald T., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Barker, Lafayette, m. o. June 10, '65

Borgue, William, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Berkman, Henry, died at Tullahoma,

Tenn., June 3, '65

Broughton, Lafayette W., m. o. May 22, '65

Brown, William H., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Bowman, William J., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Bridgeman, Jackson, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Bridgman, William F., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Bruch, Adam, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Bruett, Henry, m. o. September 18, '65

Crumville, Dedrick, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Caldwell, William F., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Cemmas, Jacob, m. o. May 23, 1865

Cochran, William M., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Crawford, William, d. at Jeffersonville,

Ind., September 21, 1865

Cleary, Michael F., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Crisler, William F., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Casey, Henry W., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Couch, Milton, m. o. September 18, '65

Purkie, Alfred W., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Donaldson, Alfred J., d. at Murfreesboro,

Tenn., Sept. 18, 1865

France, Edward, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Eggeman, Fred, m. o. July 4, '65

Frazier, Samuel, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Fray, Moses J., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Gordon, Parker, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Gale, William J., abs; sick at M. o. reg.

Grossman, Henry, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(One Year's Service.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, and mustered in February 28, 1865. March 24, the regiment, 904 strong, moved via Louisville and Nashville, to Tullahoma, Tennessee, and was

assigned to the command of Brevet Brigadier General Dudley. In June the regiment was divided into detachments, numbering twenty or thirty men each, and assigned to guard duty on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, occupying the block houses from Nashville to Duck river, a distance of fifty miles. Was mustered out of service September 4th, and moved to Camp Butler for final payment and discharge.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Sergeant.

Noah Smith, m. o. Sept. 4, '65, as private

Corporals.

Harrison, Talbot, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

John H. Skidmore, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Privates.

Dietzler, Herman, pro 2nd surg. 8311

Daniels, Sebastian, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Finley, James, m. o. Sept. 4, '64

Hammill, Frederick, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Kennedy, John, m. o. Sept. 4, '64

McLishin, James, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Muelbach, Conrad, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Skidmore, John B., m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Skidmore, James, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Skidmore, Andrew J., Sept. 4, '65

Spurgeon, Lewis, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Snyder, Christopher, pro. 2d Lieut.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant.

George Schuerman, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Sergeants.

August Mund, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

John Kimmick, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Corporals.

H. Elgner, m. o. Sept. 4, '65 as private

Jacob Sheldhardt, m. o. Sept. 4, '65, as

private

Privates.

Crum, Peter, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Fisher, Charles, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Glanzer, Charles, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Goldschmidt, John, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Hotman, William, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Hess, George, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Kild, John, m. o. Sept. 4, '65, as corp'l

Kelldell, Tringott, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Kreiser, August, m. o. May 23, '65

Kruehler, Jacob, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Quick, William, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Reinhold, Lorenz, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Rossman, Andrew, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Schick, Thomas, m. o. Sept. 4, '65, as

wagoner

Stuckmamp, Fred'k, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Schmidt, Peter, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Weber, Peter, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

Zusan, Henry, m. o. Sept. 4, '65

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT—MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Reenit.—Garlick, George W., trans. to 12 Ill. for promotion, Dec. 4, '62.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K

Wagoners.

Robert Dale, m. o. Oct. 31, '64

Privates.

Marchall, George, m. o. May 23, '65

McConkey, James, m. o. May 23, '65

M. Eaden, Ebenezer, m. o. Sept. 19, '65

Sarges, Henry, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Nephyl, Alexander, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Owen, John, m. o. September 18, '65

Pearson, William, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Parkhill, Wilham, died at Murfrees-

boro, Tenn., March 20, '65

Rabbe, Frederick, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Rolse, James, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Rochman, Henry, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Runge, Frederick, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Stelle, William, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Sack, Jacob, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Shaffer, John F., died at Tullahoma,

Tenn., June 23, '65

Smith, John, m. o. Sept. 19, '65

Stump, George, m. o. Sept. 19, '65

Stump, David, m. o. Sept. 19, '65

Stump, Henry J., m. o. Sept. 19, '65, corp.

Schutz, William, m. o. Sept. 19, '65

Schultz, Henry W., m. o. Sept. 19, '65

Stones, William, m. o. Sept. 19, '65

Swanwick, Francis

Tockstein, Adolph, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Temple, James, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Trenton, Usadom, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Vowel, Willey, m. o. Sept. 7, '65

Wilson, George W., m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Wolter, Louis, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Waters, John S., m. o. Sept. 10, '65

Woolschok, Thomas, m. o. Sept. 18, '65

Wedge, Frederick

Wedge, Conrad

Were, August

Worley, Andrew

Johnson, Geo. W., trans. to V. R. C

Marchall, Geo. W., trans. to V. R. C

Widly, Henry, m. o. Oct. 21, '65, as 1st

sergeant

Recruit.

Cunningham, Eugene, d. Dec. 4, '64

FIFTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in November, 1861, and Hall Wilson was appointed Colonel. Randolph county was largely represented in the Fifth as will appear from the subjoined roster. February 20, 1862, went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and March 31 moved to Pilot Knob, and thence to Doniphan. April 1st skirmished with the enemy, capturing three camps, killing three and taking seven prisoners. Arrived at Jacksonport, June 27th, and joined Curtis' army and marched to Helena. October 22d, Lieut. Elliott and seventy-eight men were captured after losing one man killed and six wounded. In June, 1863, made a reconnoissance to Mechanicsburg, drove the enemy ten miles, skirmishing heavily, capturing forty-three prisoners, and losing one man killed and seven wounded. August 21st, encountered Blythe's rebel cavalry at Coldwater and defeated them, losing one man killed and five wounded. In October, took part in the cavalry charge at Brownsville, routing General Adams. January 1 1864, many of the regiments re-listed as veterans. February 27th, Colonel John McConnell assumed command of the regiment. At this time eight companies were dismounted

for garrison duty. During the month of September the battalion was at Jackson and Port Gibson, engaged in frequent skirmishing. The Fifth Cavalry with the Third United States Cavalry, charged the enemy near Woodville, driving him in confusion and capturing three cannon. Returned to Vicksburg, October 11th, and thereafter spent several months skirmishing. In January went on an expedition to southern Arkansas, and northern Louisiana, returning February 13th. July 1st, moved to Texas via Red river, arriving at Hempstead, Texas, August 26th. Mustered out at Springfield, October 27th, and received final payment and discharge, October 30, 1865.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Major.—James Farnam, resig'd Sept. 30, '64

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.

James W. Markham, M. O. Mch. 2, '65

Q. M. Sergeants.

Joseph Neville, disch. Oct. 31, '64; term expired

Commissionary Sergeants.

George W. Bean, disch. Jan. —, '63.

Hospital Stewards.

Thomas S. Morrison, disch. Oct. 31, '64, term expired

Maurice W. Rotrock, M. O. June 15, '65

Veterinary Sergeants.

Bastley Tovera, disch. Oct. 26, '62

John G. Calvin, d. Hempstead, Texas, Sept. 16, '65

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. H. Pinckerton, M. O. Oct. 27, '65.

Privates.

Hare, Jno., vet. d. at Memphis, July 24, '63

McDowell, Alexander, vet. M. O. Oct. 27, '65

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captains.

James Nesbit, died near Hempstead, Texas, Sept. 5, '65

William C. Addison, M. O. as 1st Lieut. Oct. 27, '65

First Lieutenant.

Charles J. Childs, resig. Jan. 9, '63

Second Lieutenant.

William Maxwell, M. O. Oct. 27, '65

Company Q. M. Sergeant.

Charles C. Anderson, M. O. Oct. 31, '64

Sergeants.

James W. McQuiston, M. O. Oct. 31, '64

Corporals.

William Falalauch, disch. June 4, '62, as private, disability

Peter Farley, M. O. Oct. 31, '64, private

Samuel S. Armour, died Aug. 13, '62

Alexander Jamison, M. O. Oct. 31, '64

Louis J. Davis, M. O. Oct. 31, '64

Bugler.

John F. Farnam, disch. Oct. 15, '62, disability

Saddler.

Henry Hildy or Willey, vet. M. O. Oct. 21, '65, as 1st Serg't

Privates.

Boudonot, Tobias, died Jan. 24, '64; accidental wounds

Breithaupt, Frederick C., trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63

Birk, John W., vet. M. O. Oct. 27, '65 as sergt

Belatti, Vestal, disch. May 3, '62, disab.

Chris nann, Peter, vet., M. O. Oct. 27, '65

Conant, Sullivan, died Sept. 30, '62

Douglas, Lancy, vet. died Sept. 30, '62

Donnell, Edmund, vet. M. O. Oct. 27, '65 as sergt

Faulstich, Fritz

Gordon, Andrew J., M. O. Oct. 31, '64

Graham, Robt. vet., M. O. Oct. 27, '64

Girley, Moore, vet., M. O. Oct. 27, '64

Hardinger, Andrew, vet., M. O. Oct. 27, '64, as corporal

Jackson, James T., died Sept. 5, '64

James Patrick H., died July 4, '62

Reys, Hamilton T., died July 19, '63

Kr. micide, Fred'k, died Sept. 23, —

King, Robert, M. O. Oct. 31, '64

Lawler, Nicholas, M. O. Oct. 31, '64

Moore, Wm. C., died Sept. 21, '63

McManis, Joseph died June 6, '62

Neill, Robert A., vet. M. O. Oct. 27, '65, as blacksmith

Rayham, James, vet. M. O. Oct. 27, '65

Rayham, Francis, vet. M. O. Oct. 21, '64

Sharkeyville, Charles, died Mch. 22, '62

Speicher, John, died Dec. 21, '62

Stokes, Henry, vet. M. O. Oct. 27, '65

Sudgrass, George T., died Apr. 19, '62

Vanoe, Andrew W., vet., d. Aug. 12, '65

Vans, Joseph L., vet. M. O. Oct. 21, '65

Recruits.

Reyl, Robert, M. O. Oct. 27, '65

Reyl, John, died Aug. 15, '64

Blackburn, Wm., died Nov. 20, '64

Cleddening, John T., M. O. Oct. 27, '65

Con, Wm. T., M. O. Oct. 27, '65 on furlough

Chandler, Noel, M. O. June 15, '65

Jackwer, Edwin, M. O. Oct. 27, '65

Dennis, John W., died May 4, '64

Donnell, Michael, died Dec. 23, '64

Edson, Geo., 1st sergt., died Aug. 25, '64

Hamilton, Johnson, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Hindman, James M., died July 19, 1865.

Leckhard, Richard, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865, as Corporal.

Lowther, Robert, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Leather, John T., died Oct. 9, 1864.

Maxwell, James R., M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

Mason, David, M. O. Oct. 25, 1865.

Miner, Frank E., M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

McHenry, Samuel, M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

McHenry, John C., M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

McKee, Geo. W., M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

Mier, John, M. O. Sept. 6, 1865.

McCanachie, William, M. O. May 23, 1865.

McCanachie, Alexander, M. O. May 25, 1865.

McLaughlin, Michael E., died July 8, 1864.

McEldry, Samuel, M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

Ogden, John, died while absent sick.

Petit, Nathan C., M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

Perry, William, discharged Sept. 3, 1863, disability.

Rigdon, John B., M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

Richards, William, M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

Rotrock, Charles B., M. O. Oct. 15, 1865.

Shannon, Edward L., died Sept. 23, 1864.

Smith, William, Jr., died Nov. 7, 1863.

Toulouse, William, M. O. Oct. 27, 1865.

Thomas, Emanuel, died July 5, 1865, wounds.

Toorea, Elias

Thomas, David V.

SIXTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service)

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, November 19, 1861, and soon after left for the field of action. At Columbus, Kentucky, it was divided into three detachments, which during the spring and summer of 1862, operated against the guerrillas. At Dyersburg, Tennessee, and Olive Branch and Coldwater, Mississippi, it met with signal success, with a loss of two men killed, six wounded and one taken prisoner. Early in the fall of 1862, the detachments were re-united at Memphis, and November 26th, constituted the advance of General Sherman's army in its movements south toward Grenada. January, 1863, it went into winter quarters at La Grange, Tennessee, and did good service against the numerous bands of partisan rangers in that region.

Thus engaged, on one occasion, it surprised and routed Richardson's command, near Covington, Tennessee, capturing their entire camp equipage. March 29th, a detachment gallantly repulsed a superior force by which it was surprised at midnight. Gen. W. S. Smith issued an order complimenting the officers and men for their gallantry.

April, 1863, it was engaged in the expedition which, under Col. B. H. Grierson, made the famous tour through Mississippi and Louisiana, traveling about eight hundred miles. At Port Hudson, Louisiana, June 3d, it had a heavy engagement with the enemy and lost two killed, four wounded and three taken prisoners. Near Mascoe, Tennessee, December 4, 1863, it took part in a heavy engagement sustaining a loss of five killed, six wounded, twenty prisoners and two missing. March 30, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. August 13th, it was engaged at Hurricane creek, Mississippi, as a part of General Forrest's command. After skirmishing for several days with Hood's army along the Tennessee river, a brisk engagement of five hours followed, at Lawrenceburg. It took an active part in the battle of Franklin; arriving at Nashville, Tennessee, the last of November, 1864. December 13th and 14th, it participated in the cavalry charge, capturing nine pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. It was mustered out of service November 5, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, Illinois, November 20, 1865.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Reuben Loomis, killed Nov. 2, 1863.

Major.—Charles W. Whitist, M. O. Dec. 12, 1864.

Lucius B. Skinner, M. O. Nov. 5, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Saddler.—David M. Fligor, M. O. Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Corporal.

Robert L. Yancey, M. O. Nov. 5, 1865 as Silkworm, Nathan, M. O. Nov. 5, 1865 as Sergeant.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Captains.

Thomas W. Lippincott, resigned July 6, 1863.

Wesley F. Fallon, M. O. Nov. 5, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

James H. Gordon, resigned April 25, 1862.

Benjamin F. Guiteau, dismissed Dec. 28, 1863.

Frederick Marlow, M. O. (as 2d Lieut.) Nov. 5, 1865.

Sergeants.

Caleb H. Throp.

Isaac N. East.

John G. Fulton, M. O. Oct. 14, 1864, as private.

Corporals.

Geo. W. Clark.

George Ellison.

Lawrence D. Throp.

Hiram P. Skinner, M. O. Dec. 10, 1864.

Robert Fallon. *Farrier.**Blacksmiths.*

Calvin Bramley, m. o. Nov. 12, 1864.

Physics.

Adams, Isaac B., m. o. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Brandon, Martin V. B.
 Buckley, William, m. o. Dec. 16, 1861.
 Campbell, John
 Clark, Geo. D., m. o. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Dye, William M.
 Emerson, John
 Hendrick, Geo. E., m. o. Nov. 17, 1861.
 Hill, John G., m. o. Nov. 17, 1861.
 Hill, Richard
 Horn, Charles
 Hoze, David A., m. o. Oct. 11, 1864
 Kellogg, Charles
 Laoy, John
 McKinnis, John F. G.
 Peck, Joseph F., m. o. Nov. 17, 1861.
 Porter, Layton R.
 Rottfroh, Joseph
 Snears, William H.
 Thoen, Jasper J.
 Travillion, James, m. o. Dec. 21, 1861.
 Turner, Benton, m. o. Nov. 17, 1861.
 Webb, Jacob, m. o. Nov. 12, 1861.

Sergents.

Jonathan G. Clark, m. o. Nov. 5, 1863.
 Nathan C. Stebbins, m. o. Nov. 5, 1863
 1st Sergeant.

Captains.

William A. Clark, m. o. Nov. 5, 1865 as
 1st sergeant.
 Samuel Moore, m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY L.

Captain—John J. Clark, m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY M.

Physics.

Ballard, Thomas
 Barrett, John S.
 Burt, George, vet.
 Kiefer, Van Burton
 Stevens, Art. killed

Blacksmiths.

Berner, Lawrence (1865)
 Huston, Sam. H. k. Memphis Aug. 21,
 1862, killed
 S. C. k. Indian, veteran.
 White, Time thy, m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY L.

Returns—Smith, Jacob, d. Aug. 13, 1864, wounds

TWELFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Three Years' Service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Returns—Baird, F. E., discharged for Insanities.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Returns—Dillon, James, mustered Oct. 17, 1865.

Penton, John H., m. o. November 5, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Returns—Robertson, James, died at Memphis, June 14, 1864.

UNAS-SIGNED MEN.

Robinson, James, m. o. May 21, 1865. [Ward, George, mustered Oct. 23, 1865,
 May 21, 1865.]

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The Seventh Cavalry was organized in September, 1861, with William P. Kellogg as colonel. Randolph county was represented in it, as the appended roster will show, by a considerable number of men. The regiment participated in many of the important engagements of the war, and bore an honorable and important part in each.

MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY M.

Captain—Q. M. Sergeant.

John P. Ludwig, resigned May 28, 1862
 Bernhard C. Janssen, resigned June 17,
 Charles Stoll, mustered Oct. Nov. 4, 63

First Lieutenant.

John Nicholson, m. o. November 4, 63

Second Lieutenant.

John H. Meyer, resigned May 28, 1862
 Henry Nicholson, died October 12, 63
 Charles Valler, de. lined commission
 August Lesare, mustered Oct. 4, 63

First Sergeant.

Thaddeus C. Barker, disc. June 10, 62

John A. Ritz, disc. Oct. 1, 62; sergeant

Sergents.

John W. Eppens, dis. Apr. 2, 62; dsbty
 Henry Knipper, m. o. Oct. 15, 64, Co. G.
 M. 62
 Henry Neuber, m. o. October 15, 1864

Captains.

Jacob Zimplman, disc. May 20, 62; pat.
 Charles Rathert, m. o. October 1, 61
 William H. Foley, vet., mustered Oct.
 November 4, 63; as sergeant
 Philip Thon, disc. Oct. 7, 62; disability

William Beckmeier, disc. June 15, 62;
 disability
 Charles Wiking, m. o. Oct. 15, 61; serg
 Henry Flecker, Vet., mustered Oct.
 November 4, 63; as sergeant.

Jacob Koeningstein, disc. April 16, 63 as
 sergeant; disability

Baptists.

Daniel Fickies, mustered Oct. 15, 64
 Henry Jankenkling, died at St. Louis
 December 2, 1864

Furrier.

Henry Ritter, d. in Andersonville pris

Blacksmiths.

Louis Van Cohen, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 63

Saddlers.

Herman Mueller, m. o. October 15, 61

Physics.

Allen, Miner E., mustered Oct. April 13,
 1865, pris. war
 Anderson, George, vet., died at Mem-
 phis November 25, 1864

Blattner, Samuel, m. o. April 13, 1865,
 pris. war
 Besser, George, d. Inka Miss. Sept. 17, 65

Bier, Daniel, mustered Oct. 15, 64
 Beckmeier, Henry, died in Anderson
 ville pris. June 1, 64; No. 66, 65
 Benjamine, Christian V., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865

Britz, John, mustered Oct. 15, 1864
 Blatter, Randolph, m. o. Jan. 16, 1865;
 passed prisoner

Ducker, Casper, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865,
 1st Sergeant

Ducker, Conrad, d. in Andersonville
 prison Sept. 17, 1864, No. grave 2073

Emo, Nimrod, d. in Andersonville pris.
 Edie, Frederick, m. o. October 15, 1864

Ehrich, Jacob, mustered Oct. 15, 64
 Fischer, John, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865

Garret, Charles, m. o. October 15, 1864
 Gammel, Henry, disc. Feb. 1865, dsbty
 Haestel, Herman, m. o. October 15, 64

Hustgen, Ernst, vet., disc. Dec. 5, 64
 disability
 Jammet, David, disc. Oct. 6, 62; dsbty

Joseph, John, m. o. July 8, 60; sergt
 Kromer, Frederick, d. at St. Louis,
 Mo., February 22, 1867

Killerman, William, disc. Oct. 6, 1862;
 disability
 Krueger, Herman, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 65

Kruse, Henry, disc. Sept. 15, 62; dsbty
 Koeningstein, Michael, d. of Lungange,
 Tenn., March 8, 1862

Koch, William, disc. Oct. 6, 62; dsbty
 Kappert, Christian, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864

Melchior, Henry, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, sergt
 Melchior, John, m. o. October 15, 64

Menke, Henry, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865, as
 corporal
 Miller, Henry, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864

Norris, William, died at St. Louis Nov. 1,
 1862
 Pabst, Melchior, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865

Pabst, Casper, disc. Nov. 7, 63; dsbty
 Piser, George, disc. April 16, 63; dsbty

Rathert, Carl, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865
 Rathert, H. William, disc. Oct. 31, 1862,
 disability

Rathert, Frederick, trans. to V. R. C.
 June 23, 1864

Ratliff, Henry, m. o. April 24, 63; pris.
 war
 Reschmer, Frederick, trans. to V. R. C.
 April 28, 1864

Schulman, J. has, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 63
 Spidel, Henry, d. in Andersonville pris
 80, k. 1865, trans. to V. R. C. Aug.
 2, 1864

Schulman, Stephen, vet., mustered Oct.
 November 4, 1865; as corporal
 Schuchner, John, vet., mustered Oct.
 November 4, 1865; as Sergeant

Strandman, Louis, m. o. April 21, 1863,
 pris. war
 Starr, Joseph, vet., absent; sick at m.
 o. 1863

Sticht, Henry C. d. in Anders-ville
 pris. m. o. Nov. 16, 1864. No. grave 12,963
 Stimmigall, Frederick, k. at Jackson,
 Tenn., Sept. 22, 1862

Schwartz, Joseph, m. o. 15, 1864
 S. 1865, pris. war
 S. 1865, pris. war
 S. 1865, pris. war

Shenert, Adam, m. o. Oct. 15, 64, corp.
 Schneider, Jacob, trans. to V. R. C. Aug.
 2, 1864

Thinn, Karl, d. m. o. Oct. 15, 1864
 Tillman, George, mustered Oct. 15, Aug.
 2, 1862

Vahner, Charles, pris. war, Jan. 24,
 1862. For medical services confined but
 not mustered 1st m. o. May 16, 62; sergt
 Wright, Dr. Franz L., disc. Nov. 7, 1864;
 disability

Webb, J. d. dsbty, disc. June 17, 62; dsbty
 Weid, John, d. at St. Louis, Mo., Aug.
 1, 1865

Wagner, Henry, disc. Mar. 16, 63; dsbty
 Wagner, Jacob, m. o. Feb. 8, 1865; pris.
 war

Webb, Michael, disc. Mar. 12, 63; dsbty
 Wilhelm, August, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865,
 as 1st sergeant

Wither, Frederick, k. at Pat Pleasant
 Mt., April 1, 1862, by falling
 from a tree

Wilson, Fred, disc. Oct. 15, 1864; dsbty
 Wolf, Frederick, k. at Andersonville
 prison Aug. 28, 1864; No. grave 5345

Recruits.

Ball of r. Trust m. o. Nov. 4, 65
 Brewer, Charles S., m. o. Nov. 4, 1865 corp
 Brunner, Henry 1st m. o. in Andersonville
 prison

D. B. m. o. Nov. 4, 1865
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TWELFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

The Twelfth was organized in February, 1862, at Chicago, Arno Woss being its first colonel. In pursuance of general orders issued March 2d, it was consolidated into an eight company organization.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Physics.—Brenizer, Charles G., trans. to Co. C consolidated, disc. Aug. 23,
 1865; disability vet. trans.
 Passmore, Francis, transferred to Co. C

Sergents.

Brenizer, Charles G., Vet.
 Blakemore, James
 Davis, Jas., Vet., trans. to Co. C as con-
 solidated

Physics.

Blakemore, James
 Caldwell, John, Vet., refused to muster
 Davis, Jas., Vet., trans. to Co. C as con-
 solidated
 For, Ill., Mar. 6, 1862, died at Camp Ben-
 der, Charles, trans. to Annapolis, Md.,
 Oct. 30, 1862. Wounds.
 Reeson, David, Vet., trans. to Co. C as
 consolidated. M. o. Cor. May 29, 1863.
 Covington, John.

Reeson, John W., Vet., trans. to Co. C
 consolidated, M. o.
 Russell, R. M.
 Wilson, Wm., Vet., died at Baton
 Rouge, La., Oct. 29, 1864.

Watling, Jos. H.

Recruits.
 Gleason, David.
 Wilson, Jackson, Jr.

Unassigned Recruits.
 Covington, John.

TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Recruit—Tackett, James H., trans. to Co. B as consolidated. Died at Brownsville, Ark., Feb. 10, 1865.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

This cavalry regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Illinois, in December, 1861, by Col. J. W. Bell. It was armed and equipped at Benton Barracks, Missouri, February, 1862. It was on duty in southeast Missouri, until June 1, 1862, when it joined General Curtis' command at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and moved with it through that State, returning to Missouri in the fall of 1862. It was with General Davidson in the campaign of southwest Missouri, driving Marmaduke and his command from the State. In July, 1863, it moved with that commander into Arkansas, and had the honor of first entering Little Rock, after its capture, September 10, 1863. In the spring of 1864, it accompanied General Steele in the expedition to Camden. It was engaged the balance of the year in scouting, raiding and picketing. After this it did guard duty until it was mustered out August 31, 1865. It received final payment and discharge at Springfield, Illinois, September 31, of that year.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Stephen Wetmore, disc. Dec. 31, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Chief Bugler—Hugh Smith, disc. June 20, 1865.

Saddler Sergeant—David C. Steidl, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Captain.

Zebedee P. Curley, m. o. Sept. 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Andrew M. Anderson, m. o. Sept. 10, 1864.

Privates.

Austin, Wm. A., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865, as

Corporal.

Benedict, John, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Belson, Thomas F., died at Benton B'ks

April 3, 1864.

Earles, Robert, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Faiz, Alex., trans. to Co. H. Died at

Camp Butler, Ill., March 10, 1864.

Hester, Reuben, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Hickerson, William, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Kent, Wm. M., died at Pine Bluff, Ark.,

Sept. 20, 1864.

Mathews, Beven, trans. to Co. H.

Moore, Henry, trans. to Co. H.

Pugh, Thomas, died at Camp Butler, Ill.,

Feb. 13, 1864.

Pugh, Bales, killed near Pine Bluff,

Feb. 11, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY E.

Private—Peel, Daniel T.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY F.

Captain.

Nolan E. Orten, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Benjamin H. Crain, died Aug. 10, 1864.

Wm. E. Sparrow, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. S. Jenkins, m. o. as Sergeant,

Aug. 31, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Wm. E. Sparrow, promoted 2d Lieut.

Corporal.

William Yates, Jr., died at Pine Bluff,

Ark., Feb. 25, 1865.

Sergeants.

Thos. Hammock, priv. trans. to Co. C.

M. O. Aug. 31, 1865.

Samuel Shaffer, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

William Rue, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Jonathan Chiles, died Pine Bluff, Ark.,

Dec. 16, 1864.

James N. Mahan, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865, as

private.

Corporals.

Joseph H. Graham, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865,

as Sergeant.

Cyrus W. Lindsay, trans. to Co. D. M.

O. Aug. 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

Samuel Evans, died at Tamaroa, Ill.,

Nov. 20, 1864.

John McKee, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

John F. Hunt, died at Pine Bluff, Ark.,

Feb. 7, 1865.

John W. Dobbins, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Jonathan J. Howell, died Aug. 28, 1864,

wounds.

James J. Evans, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865, as

Sergeant.

Privates.

Anderson, William, disc. Oct. 7, 1862.

Disability.

Brownlee, Wm. R., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Bauchman, George W., m. o. Aug. 31,

1865.

Baker, Newton, G., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Bardine, Abram, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Barclay, Wm. G., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865, as

Corporal.

Beard, John W., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Burns, James, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Chiles, Joseph, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Christian, Archibald, died Pine Bluff,

July 7, 1864.

Cover, Samuel E., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Coleman, John L., died at Alton, Ill.,

May 3, 1864.

Cock, William M., died at Camp But-

ler, Ill., Feb. 5, 1864.

Coffey, Henry, C., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Chiles, James, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Christian, Thos. W., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Dixon, Wm., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Denson, John R., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Falls, James A., died at Pine Bluff,

Oct. 12, 1864.

George, James L., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Hunt, Jeremiah M., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Hutchings, John, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Harris, John M., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Hall, Wm. A., died at Little Rock, Ark.,

July 19, 1864.

Hardcock, James L., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Hester, Thomas, m. o. Nov. 11, 1865.

Jones, Peter A., m. o. Nov. 11, 1865.

Johnson, Mordecai, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Kennison, Thomas J., died at Tamaroa,

Aug. 29, 1864.

Lawhead, Wm., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Marlow, Alex., died at Pine Bluff, Aug.

31, 1864.

Mordell, John, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Miller, James S., Pro. Asst. Surg. 9th

Ill. Infy.

McKen, James, m. o. June 11, 1865.

Marshall, Theophilus, died at Pine

Bluff, Aug. 6, 1863.

Mahar, Joseph, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Nailor, Christian, died at Camp Butler,

Ill., Feb. 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant.

S. M. Weaver, m. o. S. Sgt. Aug. 31, '65

Privates.

Boswell, James R., tr. Co. D m. o. Aug.

31, 1865 as Corp.

Bryant, Wm., d. Camp Butler, Feb. 10,

1864

McCollon, J. D., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865 Corp

Montague, Benj. F., tr. to Co. D. R. Aug. 31

1865 as Corp

Michelt, Elias W., trans. to Co. D. d. at

Pine Bluff May 9, 1865

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

First Sergeant—Henry C. Hoffman, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Recruits—Duncan, Chas., d. Pine Bluff of accidental wounds, Nov. 1, 1864

Spann, Solom, d. died Pine Bluff Oct. 27, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant.

Rudolph A. Wheatley, m. o. Sergt Aug.

31, 1865

Second Lieutenant.

Theop. T. Fountain, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864

Privates.

Cronch, Wm. L., m. o. June 22, 1865

Coveus, Wm., m. o. Oct. 4, 1865 to date

Aug. 31, 1865

Chandler, J., d. Pine Bluff, July 6, 1864

Drew, W. S., absent at m. o. of Regt.

Dye, Elmore C., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Foster, Thos. m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Kirk, George M., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Lawrence, Henry S., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Lawson, J. B., disc. July 3, 1865 Sergt.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY L.

Captain.

James Crain, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

First Lieutenant.

Wm. G. Anderson, m. o. Sergt. Aug. 31,

1865

Private.

Ballard, William, disc. Aug. 31, 1864

Privates.

Roper, Wm., tr. to Co. D. d. Pine Bluff

Sept. 25, 1864 wounds

Reed, Wm., tr. to Co. F. d. Pine Bluff

Sept. 22, 1864

Pugh, Abram R., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Proctor, Wm. S., Disc. Oct. 8, 1864.

Rice, William H., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Ridgway, Edw. d. at Pine Bluff, Ark.,

Aug. 9, 1864.

Ridgway, Robert C., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Raider, William, m. o. March 8, 1865.

Reinro, Mark W., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

Storling, J. R., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865, as Corp.

Sams, Benj. F., trans. to Co. D. Disc.

March 8, 1865, as Sergeant.

Stilly, Giles, M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Thompson, Jas. d. Pine Bluff, Ju 18, '64

Tolbert, Sherrod W., died Camp Butler

Feb. 11, 1864

Tinsley, John M., M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Taylor, Henry, M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Taylor, John M., M. O. June 20, 1865

Tinsley, Isiah, M. G. Aug. 31, 1865

Troester, George, M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Thompson, Henry, M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Tucker, Henry, M. O. June 20, 1865

Walter, Clifton M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Ward, Daniel, died Brownsville, Ark.,

June 14, 1864

Recruits.

Crane, Ranson N., M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Cross, William E., M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Cross, Chas. M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Botchkins, Alex., M. O. June 20, 1865

Morow, J. M. O. Aug. 31, 1865

Malkey, Isaac N. died Pine Bluff, Aug.

9, 1864

Shaw, Robert, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Stickey, Willard S., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Thompson, James, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Thompson, Henry, M. O. June 20, 1865

Welch, Wm. H., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Yearian, Francis M., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Recruits.

Rapalyd, Daniel, m. o. June 20, 1865

as Com. Sergt.

Shettlworth, Saml., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Watson, G. W., trans. to Co. D m. o.

June 20, 1865

Woodward, Gilbert, tr. to Co. F m. o.

Aug. 31, 1865

Walle, John, tr. to Co. F d. Benton Bks

Mar. 23, 1864

Young, William J. B., tr. to Co. F m. o.

Aug. 31, 1865 as Corp.

Recruits.

Moore, Wm. m. o. Oct. 11, 1865 to d at

Aug. 31, 1865

Parker, Ed. C., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865 Sergt

Reinro, William B., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Reinro, William B., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Reinro, William F., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Short, Sph. d. Camp Butler Feb. 13, 1864

Searle, John Q. C. disc. Nov. 11, 1864

Short, Joel A., m. o. Aug. 31, 1865

Wheatley, Is. L. disc. May 10, 1864;

disability

Corporals.

James Dunbar, M. O. Aug. 31, '65, as private.
Francis Smith, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 14, '64.
Edward M. Smith, M. O. Aug. 31, '65.
William Jenkins, private, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 26, '64.

Bugler.

John T. Smith, died at Alton, Ill., May 1, '64. Wounds.

Artificer.

Samuel C. Stewart, detached at M. O. of Regiment.

Privates.

Armour, James M., M. O. Aug. 31, 1865.
Arney, Andrew, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 21, '64.
Biley, Alfred, claimed by and Trans. to 10th Ill. Infy.
Benson, John, M. O. Aug. 31, 1865.
Candle, Francis M., M. O. Aug. 31, 1865.
Davis, Emzly, M. O. Aug. 31, 1865, as Corporal.
Davis, John W., trans. to Co. E.
Finley, William, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 28, '64.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.—(Three Years' Service.)

Privates—Bean, Oliver W., killed near Hickman, Ky. June 4, 1862.
Cunningham, Francis M., trans. to 10th Cav., as consolidated.
Lett, Sherrod.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.—MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY.**MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.**

Private—Crocket, John C., died at Peoria, Ill., April 7, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates—Arney, Benjamin, mustered out June 12, 1865. Pris. War.
Barnes, James, mustered out July 31, 1865.
Ingram, Chas., mustered out July 31, 1865.
Musley, James P.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Private—Leffer, Thomas, missing in action since Aug. 3, 1864.

FIFTEENTH CAVALY REGIMENT.—(Three Years' Service.)**MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.**

Privates—Cox, Jasper, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Cox, Lewis.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Sergeant—James M. Blackmore disch. June 24, 1864. Disability.
Private—George Tannea.
Privates—Bacon, Benjamin, trans. to 10th Ill. Cav. as consolidated.
Sinak Oliver, trans. to 10th Ill. Cav. as consolidated.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Private—Coleman, James H., trans. to Co. L, 10th Cavalry, as consolidated.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.—(Three Years' Service.)**MUSTER ROLL COMPANY L.****Private—Guard, John.****MUSTER ROLL COMPANY M.**

Privates—Winters, Louis A., escaped prisoner, M. O. Aug. 19, 1865 as Corp.

ALTON BATTALION INFANTRY—100 days—FROM RANDOLPH CO. Captain Simon S. Stork's Company.**Corporals.**

Thomas Horner, m. o. October 7, '64.
Burke, Franklin M., m. o. Oct. 7, '64.
Benson, Newton, m. o. October 7, '64.

FIRST ARTILLERY.—(Three Years' Service.)**MEN FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY. Battery D.**

Privates—Herbert, Charles F., tr. from 39 Ill.

Battery G.**Sergeant.**

William Bradley, m. o. Sept. 7, '64.

Privates.

Hathaway, Theodore, disc. Jan. 30, '65.
Keller, John P., tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 7, '64.

MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY. Battery D.

Veteran—Eaton, William, mustered out July 28, 1865.

Battery G.**Privates.**

Barclay, John, died Feb. 29, '64.
Breen, Dennis, mustered out
Dulion, Thomas
Fuller, Robert H., disc. June 1, '62, disab.
Manee, Thomas, disc. July 1, '62, disab.
Maxey, David, disc. Feb. 5, '65.
McGrail, Miles, disc. Sept. 30, '62.

Robinson, George, disc. Feb. 15, '63, corp.
Stevenson, George, disc. Feb. 5, '65.

Recruits.

Baxter, Joseph, disc. March 11, '65.
Garety, Peter, M. O. June 10, '65.
Stevenson, Jas., m. o. June 12, '65, corp.

Battery I.

Recruit—Lany, Abram V., discharged October 30, '62.

SECOND ARTILLERY.—(Three Years' Service.)**MEN FROM PERRY COUNTY. Battery D.**

Recruit—Todd, John, discharged September 24, '64; term expired.

Battery F.**Recruit.**

Davis, Samuel, dropped from the rolls August 1, '64.

MEN FROM MONROE COUNTY. Battery E.**Privates.**

Eberlein, Charles, Vet. tr. to bat. A, m. o. July 27, '63.
Langebahn, Jacob, killed at Liberty, m. o. September 17, '61.

Nacod, William, Vet. trans. to Bat. A. m. o. July 27, '63.
Sommer, John, Vet. trans. to Bat. A. m. o. July 27, '63.
Recruit—Engesling, Stephen.

CHAPTER XII.**COMMON SCHOOLS.****RANDOLPH COUNTY.**

BY S. B. HOOD.



CONSIDERING the early settlement and organization of this county and the fact of its having contained the chief city and greatest centre of civilization in the Mississippi Valley, we should expect that the history of its schools would be attended by more than ordinary interest. And such, no doubt, would be the case with a complete history; but the very antiquity that would

add to its interest hangs the mists of centuries before our eyes.

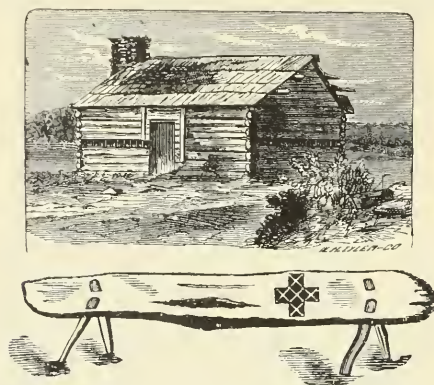
Governor Reynolds, in his history of Illinois, speaks of the school-houses being guarded during school hours, and of the dangers to which children were exposed in going to and returning from school in the country districts in early times. The only book education, therefore, that many of these children received was from their parents in their cabin homes.

In the villages, however, schools were established and sustained from a very early period, and it is fair to presume that those of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher were taught in French. They were of the parochial type, since the leading men of these villages were Frenchmen—men of culture, and of the Catholic religion. Unfortunately, no records of these schools were kept, and tradition is almost silent respecting them. In later years the churches sustaining these schools have kept records of them, which will be found in the chapters devoted to these churches.

The earliest schools were principally taught in the deserted log huts of the itinerant squatter or hunter. These were much inferior to the first houses built expressly for school purposes, a typical one of which I shall endeavor to present to the reader's mind:

The walls were of unhewn logs, and the cracks were daubed with mud mortar from the yard. This black mortar was mixed with dead prairie grass to make it stick, and was put on with the hand, so that corrugations were formed in it by the finger prints of the dauber. The roof was of clap-boards, held down by weight-poles kept in position by pieces of wood called knees or eripples placed between them. The door was on the south or east, and turned on wooden hinges and was fastened by wooden latch or pin. On the

opposite side a log was cut out to admit light to the writing-desk, a long slab fastened to the wall just below this opening.



The above cut represents the exterior of one of these cabin school buildings. The seats consisted of puncheons, supported by four legs driven into the holes near the ends. The legs, usually put in green, were too small for the holes when seasoned, and would stick up through the bench far enough to prevent the "pushing off" process, to which the pupil on the end of the bench was ever exposed. These benches, without backs, were placed end to end round the walls of the room, so that the pupils could rest their aching spines against the projecting logs. The bench at the long window was a high one, as none but the "big" boys and girls wrote in those days. As Judge Murphy, of Sparta, once said in addressing a teachers' meeting: "The school benches in the old times, were much like the seats in modern railroad cars, springy and reversible, only that in the former the boy had to do the springing and reversing." The heating apparatus consisted of a wide chimney or fire-place, built of mud and split sticks. The wood, dragged up in the tree by three or four yoke of oxen, was cut into suitable lengths by the school-boys, detailed in regular order for the work.

The school-house ax was reputed the dullest in the neighborhood, and yet no one ever stuck it into the ground. The large girls swept the puncheon floor by turns with a wild-grass home-made broom. Water carrying from the ever adjacent spring or creek was a privilege usually awarded to the meritorious.

School-books in these days were far different from those used now. The elementary spelling book, with its alternate pages of spelling and reading, was the only book for beginners, and the Testament for advanced readers. In later days, the English Reader and the Introduction were used in some of the most progressive schools. In Arithmetic there was but one book for the older and the younger pupils, the teacher giving such individual help as he thought needful. The copy books were made at home, of common unlined paper, which the teacher ruled. He also set the copies and made and repaired—"fixed"—the goose-quill pens. Pen-

making was quite an art in those days, and the sharp "pen-kuife" was one of the teacher's first necessities. Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic constituted the school curriculum. Pluck, and muscle to back it, were considered important qualifications, and the teachers were usually males; yet we hear of some few females who taught in this county at a very early day, and gave the young women of their schools instruction in needle-work.

The schools were sustained by subscription to an agreement to pay the teacher a certain price for a specified number of scholars, for a stated time, the article specifying the branches to be taught. The price per scholar ranged from 33¢ to \$1 25 a month, according to the studies taken. Besides the regular term pupils there were "day scholars," who paid five cents a day when at school. As the schools were necessarily small, teaching was not very remunerative; but the small salaries were supplemented by free board, or "boarding round," as it was called, among the patrons. Many of the teachers were of limited education, but some were men of thorough scholarship.

As many children had to travel to school through trackless forests, the fathers usually, on the first day of school, blazed a path to the school house, marking the trees on both sides so as to guide the children in going either way. Large trees were felled across the streams for bridges, and pole hand-rails were placed on forked stakes driven into the ground on either side of the log. Even as late as 1841, most of the streams in this county were without bridges, and, when swollen, a source of danger to the lives of both teachers and pupils in crossing,—though few fatal accidents from this cause are remembered.

The following touching account was given by Mrs. Mary G. Allison, of St. Louis, the mother of one, and the sister of another of the unfortunate victims of pioneer life, whose names this sketch shall perpetuate: In 1841, Miss Rachel M. Graham, aged seventeen, and daughter of Hugh Graham, who then lived near Chester, taught a school near Gordon's mill. On the 22d November, Miss Graham started for her school on horseback, taking her nephew, Chelsey Drew, a lad ten years old with her to return the horse. Mary's river, at that time swollen by the heavy rains of the previous Sunday, was crossed at a ford some distance below the bridge on the old Chester and Georgetown road. It seemed from the tracks of the horse that they entered the river with no fear of danger; but the rapid current swept the horse and its precious burden down the stream. Miss Graham sank and perished. The boy caught hold of the branches of a tree that hung across the stream, and cried for help. A German woman living near by, hearing his cries, ran to the river, and saw the boy holding on to the limb, sometimes above the water, and sometimes disappearing beneath it. Seeing she could do nothing herself, she ran for her husband, who, mounting his horse, galloped to the ford, dashed boldly in and tried to swim his horse to the rescue. But again the stream prevails,—horse and gallant rider both go down and swiftly pass the rising, sinking, hoping, now despairing child. Being washed from the horse's back, Mr. Daningbunk, the noble German, caught around the animal's

neck, urged by his wife, who had again reached the river, to try to save his own life. For a quarter of a mile the struggling horse and man were swept down by the current, till at length the horse getting footing, emerged from the water and clambered up the steep bank, but his heroic rider, exhausted, fell back into the hungry stream and sank. Deeds less daring, sacrifices less noble, have been immortalized in song.

The woman, though deeply heart-smitten, by the dreadful death-scene of her husband, still determined if possible to save the boy. She ran and informed a Mr. Chapman of his condition. He, mounting a horse, rode rapidly to the fords, but when he reached it all was *hushed* and *still* save the dismal gurgling of the angry stream whose cold restless current disdaining alike the purity and beauty of womanhood, the strength and courage of manhood and the helpless innocence of pleading childhood, had covered all three in the gloomy depths of a watery grave.

But to return to our history:—Where the first school was taught in this county is not certainly known, but it is a matter of history that as early as 1720 the Jesuits founded a college at Kaskaskia, which flourished until 1754, and schools of a lower grade probably existed at a still earlier date.

John Doyle, one of General Clark's old soldiers, returned to Kaskaskia after the war and taught school, many years between 1790 and 1800. About this time a heavy immigration set in from the States, and early in the present century, we find settlements scattered all over the county. We shall therefore take these settlements, as represented by the townships, in which they are located and give as nearly as possible the school history of each. Township 4, range 5, including Coulterville: The first school-house in this township, was a log cabin erected probably in the fall of 1828, and located in the N. E. quarter of section 27. The first school was taught the following winter by Mr. George Campbell, who still lives near Sparta. Henry L. McGuires and Benjamin Wham, afterward Dr. Wham, were among its other early teachers. There was another school taught at a very early day in the western part of this township, in section 19, west of the old Stuart Burns' place, but its date is not known.

Mr. Blair Strahan, now an old man residing in the northern part of the township, attended this school when twelve years old. James B. Parks and William McKee taught in this school. In later years, the school was moved further north and a round log school-house erected on the land now owned by Thomas Lindsey. Rev. James Morrow, now an aged man living on Mud creek, taught a number of terms in this house.

The first school under the free school law was taught by David Coulter, now a minister, in Winchester, Kansas. Miss Martha Bailey, (now Mrs. West, of Edwardsville), Mr. Frank Anderson, now of Wyandotte, Kansas, Miss Lydia Morland, late Mrs. Rev. Elliott, of Swanwick, and Mr. George McKay were among the early teachers of this school. The township has now six schools, including the graded school of Coulterville, 541 children of school age and

a township school fund of \$1931, 82. It has also a good academy, the particulars of which will be found in the history of Coulterville.

Township 5-5, containing Eden. The first school in this township was taught in 1821 by an Irishman by the name of Robert Moor. The school-house was one of the typical kind, and was located in section 7. The District, including the present location of Sparta, was about six miles square. In the summer of 1822, G. T. Ewing, afterwards a covenant minister, taught a school in section 9, east of Eden, an apple tree on the farm of Mr. Taylor Nesbit, marking the site of the old school-house. Robert Clark, one of the noted teachers of his time, taught here in 1834 and 1835. Rev. Samuel Wylie, late of Eden, frequently had private students. The names of Don Morrison and brother and the Bonds of Kaskaskia were among his pupils. The township now has 7 schools, 387 children of school age and a township school fund of \$2550.70.

Township 6-5, containing Steelesville and Percy, had a school as early as 1812, or six years before Illinois became a State. The school-house was an old log cabin which stood where Steelesville now stands, then a dense forest. John White was the teacher. The first regular school-house was constructed of round logs, in 1820, and was located in the N. E. quarter of section 17, and familiarly known as the "Jones' School-house." Mr. White was succeeded by the following teachers named in order: Col. Gabriel Jones, Mr. Carnes, Mr. Bender, Martin Jernigan, James Guthrie, Benjamin Wham, Isaac B. Brown, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ellis, Archibald Smith, Mr. Hill, Mr. Spears, Miss Ford, Nathan Cole, now of St. Louis, and once mayor of that city, Miss Herd, Miss Herdman, Biddy Farnan, Dr. William A. Gordon, now of Chester, Mary G. Malone, W. W. Doggett, Wm. B. Bergfield, Mr. McDaniel and James M. Malone, present post-master of Steelesville, the latter taught before the free school law was in operation and for many years afterwards.

This township furnished School Commissioner, Mr. Eli Lofton, and a county Superintendent, Mr. John A. Malone. To the latter we are indebted for the organization of the Randolph County Teachers' Institute. The township has now seven schools, including the graded school of Steelesville, 548 children of school age and a township school fund of \$943.00.

Township 7, Range 5, including Shiloh Hill. The first school-house was erected in this township about 1830, on the S. E. corner of section 10, and Isaac B. Brown was the first teacher. There was also a small log school-house built within the present limits of the village of Shiloh Hill, in 1836, and Josiah Cully taught in it in 1837. The building was also used for preaching.

Bridget Farnan, sister of the late Dr. James Farnan, of Sparta, taught a school in 1843, in a vacant house near the site of the present Mill Creek brick school house. Among the other early teachers, the following names occur: Horatio Newberry, William McAdams, now of Chester, Richard Davis, now a popular Baptist preacher, James Hanna, Daniel Lynch and the venerable Paul Hallworth. Mr.

Hallwerth, though now well advanced in life, is still active, energetic and progressive in educational matters.

Senator John A. Logan, the distinguished soldier and statesman, attended Daniel Lynch's school in this township. It has been fortunate in having, within it, a number of men who were warm friends of education, and particularly of the public schools. Among those who deserve mention are: Paul Hallworth, mentioned above, and his co-laborers, Judge Jas. Gillespie (father of Col. Gillespie), John B. Burke, John Barrow and Judge Martin Ireland. The latter has been intimately connected with the school interests of the township for nearly forty years. There are now four schools in this township, 277 children of school age and a school fund of \$844 01. The origin and particulars of the Shiloh Hill College, will appear in the history of the village.

Township 8, Range 5, containing the town of Rockwood. The first school was taught in the northwestern part of the township in 1829, by Mr. Conant, an eastern gentleman, of classical education, afterward a resident of the county, who lived to an old age. Another early school was taught by J. H. Clendinen, in the present limits of the Ebenezer District, prior to 1833. The first school-house was built by Louis Garrett in 1836. The school consisted of 35 to 40 subscription scholars. About this time, a very eccentric teacher, William Robinson, was known here. He taught school north of Kaskaskia, as early as 1812 or 14, and some of the earliest residents of the township were his pupils. He was often with the Indians, and one occasion after his absence of two or three years, his wife received a letter from him, containing only the words "Sane; Yours William Robinson." Israel Curtis in 1838 and '9, taught in the present limits of Rockwood village. In 1838, Robert Jeffrey kept a winter term of school in a cooper shop, in the present limits of the Ebenezer District. Forty years after, his grand-daughter, Mattie Jeffrey, is teaching about 100 yards from the same place. He was an excellent penman and a very successful teacher. Dr. Lynch taught in the township in 1840. While teaching at Shiloh, he predicted the future notoriety of his pupil, John A. Logan. The Ebenezer log school-house was built in 1842. Mr. Seymour Straight, since a prominent Ohio dairyman and millionaire, taught here in 1843 or '4.

The first public school-house was built in Rockwood in 1848. Joseph Walker was the first teacher. The second was built in 1852, in the Ebenezer District. The lumber was sawed with the whip-saw, one man above and the other below the log. The township has now two schools, one hundred and sixty children of school age, and a school fund of \$847.75.

Township 8, R. 6, including the village of Houston. The first school in this township of which we have reliable information, was taught in 1834, near the farm of John McMillan, about three fourths of a mile west of Houston. The school-house was a deserted log cabin. The first teacher was James Finley, of Hill Prairie, the next, Thomas Anderson. Afterward the house was moved to a point near Matthew Lessley's farm, and Hugh McKelvey, son of Chas. McKelvey, taught there in 1837. He was followed by Jas.

Parks and Mr. Glenn. In 1844, Robert Steen taught in a small house built by some settlers, in the northern part of Gordon's Grove, near the present United Presbyterian church. In 1846, Mrs. Delilah Meek taught a school in her own house, on the hill, where the residence of Mr. Hugh Mathews now stands. On the eastern side of the township, schools were taught at an early day by Adam Marshall, uncle of Dr. S. W. Marshall, of Sparta. One of these schools was kept on the hill, near old Dr. Marshall's, and another on Plum creek, near Samuel McClinton's. This township has now seven schools, 424 children of school age, and a township school fund of \$1119.90.

Township 5—R. 6, containing part of Blair. The first school in this township was probably taught in a small log school-house, on the old Dial place, more recently the Frazier place, in sec. 4. As best remembered, it was originated by Major Andrew Borders, father of judge James J. Borders, now of Sparta, William Temple, father of Mr. John Temple, and Joseph Weir, father-in-law of Mr. Wm. Weir, both of Lively's Prairie. The first teacher was James Guthrie, who taught in 1826. A Mr. Armour, probably John Armour of Sparta, taught in 1834. Stafford C. Meek, Coe W. Caice, John C. Means and Thomas Slater, were among the early teachers. There was also a school taught at a very early day on the creek east of Major Borders' farm, in sec. 3, but no facts can now be gathered of its date or teachers. As late as 1848 there was but one regular school-house in this township, and even it was used for preaching as well as for school. Another school was kept in the old Associate Reformed Church, in Opossumden Prairie, near the site of the present United Presbyterian Church, in sec. 24. The township has now seven schools, 414 children of school age, and a township school fund of \$909.01.

Township 6,—R. 6, containing Bremen and part of Blair. The first school in this township was taught by Ezekiel Robbins, for a number of years, in the neighborhood of Randolph, now Bremen. The first school-house was situated in northwest qr. of sec. 27, and had been the log dwelling of some early settler. The first house built for school purposes, was of logs, and about 25 feet square, and was located on the northeast qr. of sec. 26. The first school-house in the neighborhood of Blair, was a round-pole deserted dwelling, but no one remembers the dates or early teachers. James Hughes taught Ex. Gov. John Reynolds and others, at his own house. This township furnished one school commissioner, Mr. Marcus L. Burns, who held the office creditably from 1861 to 1865. It has now 6 schools, 422 children of school age, and a township school fund of \$1842 00.

Township 7—R. 6. The first school of which we can learn anything in this township, was taught by Nathan Conant, in 1823. He taught also in 1824. These schools were taught in the summer time, to enable children to attend, living from a distance. The school-house was on the south side of Mary's river, near its mouth, in what was then known as the Brain and Hindman settlement. Nothing more can be learned of the schools of this township till 1849, when the names of Almira Smith, R. G. Davis, William Taylor,

James Pinkerton, Margaret Phillips, F. R. Douglass, P. N. Russel, Wm. McClure, James P. Craig and Wm. McAdams, appear as teachers. Among the leading men in educational matters at an early day, were Isaac Rust, John Smith, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Phillips and Abel Crisler. This township has now five schools, 322 children of school age, and a township school fund of \$1875.00.

Township 8, Range 6, is a fractional township on the Mississippi river between Chester and Rockwood. The first school in this township was taught by a Mr. Garrett, in a house in the southwest qr. of sec. 11, belonging to Samuel Mansker, in 1836. In 1842, William Clark kept a school in a house belonging to John Moore, in the southwest qr. of sec. 12, and, in 1843, a Mr. Thompson taught in the same house. In 1844, Truman Strate kept a school in a house of Samuel Mansker, in the southeast qr. of sec. 2. The first house built for school and church purposes, was erected on Robert Moore's land, northwest qr. of sec. 2, and was named the Pleasant Ridge school-house. The first free school was taught by Soberry Morgan, brother of Wm. H. Morgan, of Shiloh Hill, in 1857, in the Clifton school-house, in southeast qr. of sec. 2. The leading educational men in early times were Samuel Mansker, Alexander Hindman, Robert Grissom, Joab Parks and Robert Moore, who were elected school trustees in 1835. The school lands in this township were sold in 1836, for \$1 25 per acre. The township has now two schools, 71 children of school age, and a school fund of \$318 86.

Township 4, Range 7, containing Baldwin. The first school in this township was taught in the old Fort, in sec. 33, in 1816 or 1817, by an old sailor, named Davis. Of those who went to this school, the only survivor is Mrs. Jennie L. Nelson, of Baldwin. The second was taught by one Summers, in 1818, in a cabin on sec. 28. Mr. Summers was acquainted with military tactics, and drilled the boys at noon, and other spare times. John A. Wilson, late of Sparta, then a little boy, acted as drummer in this youthful company. The third school was in sec. 21, just above Cox's Ferry, on the Okaw river, and was taught by Mr. Davis, above mentioned.

The first house built for school purposes was in sec. 27, on Plum creek. It was erected in 1822, and Robert Hill was the first who taught in it. About 1828, a split log house was raised in sec. 23, and the first teacher to teach in it, was Isaac Hill. He was followed by Thomas Anderson, Mr. Wilson, J. T. W. Rodgers, Mr. Pattison, Andrew Wilson, J. H. Nelson and James Bane. The leading educational families in this township were the Andersons, Thompsons, Coxes, Wilsons, Mudds and Hills. The township has now six schools, 381 children of school age, and a township school fund of \$1019.47.

Township 5, Range 7, including Preston. The first school remembered in this township, was taught by Archibald Thompson, in 1820, in his own kitchen. The next was kept by Henry Noah, in 1826, in a log house, on the old John Campbell place, a mile or so west of Preston. The third was on the farm of Andrew McCormick, near the southern side of the township, on a branch of the Nine Mile creek,

and was taught by George McCormick, Andrew's son. Mr. William Foster, now an old man, living west of Sparta, attended Mr. Noah's school, near Preston, when a little boy. On one occasion Mr. Noah whipped William for misspelling a word, and a splinter of the switch stuck in William's face. The teacher wished to pull it out, but the boy would not permit this evidence of mistreatment to be removed, till his father should see it. As Mr. Noah rode home from school, he took William on the horse, behind him, perhaps to conciliate him. On reaching Mr. Foster's, the child's story and splintered face made a temporary storm, and no doubt our Noah would have gladly entered an ark to escape the danger that threatened, had one been present. This township has now eight schools, 333 children of school age, and a school fund of \$735.25.

Township 6, Range 7, containing Kaskaskia and Ellis Grove.—James Thompson, familiarly known as Judge Thompson, father of J. D. and R. M., of Central precinct and Chester respectively, taught school in Kaskaskia in this township from 1814 to 1817. Mr. Thompson became a prominent man in this county, filling many positions of public trust for long periods. In 1822 Rev. Samuel Wiley, late pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Eder, assisted by G. T. Ewing, then a theological student and afterward a minister of the same denomination, opened an academy in Kaskaskia, and carried it on till about 1829. The early schools in the country settlements are not remembered. The township has now six public and several private schools; 524 children of school age and a township school fund of \$1674.55.

Township 7, Range 7, including the city of Chester.—The following are the names of most of the early teachers, together with the dates of their labors: Mr. Osborn, in a log school-house, near Mrs. Ellen Cotes' present residence, about the year 1830 or 1831; Miss Kansas Leland, in same house, about 1832; also James Robinson, in 1834; Mr. Holliday, at Portland, where the Southern Illinois Penitentiary now stands, about 1835; Mr. Holloway, a Scotch Virginian, in a log house near the present residence of Hon. W. Hartzell, about 1836, and summer school, in 1873; Mrs. Drew, summer school, 1838; also winter school in town, 1838 and 1839; Mr. Humphris, in a log school-house near Mr. Hartzell's, in 1838 and 1839; James Askins, father of W. P. Askins, of Sparta, in same house summer school, in 1840 or 1841; Rev. James Glenn, just at north line of township, near Pleasant Ridge church, winter school, 1843; George Lindsey, in the old Porter house, now in Senenberg's addition, fall and winter, 1846.

The later teachers in Chester were as follows in the order named from 1840 to 1854: Miss Drew, John C. Means, Mr. Sax, Dr. Junk, Miss Huntingter, Miss Cummings, James Glenn, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Johnson, L. D. Skilling and wife, Miss Frone, Hugh Corrington. The present school is a graded one, including a high school department, and has one of the finest school buildings in Southern Illinois. The township now contains three schools, 1051 children of school age and a school fund of \$2006 32.

Township 4, Range 8, including the city of Red Bud.—The

first school remembered was taught by John C. Crozier, in 1826. The house used for the school was a little abandoned pole cabin, near the Monroe county line. Mr. Crozier was the father of Samuel Crozier, one of the founders of Red Bud, and of James Crozier, who still lives in that city.

When the first school was taught in Red Bud is not now known. This township has now five schools, including the graded school of Red Bud, 916 children of school age, and a school fund of \$110.00.

Township 5, Range 8, containing the towns of Ruma and Evansville.—The first school in this township was taught by Mr. Henry O'Harra, in his own house. The exact date of this school is not now known. The next school was in 1830, and taught by Mr. Henry Noah, whose name occurs in connection with other early schools. He taught several years in succession, receiving \$3.25 a quarter per scholar, and five cents a day from day-scholars, of whom he had several. The first school under the free-school law was taught in 1856, by William P. Boyle. This township has now four public and several private church schools, 405 children of school age and a school fund of \$3517.82.

Townships 6-8 and 7-8 are both fractional townships, lying principally between the Mississippi and Okaw rivers. As their schools were not organized till a comparatively recent date, no history of early schools is given. The former has now two schools and 121 children of school age, but no township fund; the latter has two schools, 109 children of school age and a township fund of \$1353.

Township 5, Range 9.—The first English school in this township was taught in Prairie du Rocher, by Henry Slaggus, date not known. Charles McNabb taught an English school here as early as 1820. The first free school was also in Prairie du Rocher, and the teacher was paid by the county school commissioner. Afterward a board of trustees was elected, who hired teachers and controlled the school. In 1859 Mr. F. W. Brickley became a member of this board, and hired William P. Boyle as teacher. In order to induce him to encourage the people to patronize the school, Mr. Brickley agreed that he should have as his salary \$3.00 per quarter for each scholar in attendance. But this plan was unpopular with the people, and they would not send their children to the school. Mr. Brickley then hired Mr. Doyle at a regular salary per month, and the patrons resumed sending and a good school was the result. There are now eight schools in this township, five supported by taxation and the public school funds, and three by the income of the Prairie du Rocher commons. The commons fund is something over \$14,000 00, the interest of which is more than sufficient for the three schools. This large fund has been accumulated by leasing the commons. These lands are very rich and valuable, and the income will more than keep pace with the demands of the common schools. Mr. Brickley is treasurer of the township and also of the commons funds and is in every way a representative man in the educational interests of the township. This township has now eight schools, 485 children of school age, and a township school fund of \$546.93.

Township 6-9—is a fractional township in the extreme

western point of the county. It has but one school and 83 children of school age. It has no school fund.

The first school in Sparta, was taught by John Armour Sen. in 1831. The school was kept in one end of Robert G. Shamon's warehouse, which stood north of the present old brick store. The following year the same school was taught by John Armour, Jr., son of the preceding. John Armour Senior was the grandfather of Mr. James Armour, now of this city. The next teacher was Adam Wylie, brother of Rev. Samuel Wylie, late of Eden. He taught in 1833 and 1835. Benjamin Wham, later Dr. Wham mentioned before followed Mr. Wylie. The last two taught in an old log house which stood where the residence of Mrs. Henry Gardner now stands. The house was afterwards used by Col. James Morrow for a printing office. James G. Paiks followed Mr. Wham. In 1839, Hugh McKelvey, brother of S. W. McKelvey near Sparta, taught, and was followed the next year by his cousin, Hugh McKelvey, son of Alexander McKelvey. Dr. Beggs followed Mr. McKelvey. Dr. Chas. B. Pelton, and wife taught from about 1846 to 1849. In 1838 the first regular school-house was erected. It was of brick, one story high, and was seated somewhat like a church. Two teachers were usually employed in this house, though it was all in one room, the teachers hearing their respective classes at the opposite ends.

The building was known as the Sparta Seminary and stood near the site of the present school building. Many learned men and excellent teachers were employed in that old seminary. The Union Academy, founded in 1858, and presided over for several years by Rev. M. M. Brown, was for a time an excellent school and gave a good academic education to many who are now filling places of public trust and honor in this and other states. Sparta School district has 685 children of school age. The present school building has a seating capacity of 600, which is about the average enrollment of the school. The school has eight grades exclusive of the high school. The high school has a course of study extending over a period of four years, and embracing Greek, Latin, Book-keeping, Chemistry and the higher mathematics. It has a large attendance of non-resident students. The school as a whole employs thirteen teachers.

The county has 91 ungraded and 6 graded schools, 16 private schools and 200 teachers, 70 males and 130 females. Children of school age, 8722. An aggregate school fund of \$25,135.43. In 1882 it received from the state funds \$9,254.00 and levied a school tax of \$29,595.65. It has 14 log school houses, 63 frame, 25 brick and 3 stone, exclusive of private school-houses. The school commissioners and superintendents as far as the records give them are as follows:

Commissioners.....	Dates	Eli Lofton.....	1857
Wm. McBride.....	1859	Marcus L. Burns.....	1861
Samuel G. Thompson.....	1860	Superintendents.....	
M. A. Gilbert.....	1863	John A. Malone.....	1865
Thomas Roberts.....	1864	Rolt. P. Thompson.....	1869
Elisha Seymour.....	1845	P. N. Hoig.....	1873
James W. Gehr.....	1849	R. M. Spurgeon.....	1877
J. B. Parks.....	1861	S. B. Hood.....	1881
Robt. Mann.....	1864		

The Randolph county teachers' Institute was organized in 1866 or 1867. This association meets yearly and spends from one to four weeks in a review of the common school branches conducted by the best teachers that

can be obtained. Among these appear the names of Hon. Newton Bateman, Presidents Edwards, Hewet and Aylm, and Pro's. John W. Cook, Granville F. Foster, Joseph W. Ewing, James H. Brownlee, I. H. Brown, Major J. B. Merwin and State superintendents Etter and Slade. Besides giving instruction in the common studies, the conductors have presented and discussed modern systems of education and late and improved methods of teaching and discipline.

MONROE COUNTY.

The general character of the English taught schools of this county was a fair type of those conducted in the State for more than a half century following. The old time school-master, could not, in the general parlance of to-day, be termed a professional teacher. He was selected amid the pioneers, as the one best fitted to fill the position,—one who had a fair smattering of the common branches, and at the same time knew well the corrective influence of the hazel switch and ferule. We do not employ this language to cast any reflections, or bring censure upon the zealous scholastic labors of the pioneer pedagogue; but, as illustrative of the ideas and modes of training that existed among the people in those early times. The author of the "Hoosier School-master," express the sentiment *multum in parvo*, when he quotes the language of "Bud" Mean's father (then trustee of his "destrict") "that where there was no licking, there was no learning." Yet in after years the grey hairs of the pedagogue of long ago were thought of in kind remembrance by those who had grown to mature years, and whom time and experience had taught to appreciate the honest effort of those whose lot it had been selected to become their tutors.

Monroe county bears the palm, and has the honor of having the first English school taught within the boundaries of the Prairie State. Ere the clicking of the type shall have ceased, which shall record this as a part of the State's history, the centennial anniversary will have arrived of the first English school taught in the western frontier. The first American schoolmaster in Illinois, was John Seely, who taught in the summer of 1773, in the "New Design" settlement, now New Design precinct. The school-house was an abandoned squatter's cabin. Round poles were placed in it for seating purposes, and what little desk facilities were furnished, were merely small logs flattened by a few strokes of the ax and placed with the hewed side up. A log was cut out of one side for lighting purposes, and with mother earth for a floor, the reader will have a vague idea of how, a century ago, the pioneer children obtained their meager education.

The next teacher was Francis Clark, who taught a school in the fall and winter of the same year. He proved to be an intemperate man, and the school was not a success. Following him was an Irishman by the name of Halfpenny, who taught school within the State for many years afterward, and subsequently became noted, and might be appropriately termed the schoolmaster-general of the State, in those early times. He was a man of active mind, and as early as 1795, he erected a water mill on Fountain creek, a

little west of the present city of Waterloo. A little later an educated man, John Clark, taught in the neighborhood. He was a Scotchman by birth and a minister by profession. He taught the higher branches in mathematics, philosophy, etc., and became very popular among the people of this settlement. As late as the year 1800 there was only one school in Monroe county—at New Design. Charles Walker taught a school in a log cabin that stood within the corporate limits of Columbia near the Waterloo road as early as 1815. About 1817, Levi Piggott kept school in a log house that stood in the timber, near a spring, still discharging its waters into Biggs' creek, a little north of the town.

In the vicinity of Chalfin Bridge, in Mitchie Precinct, Edward Humphrey taught a school in 1805, and continued several years. He was a skillful teacher and a man held in high esteem by the people, filling many important positions. He was a member of the general assembly, and was register of the land office at Kaskaskia.

Mrs. Ford, who became a resident of this county in 1804, taught an early school in section 30 of T. 3, R. 10, which some of the McRoberts' children attended.

It must be remembered that in these early times there was no uniformity of text-books. The few pioneer boys and girls were sent to school with such books as the family happened to have at hand. For reading-books they used the New Testament, histories, biographies of prominent men, and other literature, such as they could command. In arithmetic one had virtually completed his education when he had arrived at the "Rule of three." Grammar was scarcely within the curriculum of the pioneer school-boy. Times have materially changed since then, and so have the customs and sports of the school youth of that day. Much of the antagonism formerly existing between teachers and pupils has passed away. The more humane methods of discipline have softened and refined the manners of the youth and teachers, and inspired respect in the former, and forbearance in the latter. "Barring out" in primitive school life, was a species of forcible entry and detainer of the school-house by the larger boys, resorted to for the purpose of compelling the teacher to yield the point for which they were petitioning, frequently a jug of rum as a treat. If the boys succeeded in holding the school-house against the efforts of the teacher to enter it, he yielded gracefully to their demands, like the "craven" of the wager of battle of old. On the other hand if the teacher proved the stronger in the contest the boys quietly acquiesced. Those old customs, however, have nearly passed away and gone with the things that were. A new era has opened up, and the youth of the country have learned that they must give their whole thought, time and energy to prepare themselves to cope with the world in its present advanced stage of general information and education.

From the foregoing it will be seen what obstacles and disadvantages the children of the pioneers were obliged to undergo, in order to obtain even a common school education. To show the progress that has been made in the conduct of schools within the last thirty years, we append a synopsis of the reports made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of 1851 and 1882.

For the year ending October 1st, 1851, we glean the following:

Whole number under 21 years of age	4,400
Number of districts	24
Number of schools taught	24
Number of teachers	24
Number of school-houses	18
Average monthly wages paid male teachers	\$20.00
Average monthly wages paid female teachers	\$12.00
Whole amount paid to teachers	\$8,420.00
Whole amount expended for public schools	\$6,420.00

The following is taken from the county school superintendent's report made for the school year ending June 30th, 1882:

Whole number of males under 21 years of age	3,490
Whole number of females under 21 years of age	3,373
Total	6,872
Number of districts in the county	47
Number of schools taught	53
Graded schools	2
Parochial schools	8
Number of teachers in public schools	63
Number of school-houses	51
Highest monthly wages paid teachers	\$15.00
Lowest monthly wages paid teachers	\$9.00
Annual amount paid to teachers	\$23,882.18
Total school expenses for the year	\$34,520.44
Value of school property in the county	\$66,110

From the above showing, it may be readily be seen with what strides the county has increased in population, and has progressed in its educational interests. In three decades it has nearly trebled in its number of teachers and school-houses. The manner of teaching has kept pace with the age, and the school-houses are mostly of the modern style, and in the main supplied with the latest and most approved furniture and other school belongings. As an example of the manner of the thinking and disfavor of the public school system, in the minds of some no longer ago than 1858, we take the privilege of inserting the sentiment, expressed under the head of remarks, by a Township Treasurer, to the then county superintendent of schools. "The people in this section are very generally dissatisfied with the present school law, and if it cannot be amended so as to operate better, they think there had better be no law at all. On the subject last year, four of the districts had a tax to the amount of over \$900 of which the collector paid over to the treasurer \$700, and the balance of over \$200 is no where, and it caused so much trouble and botheration that I believe they concluded not to try it again. Not a single district has laid a tax this year. The County Clerk, I understand does labor in assessing the school tax in the county, to the amount of eighty or a hundred dollars, in May, all of which he has to lose because the law has made no provision for paying him anything. If I should suggest anything, it would be to leave the whole business of laying and collecting taxes with the trustees of schools, and not trouble the county officers with it any further than to take the list of property off the assessor's books. The whole business of the examination of teachers by the School Commissioner, and giving certificates is a perfect humbug, and might be disposed of without the least detriment to the community. I do not wish to speak evil of dignitaries, but it rather strikes me that the office of the State Superintendent with the salary of \$1,500 a year might also be placed in the same category. I do not know what he has to do to earn his very handsome stipend; but, I suppose he is a lawyer, and as it is the lawyers that have the making of most of our laws, I suppose it is necessary to have a lawyer to expound and ex-

plain the law for the people, and I thus the office of State Superintendent had to be created. I do not think he has ever shown his face in this part of the State, and all that I have ever heard or known of his doing for us was the sending around of a few circulars, requesting the names of school officers. All of which is respectfully submitted, etc."

In 1876, a Teachers' Association was established under the auspices of Superintendent W. H. Hilyard, who is yet the efficient officer at the head of the schools of the county. The first attendance was composed of about forty teachers. There was a healthy increase of members, and in 1880, the attendance reached sixty teachers. This Institute was under the efficient management of Prof. I. H. Brown of Edwardsville, aided by Prof. Mann of Ashley. Much good was done in these sessions for the teaching profession, and it may be hoped that they will be encouraged and fostered for many years to come.

The following is a roster of the names of school commissioners and county superintendents of Monroe county in the order of their election;

Solomon Patterson, appointed September 5, 1832, by county board; John Morrison, appointed September, 1834, by county board. William Cowell, elected August, 1841; Ananias Divers, elected August, 1843; C. H. Kettler, elected August, 1845; W. L. Adelsberger, elected August, 1847; W. L. Adelsberger, re-elected August, 1851. Mathias T. Horine, elected at a special election February, 1853; James A. Kennedy, elected in 1861; Joseph W. Rickert, elected in 1869; Joseph H. Hilgard, elected in 1873, present incumbent.

We also append a list of the names of the present Township Treasurers:

Henry Homrighauson, township 3, range 8; Z. J. Voris, township 2, range 9; Hugh Murphy, township 3, range 9; Dr. J. Chewning, township 4, range 9; F. W. Brickey, township 5, range 9; Christ. Brinduker, township 1, range 10; William Bode, township 2, range 10; John P. Hoffman, township 3, range 10; William Mayeys, township 4, range 10; Philip Mans, township 5, range 10; Frederick Zweig, township 1, range 11; Jacob Meyer, township 2, range 11; Louis Thorn, township 3, range 11; William Feldmeir, Jr., township 4, range 11.

We have thus briefly sketched the rise and progress of the schools of Monroe county. Its advancement will bear favorably with other counties in the State, and it is to be hoped that it will take no backward step in the cause of the free schools. They are the foundation, the grand bulwarks which are to perpetuate the free institutions and government of the American people.

PERRY COUNTY.

BY B. G. ROOTS.

For much of the data obtained for the compilation of the schools of Perry, I am under obligations to the present corps of teachers of the county, and specially to the Rev. Peter Hagler, Wm. M. Eaton, and R. H. Eaton, all of whom were school-boys, together, in an early day, and have since been

well known as teachers and school officers in the county. I also desire to mention the names of the following persons, who have taken an interest in our common schools, for many years: Hon. P. C. C. Provat, who taught a school on Holt's Prairie, as early as 1839; Nelson Holt, Henry Clay, David A. Hoge, M. C. Edwards, Heman E. Kelsey, Laura M. Tutthill, H. West, W. S. D. Smith, C. H. Roe and J. B. Ward.

The early schools were taught under contracts, signed by both teacher and patrons. I will here append copies of two articles of agreement to teach as written at that time. The first is between Allen Parlier, long an honored citizen of this county, and parties in Washington county, and reads as follows:

"Articles of agreement drawn this 25th of May, 1833, between Allen Parlier, of the county of Washington and state of Illinois, of the one part, and we, the undersigned, of said county and state, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Parlier binds himself to teach a school of spelling, reading, writing, and the foregoing rules of arithmetic, for the term of three months, for \$2 per scholar, per quarter; said Parlier further binds himself, to keep good order in said school, will teach five days in each week, all due school hours, and will make up all lost time, except muster days, and will set up with twenty scholars, the subscribers to furnish a comfortable house, with all the conveniences appertaining thereunto, the school to commence as quick as the house is fixed. N. B.—Wheat, pork, hogs, beeswax, tallow, deer skins, wool and young cattle, all of which will be taken at the market price, delivered at my house, at the expiration of said school, day and date above written.

(Subscribers' names.) ALLEN PARLIER."

The second article is shorter and without date.

"Ferdinand G. Humphreys, proposes to teach a common English school, at the school house near John Baird's Esq., in Holt's Prairie, Perry county, state of Illinois, in town five, south of range two west, for the term of sixty days, at the rate of two dollars per scholar. We undersigned subscribers, agree to pay to F. G. Humphreys, the above named teacher, each for himself, two dollars per scholar, for the term of sixty days, and they agree also, that the said teacher may draw their proportionate share of the school fund."

This is signed by the teacher and ten subscribers, three of whom sign for $\frac{1}{2}$ scholar each. The whole number of scholars that subscribed for it, is eighteen and one half. The teacher boarded around among the employers, a week or so, in each family, without charge. The articles under which Hon. Philip C. C. Provat taught in different parts of the county, in 1839, and six following years, were much like the above; he agreeing to take young cattle, mink skins, &c., in payment, and not to charge widows anything in addition to their share of school fund. Most of what was due him from subscribers, to one school, was paid in fence rails, delivered on land which he had bought with what he had received for teaching. That we may know what was meant by a comfortable school-house, I give a description of one, furnished by Messrs. Eaton, who know whereof they affirm, as their early school days were passed in this house. "Our

school-house was 18x20 feet, built of round logs, about 1833. The openings between the logs were closed with pieces of wood, split to the right thickness, and daubed with mud; this was called chinking. At one end was a fire place, six feet wide, for burning wood. The fire place was made of split logs, which were partially defended from the fire by a big slate stone, and clay. The chimney was built of slats laid in mortar, made by mixing wet clay and straw. On each corner of the chimney, at the top, was laid a large ball, composed of this mortar. These balls answered both for ornaments and holding the pieces of the chimney in place. On the east side the upper half of the fourth log, from the bottom, was cut out for 16 feet in length; the lower half of the log above this, was cut in a similar manner; through this opening the light entered the building, except in cold and stormy weather. Above this opening was a long plank or board, suspended by leather hinges, which was lowered down, to close the opening in bad weather. When this opening was closed, some of the scholars saw their books by light that came through crevices in the walls, and others gathered about the fire place and studied by light coming down the spacious chimney. Parallel with the lower edge of the opening in the wall, was placed a split log, which extended the whole length of the house, and was inserted into the space between the logs at each end. This half log was our writing desk. In some school-houses a long plank, supported by long pins, driven into holes bored in the logs, took the place of the split log for writing desk. The seats were made of split logs, with holes bored into their lower side, into which, pins called bench legs, 8 to 20 inches long, were driven. The benches were placed near the walls, leaving the central part of the floor vacant. On this vacant space classes stood to recite. There was no floor but the earth. This soon became smooth, so that walking around made little noise." One correspondent says: "To the first school that I attended, I walked 4 miles, in company with two older brothers, in 1833. Webster's spelling-book was the only text book used by my brothers, and one was considered sufficient for both of them. In later years, all that was taught in any of the schools that I knew anything about, was spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. After finishing the spelling book, we read as class books, the Testament, life of Gen. Francis Marion, and Columbian orator. Most of the studying was aloud, and one passing near the school house could hear simultaneously, "Baker, brier. A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy,—5 times 1 are 5, 9 times 9 are 81. An old man found a rude boy," etc. The paper on which pupils wrote, was not ruled when it was bought. To enable pupils to have it properly ruled, the teacher had a ruler, to which a lead pencil was attached by a string. Each scholar ruled his own paper, and many a rap on the head we got for ruling irregularly. Our pens were made of goose quills, and one important part of the teacher's qualifications, was ability to make a good pen. We made our own ink by boiling brier roots, and adding a little copperas. The juice of poke berries was much used for ink, so was a solution of indigo. Not many of the scholars walked as far to school as I did when I first began to attend, but all the children

of school age within a radius of 3 miles attended, making the whole number of pupils 17.

After one or two terms an Eastern man taught, and he talked about grammar, and urged the necessity of having it taught in school, but the people seemed to think it was some kind of language, not likely to be much used, and it was kept out of the school for several years after this. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and good manners and morals were all that was taught in most of our schools. In some, geography was taught by singing. All the states and their capitals were wrought into a tune, which was sung.

Corporal punishment was common. The teacher carried in his hand a long hazel switch, and when he saw ten or fifteen boys who sat on one long bench about to go to sleep, or engaged in mischief, he tingled their bare feet and shins with his switch. When a boy was guilty of a flagrant violation of rules, he was called into the middle of the floor, and received over the shoulders a number of lashes proportioned to his offence. The severest punishments were administered with the "ruler," a piece of wood eighteen inches long, one half or three-fourths of an inch thick, and one and one-half inch wide. The teacher took hold of the right hand of the boy with his left hand, straightened out the fingers, held it firmly, and smote it with the ruler, frequently until the hand was blistered. The schools were not commonly crowded with too many scholars; and if one parent was too poor to pay, the early teachers treated him with liberality, and said: "Send your children to school without pay." It was also a common thing for an old pioneer who had no children to send to school, to pay something to the teacher in order to have the school kept up. At the close of the term there was a spelling match between our school and the one nearest to us. It was attended by nearly all the men, women and children in both districts—more than could get seats in the school-house. The match was decided long before noon—five bushels of apples were distributed among the children. The larger boys and the men present put in most of the remainder of the day in playing ball. Among the players were M. G. Maxwell, who weighed 250 pounds, and several gray-headed men.

All the spelling was oral, no scholar having a slate until he was ready to "cypher." It commonly took several terms to reach this point. At least once during every term, a visiting day was appointed by the teacher, and all came,—fathers, mothers and the little ones. This somewhat long description of our primary school, which is a fair specimen of the schools of Perry county from 1830 to 1840, gives a better idea of the schools than any general description that I could give. I will give an instance or two, to illustrate the interest which the early settlers felt in education, although many of them had had very little opportunity for obtaining "book learning" in their youth. I knew one case, in which the chimney, made of sticks and sod, fell down near the close of the school, one day, and was burnt. The teacher sent word by the children, to the men, to come and rebuild it. The next day every man in the district was there to help, and the chimney was completed, so that school

was stopped but one day. About 1841, the school-house on Eaton's prairie was accidentally burned. In three days, another house was built on the same spot by the men in the district, without the expenditure of one cent of money, and the school was started again on the fourth day. The schools of the county continued much like the one described until the decade extending from 1840 to 1850. During this period there was great improvement with schools, a large part, but not all, of which was owing to improved school law. They have continued to improve, and will now compare favorably with the public schools in any part of the United States. Within a few years past I have visited the schools of every State from Missouri to Maine, and all the schools of this county, and although there is still much room for improvement in our schools, what I have said of them as compared with others I know to be true. The private schools—schools not coming under the name of common or public schools—have done much to cause this improvement.

In 1839, B. G. Roots and wife opened a boarding-school on the land where he now resides. In this school every thing which is now required to obtain a first grade teacher's certificate, and several other branches, were taught. He has taught in the county some part of each of more than thirty years, and from every year's school some have gone out to teach. In 1842, Nelson Holt and his wife commenced teaching in the county, and taught much of the time up to Mar., 1851. They did as good work as the graduates of normal schools now do. Miss A. F. Holt commenced teaching in this county in 1860, and is still teaching, and adding to the pedagogue roll. Samuel Eaton, who received his death wound on the field of Shiloh, discharging the duties that devolved on him as Major of the 18th Illinois Infantry, commenced teaching in the common school in 1842, and taught from time to time until 1851. Many of his pupils have been counted among the best teachers in the county.

Below I give a list of those who have acted as principals of the graded schools in the county. Most of them have done good work and aided in supplying the demand for good teachers: J. B. Ward, in addition to his other work, has for several years taught during a portion of the summer, and in August conducted an institute for one month, the special work of which is to drill teachers. This teachers' drill in this county was first begun by B. G. Roots in 1870, and has been conducted by the county superintendent every year since then. I am sorry that I can not name all the veteran teachers, but my memory is fallible, and all my appeals have failed to induce them or their friends to give me their names. I take pleasure in making honorable mention of the following veterans, in addition to those named elsewhere in this paper: James Preston, Thomas W. Blair, Franklin Campbell, J. R. Cleveland, La Fayette Church, Abel Campbell, David M. Hoge, A. J. Dickinson, John Cooper, Lewis Garret, Sarah Heape (now Mrs. Abner Williams), Thos. Saunders, Obadiah West, Jacob Walker, John S. Haggard, William Badridge, James Holliday, F. G. Humphreys, Rev. Lysias Heape, Isaac Hale—all of whom have ceased to be teachers here, and most of whom have

passed from this life. To insert all the names of the honored host who have done good work in our common schools within the last thirty years would require more space than I am allowed. I believe that John B. Elton, who has taught some part of each of the last 37 years, and is still doing good work, is the senior of the present force in ungraded schools.

The following list comprises the names of such as I recollect of the same class who have taught long enough to be counted veterans, that are not named as principals of graded schools, or otherwise:—Messrs. Samuel Y. Hawkins, John S. Williams, John D. Strait, Richard P. Todd, Wm. M. Eaton, Richard A. Hampleman, Benj. F. Hammack, James W. Van Brunt, James W. Blair, James R. Blair, Richard S. Gay, Rob't Rushing, Samuel L. Sibbett, John F. Hanna, J. Hosea Thornton, Josiah Malone, Friend Smith, Solomon McPherson, John V. Tyler, Mrs. Eliza Miller Lipe, Julia C. Eaton West, Sophia B. Ross Tuthill, Mattie K. East, Sadie Harshaw White, Emma Hawkins Ward, Mary Chamberlin Burgess, Francis Thompson McMillen, Misses Laura M. Tuthill, Mary F. Leigh, Emma Wheatley, Dora A. Lipe, Sarah Heape, Mattie Heape, (daughters of Rev. Lysias Heape), Mary E. Kelsey, Marianne Milligan, Tillie Hissong, Anna M. Sibbett, Mary E. Cotter and Martha Mc Millin.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND CO. SUPTS.

The School Commissioner was the successor in office of Commissioner of School Lands, as the Co. Supt. is of School Commissioner.

David Baldrige was first appointed by the County Court as Commissioner of School Lands in 1841. Chas. L. Starbuck became School Commissioner in 1845. His resignation of the office is dated: Battle Ground N. Orleans July 26, 1846; he was followed by Wm. H. Turner in 1846; Nelson Holt in 1847; Marmaduke N. Furguson in 1849; Samuel Eaton in 1850; Isham E. Willis in 1854; Zebedee P. Curlee in 1857; Charles E. R. Winthrope in 1861; Richard M. Davis in 1863; James W. Blair in 1865; B. G. Roots in 1869; John B. Ward in 1873; R. B. Anderson in 1882; Since the schools became really *public* schools, free to all children of school age all moneys used for payment of teachers or any other purpose connected with schools, pass through the hands of County Superintendent and Township Treasurer. Not one defaulter is found in the list. The School laws show that great changes in the duties devolving on County Superintendents have been made since 1841. Then the care of the finances comprised nearly all his duty. Now the law makes him indeed Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Winthrope was the first Supt. so far as I know, or can learn, who visited the schools officially. His immediate successor continued this important part of the work to some extent. Every school in the county was visited by the Supt. in 1870, in 1871 and in 1872, and the Supt. was paid five dollars a day for the time occupied in visiting the schools. The visitation of schools by the County Supt. did more to elevate and improve the schools than an equal sum expended in any other way has ever done.

In 1873, the County Board put a stop to the Supt's. visiting schools, by limiting the time for which he shall be

paid by the county for educational work, to so small a number of days that it is impossible for him to perform all other educational work which is peremptorily required of him by law, within the number of days for which he is paid. He was allowed pay for 37 days for educational work during the last school year. The County Board has fixed the salary of the County Supt. elected Nov. 7th, 1882, at \$180 a year. This does not include his commission as financial agent of school fund. There are now sixty-nine school districts in the county. Each of one hundred and nine teachers, taught in the county, some part of the last school year. The aggregate compensation of them was \$15,623.91. The average pay of male teachers during the year was \$38.10 per month. Same of females, \$30.68. Amount of Township funds in the County, \$15,846.3. Amount of County fund, \$4353.07. Amount of tax levied by school districts, collected, and paid Township Treasurers and by them disbursed for school purposes, \$16,552.51.

Graded Schools—Although some districts had more than one teacher previous to 1867, there was no regular graded school in one building previous to that date. The first graded school in the county was opened in the brick school-house in Du Quoin Jan'y. 2nd, 1867.

The Principals have been B. G. Roots, S. R. Wilson, E. J. Palmer, J. B. Ward, H. A. Cooledge, G. F. Foster, J. B. Ward, (two years,) B. W. Pope, J. B. Ward, (three years,) C. O. Sawyer, (two years,) J. B. Ward, is now principal.

Pineknayville Graded School began in 1870.

Principals and Assistants.—1870, Principal, Wm. McNeil; Salary per month, \$60.00; Assts., E. H. Lemen, \$55.00; D. A. Hoge, \$50.00; 1871, Prin. S. Gee, Assts. D. A. Hoge and Miss Jenner; 1872, Prin. D. A. Hoge, Assts. Eliza Harshaw and J. H. Thornton; 1873, Prin. D. A. Hoge, Assts. Miss Lyon and Miss Mary Primm; 1874, Prin. S. C. Bond, Assts. E. M. Hawkins and A. P. Owens; 1875, Prin. B. G. Roots, Salary per month, \$100.00. Assistants Emma Wheatley, Miss L. Abbott, Alice Burgess, D. B. Van Syckle, R. B. Anderson and Geo. H. Farmer, have each been principal one year; 1882, Samuel Y. Hawkins principal. In every case in which the salary or names of assistants is omitted in the above list I have been unable to learn what they were.

Tamaroa.—I have searched carefully for facts respecting the Tamaroa Graded School. I am not fully satisfied with the fruits of my search, but I believe the following is a correct list of Principals. The date following the name denotes the year in which the person named became principal. Some of the principals named below taught before the school became a regular Graded School in one building:

Green, 1859; Wells, 1860; Miss A. F. Holt, 1862-63-64; P. White, 1865; A. Etherton, 1866; Wyatt, 1867; J. B. Ward, 1868; Miss A. F. Holt, 1869; W. E. Smith, 1870; J. B. Ward, 1871; P. White, 1872; Wm. Edwards, 1873; B. W. Pope, 1874; W. G. Heape, 1875; J. H. Thornton, 1876; B. G. Roots, 1877; R. B. Anderson, 1878; E. J. Ward, 1879; P. F. Adkins, 1880; Matt. Fergerson, 1881; C. Laban Kruse, 1882.

In Du Quoin School, every since it became a graded

school, all the branches named in a first grade certificate are taught.

These branches have all been taught at some time in the other two graded schools. Miss Holt taught some of the first grade branches while she was Principal of Tamaroa. During her last term of service the School Board prohibited the teaching of any but second grade branches, and the first grade has been taught but little in this school since then. About one fourth of the teachers in the ungraded schools are qualified to teach first grade branches, and most of these do teach some of them.

On August 25 and 26, 1882, sixty-nine applicants for teachers' certificates were examined. Fifteen of these received First Grade certificates; thirty-five received Second Grade, and nineteen failed of coming up to the lowest standing, on which the County Superintendent issues a certificate.

Du Quoin and Pinckneyville are the only points in the county at which there are many colored children. At each of these places a separate public school for them has been kept for several years past.

The few of them who reside in other districts attend the common school with the whites.

Du Quoin Female Seminary.—Was located about five miles southeast of Du Quoin, in what was then known as Du Quoin, and now known as Old Du Quoin. Next to the County seat, it was the largest village in the County. This institution should be named in this history as having been an important factor in improving the public schools. It came into existence through the influence of an eastern teacher, (Miss Paine, of South Hadley, Mass.) sent out by an Educational Society in answer to an application for a teacher for this locality.

Miss Paine commenced her teaching in the District School-House June, 1852. More scholars came in than the house would accommodate, so a room was fitted up in another building, and a second teacher (Miss Reynolds, from Connecticut,) sent for, and employed to assist Miss Paine in her work.

In the fall of 1853, Miss Paine opened a private school, which became the Seminary after a charter had been obtained from the Legislature, and a Board of Trustees appointed. The corner-stone of an excellent Seminary building was laid June 13, 1855, and a permanent superstructure was erected in a reasonable time.

"To train teachers on the field" was laid down as the prominent object of the school. Teachers' diplomas were given to those that became proficient in the branches required by the school law of this State; and those that went out from this institution to teach, made marked improvements in the schools where they taught.

Rev. Josiah Wood devoted himself largely to the welfare of the Seminary. The early teachers, as copied from a catalogue, were Miss E. Paine, Miss Jane Hunt, Miss M. M. Moulton, Mrs. E. R. Saunders, Miss H. L. Plimpton, Miss Lizzie A. Dole, Miss Hattie Paine.

The debt contracted in erecting the building, caused it to pass into private hands in 1872. Since it became private property a school for both sexes has been maintained with creditable success.

SUPPLEMENT.

Since writing the foregoing, I have gathered the following additional statements respecting the schools in each of the precincts, into which the county is now divided, from such sources, that I believe them reliable:

Pinckneyville.—The first school in this precinct, was taught in a log school house 16x16 in 1831, near the West side of Four Mile Prairie, at \$2 50 per scholar for six months.

In 1832, Eliza Smith, from Kentucky, taught in a small log-school-house near Thomas Armstrong's. Later S. W. Woodside taught here.

June 3d, 1833, the Sheriff, by order of County Court, leased the Court-house for school purposes at fifty cents a month, to be paid by the teacher, or by the subscribers to the School Article.

Paradise.—The first school in this precinct was taught in 1830, by John S. Haggard.

A man named Hagaman taught in another part of the precinct at the same time. No building was erected for school purposes previous to 1838. Up to this time schools were taught in the house of the teacher, or in some deserted cabin. The first teacher in the new school-house, was R. P. Paramore. Obadiah West was also an early teacher in this precinct.

Du Quoin Precinct.—The first school in this precinct was taught by Abraham Brayshaw, about 1830, in the west part of Nine Mile Prairie. The first school-house was erected about three and a half miles south of where Du Quoin now is, and a Mr. Beneldo was the first who taught in it.

Tamaroa Precinct.—The Bland school-house, about five miles northeast from Tamaroa, was erected in 1832 or '3, and named after "Grandfather" Bland. First teacher was Jacob Walker, and the second teacher was "Granddaddy" Johnson, who taught in 1834.

Cutler Precinct.—The first school was taught in Lost Prairie, by Miss E. Tilden. The first school-house was erected on section 16, T. 5, S. R. 4 W, in 1835, in the same prairie. John Cooper taught in it during the summer of 1835. About the same date a school was taught for a short time in Conant's Prairie, but it could not be kept up.

Grand Cote Precinct.—The first school was taught in a little cabin, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, T. 4, S. R. 4 W. The next school was taught by John Fulton, in his kitchen on sec. 4, town 4, in 1835 or '6.

Beaucoup Precinct.—The children who resided west of Hutching's Prairie, at first attended at "Big Rock" school-house, in Washington county. Those who lived east of this prairie, attended school in Mud Prairie. The first school-house was erected on Edward Hodge's place, the second on the Truster place, in 1850.

Southwestern.—Robert Clark taught the first school in 1825, in a little log school-house, erected the same year. The architecture of the school-houses named, in connection with the several precincts, was similar to the description, given by Messrs. Eaton, and copied in the former part of this sketch. Books were also much the same. In some schools, the American Preceptor, Columbian Orator and Pike's Arithmetic, were used also.

CHAPTER XIII.

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. W. J. SMILEY.



THE history of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Randolph county goes back to the year 1818. To the Rev. Samuel Wylie belongs the credit of the planting of the church. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, February 19, 1790; came to the United States in 1807; entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the class of 1811; prepared for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, under the care of his uncle, Dr. S. B. Wylie, and was licensed to preach in May, 1815, at Philadelphia, by the Middle Presbytery.

In the summer of 1817 he visited various places in the West, passing through Illinois and continuing his travels as far as Boonville, Mo. On his return he again passed through Illinois and spent the winter in supplying the vacancies in Tennessee and South Carolina.

At the meeting of the Synod in Pittsburg in the latter part of May, 1818, he reported his travels and the prospect for church extension in the West. Synod ordered the Middle Presbytery to take him on trial for ordination, and he was accordingly ordained in Pittsburg, Pa., on the 2d of June, 1818, and sent as a missionary to Southern Illinois. Mr. Wylie reached Kaskaskia the last day of July following and immediately entered upon his work.

The field of operation at first was Randolph county, though it afterward embraced parts of Perry, Washington and St. Clair. A number of families belonging to the Associate Reformed church in South Carolina had moved into the county early in the present century, and made a settlement near the present town of Preston. They had been organized into a congregation by Rev. S. Brown, of Kentucky, a number of years before Mr. Wylie's arrival, and being without preaching from their own ministers, by request, Mr. Wylie made his principal preaching place with them. Members of the Reformed Presbyterian church began to come in. James M. Gray was the first to arrive. He came in October, and was followed immediately by his father-in-law, James Wilson, and family. They came from near Vincennes, Indiana, where they had lived a number of years after leaving South Carolina. They first settled near Kaskaskia, but finally located about three miles south of Sparta.

John McDill, Sr., and Hugh McKelvey, from South Carolina, came out in the summer of 1818, and bought land in Township 4-5. On their way home they stopped in Tennessee with William Edgar, Samuel Nisbet and Samuel Little, who had removed from South Carolina a number of

years before, and informed them of the mission begun in Illinois. They immediately set out for Kaskaskia and purchased land, and Messrs. Edgar and Little moved out in the spring of 1819. Mr. Nisbet, however, was detained and did not arrive until September. Mr. Dill did not move out until November, 1819, though his son, John, came in the spring of that year, and began to improve his father's place. Mr. McKelvey did not come until 1820. Mrs. Elizabeth Ritchie came in 1818; John McMillan and family, from Princeton, Indiana, arrived about the close of 1818 or the the beginning of 1819, and settled on Plum creek, near the present town of Houston. David Cathcart and his son-in-law, William Campbell, from South Carolina, came in the spring of 1819, and settled in the lower end of Grand Cote Prairie. Alexander Alexander arrived in the spring of 1819, and bought land near the old grave-yard, and after improving his place, returned to South Carolina and brought out his family in the latter part of 1819. His father-in-law, John McDill, Sr., James Munford and John Dickey, with their families came at the same time. John McMillan, of the Associate church, also came with them and settled between Eden and Sparta, and Munford and Dickey settled north-east of Eden. James Strahan, from western Pennsylvania, came in the spring of 1819, and settled first down toward Kaskaskia, but finally in the west end of Grand Cote.

Mr. Wylie continued to preach in Kaskaskia and in the Irish settlement and among the Covenanters, until the arrival of William Edgar and Samuel Little, when the first session was constituted, May 24, 1819, at James McClurken's, about six miles southwest of Sparta. William Edgar had been ordained to the eldership in the Rocky creek congregation, South Carolina, in 1801, and Saml. Little in Hephzibah congregation, Tennessee, at its organization in the spring of 1815.

This may be reckoned the formal organization of Bethel Reformed Presbyterian Church. It is thought by some that the first communion was held at that time.

A call was made soon after for Rev. J. Wylie and forwarded to Synod to meet in Conococheague in August, 1819. The call itself bears no date, but the letter accompanying it bears date June 7, 1819, and is signed on behalf of the meeting by James Wilson and Samuel Little.

The following names, with their accompanying subscriptions, are attached to the call, viz.: James Wilson, \$20; Samuel Little, \$15; James McClurken, \$15; William Edgar, \$10; James Strahan, \$12; James M. Gray, \$10; David Cathcart, \$10; H. H. Christie, \$5; John McMillan, \$15; Alexander Alexander, \$10; John McDill, \$10; Thos. G. Armour, \$10; Elizabeth Ritchie, \$20. The names of fifteen others follow, who had not the opportunity of signing in their proper place, viz.: Jennet C. Edgar, Nancy Wilson, Sarah Wilson, Rachel Wilson, Jennet Strahan, John Wilson, Jr., Martin Wilson, Jenny Wilson, Jenny Gray, Jenny Little, Susanna McClurken, Ann Strahan, Margaret McMillan, Mary Edgar. Accompanying the call was a subscription amounting to \$150 from the Associate Reformed congregation already referred to, for which they desired part of Mr. Wylie's time. The matter is thus referred to in the letter: "We beg leave to add that there is in this county a very

respectable congregation belonging to the Associate Reformed church. These people live amongst us, or more properly, we live amongst them. They are (we believe) prepared to supplicate for part of Mr. Wylie's time. The places where he would preach to them would be tolerably convenient to his own people. This circumstance would appear accommodating to us at present. We have not, however, craved their assistance; but we are more than willing to further their edification and comfort."

The letter urges the acceptance of the call strongly and skillfully. Synod referred the call to the Western Presbytery, and at a meeting of that court held in Hartford, Indiana, October 11, 1819, it was presented and accepted, and the Rev. John Kell appointed to install Mr. Wylie as pastor. For some reason the installation did not take place.

Presbytery met in Bethel congregation in the spring of 1820. The question of Mr. Wylie's settlement was again brought up, but it was deemed best to wait another year. At this time a communion was held at Samuel Little's, and James Mumford and James McClurken were added to the session; the former had been an elder in South Carolina; the latter was formerly a member of the Associate Reformed church, and having joined the Covenanters in 1819, was chosen and ordained to the fellowship at this time.

A second call was made out for Mr. Wylie May 22, 1821. It was signed by thirty-five members, who subscribed \$208 for his support. The names on the call show the financial but not the numerical strength of the congregation. It is probable that the number of the membership at this time was about seventy. The call was presented to Presbytery on the 24th of May, and at length accepted, Mr. Wylie agreeing to give the congregation half his time, leaving the other half to be employed in mission work. He was installed pastor on the 28th of May, 1821, over the congregation which he had gathered in the field where he had labored now nearly three years as a missionary.

All the names of those contributing for ministerial support on the former call are on this except those of James M. Gray, who had died, Thos. G. Armour and H. H. Christie. The following new names appear: Thomas Blair, who came from Pittsburg, but remained only a short time and then returned; Joseph Weir, from South Carolina, who settled in Lively Prairie; Alexander McKelvey, who settled near his father, Hugh, in Grand Cote, in 1820; William Temple, William Marshall and James Beattie, who came together from the vicinity of Pittsburgh in 1821, and settled northeast of Eden. Mr. Temple afterward located about three miles west of Sparta. James Mumford and John Dickey, whose arrival has already been noticed; John Alexander, who settled near his brother; Adam Edgar, son of William Edgar, and came at the same time; Ann McMillan (mother of John McMillan on Plum creek), and Mary Boyd, an unmarried woman who lived with her; Robert Bratney, who came from Tennessee in 1280; his son, Joseph, who came at the same time, was also a member. They settled west of Lively Prairie, near Preston. Robert Sinclair, who came from South Carolina and settled in Grand Cote; Samuel Nisbet, who arrived with his family from Tennessee

September 11, 1819, and settled east of Eden; Jeremiah Murphy, also from Tennessee, who settled in the lower part of the county, near Shiloh; James Gordon, son-in-law of James Wilson, who came from Indiana in the fall of 1819, settled south of Sparta, where his son, A. J. Gordon, now lives; Hugh McKelvey and Samuel Allan, who came in 1820; William Cambell, who came in the spring of 1819 with his father-in-law, David Cathcart, and James McWilliam, also from South Carolina, who settled on the place where John McClinton now lives. The subscriptions ranged from two to fifteen dollars.

Among other members who came at an early day may be mentioned Robert Moore and wife. He remained but a short time, but during his residence here he taught the first school in the neighborhood. This was probably in 1821, and the school-house was on sec. 7, town 5-5, southeast of Sparta. The next school was taught in the summer of 1822, by Gordon Ewing in a house southeast of Eden. Mr. Ewing came out from Philadelphia in the spring of 1822, along with Mrs. Wylie (mother of Rev. Wylie) and her daughter, Mrs. Dobbins. The following year he was engaged in teaching in an academy in Kaskaskia along with Mr. Wylie. He was received as a student of theology by the Western Presbytery June 2, 1823, and subsequently became a minister in the Reformed Presbyterian church. While teaching in Kaskaskia he was a principal agent in securing the organization of a Sabbath-school in the fall of 1823. It was attended in the morning by the white "children, English and French, to the number of fifty, and in the afternoon by the blacks to the same number. Some of the most respectable citizens are engaged as teachers."

The congregation still continued to increase. The early records of session are missing, but a report prepared for Presbytery, bearing date March 25, 1825, gives the number of members received up to that time as follows: Received on testimonial, 77; on personal examination, 44. Of these, seven had removed to other congregations, and eight had died, leaving the membership at that date 106, and the number of families 51. The number of infant baptisms was 42.

The first places of preaching were under the trees of the forest, in cabins and in barns. The first house of worship was a frame 28x40 feet, built in 1823. It soon became too small to accommodate the growing congregation. It was decided first, July 14, 1827, to enlarge the house, and finally, February 11, 1830, to sell and build a new brick church.

Two sites were named for the new church—the one the old site lowland (about 200 yards south of the old graveyard); the other upland, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the old church, within the present limits of Eden,—the location to be determined by the amount of the subscriptions in favor of each. The new site was chosen. A building committee was appointed, and the work let for \$800. Those in favor of the old site became dissatisfied, and the matter was finally referred to Presbytery for settlement.

Pending its settlement, a petition for a separate organization was presented, signed by 27 families, who favored the

old site and were opposed to the new church. The request was granted and a second congregation formed on the 5th of November, 1831.

The first elders in Bethel congregation, were in the new organization, and claiming this to be the original congregation, they prefixed the name Old to the original name Bethel, and are so known to this day. The new church was 45x60. It was inclosed in 1832, so that the congregation used it during that summer and the summer following.

For many years, a difference of opinion existed among ministers and members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, respecting the moral character of the United States government, and consequently a difference of opinion, respecting the practical application of the principles of the church on civil government.

This difference of opinion, was the occasion of a division in the body, in 1833. The general Synod was divided into two separate organizations, in August of that year.

The one retained the name General Synod, and the other is known as the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The former allows her members to decide for themselves, as to their participation in civil affairs, prohibiting only such connection with the government as involves immorality.

The latter does not allow her members to vote, or hold office, provided this implies support of the Constitution of the United States, or to sit on juries. This division affected nearly all the congregations in the body.

Bethel was divided. The pastor, and James Munford, J. K. Taylor, James Blair and Thomas Blair, members of session, with the majority of the congregation, adhered to General Synod.

A. McMillan and Jas. Coulter, with the minority of the congregation, took the side of the Synod. Old Bethel also sided with the Synod. James McClurken, however adhered to the General Synod, and returning to Bethel, he was again chosen ruling elder, March, 1834, an office which he filled until his death, Jan. 17th, 1851. A few other families returned about the same time.

The new church building was inclosed, but not yet finished. The question of ownership arose. Samuel Nisbet and Andrew Miller, the former with General Synod, the latter with the Synod, proposed a settlement. Mr. Miller chose the church, and each chose two arbitrators (they choosing a fifth) to whom the decision of the terms was left. They decided, that those taking the church should get all subscriptions given by those, not members of the church, and those with the General Synod should receive their own subscriptions back again.

In the spring of 1834, the congregation resolved to build a new brick church, 50x60, close by the second building. The old frame church was occupied by the congregation, while the new one was being built.

It was begun in 1834, and inclosed the following year. The whole cost was about \$2700, which was mostly provided for, by the sale of the pews.

In 1828, 69 families and 127 communicants are reported. In 1836, 90 families and 205 communicants are reported. The next year shows, 99 families and 233 communicants.

The congregation now began to colonize. As early as February, 1834, a petition was presented from Mud Creek, asking for supplies. Supplies were given from time to time, until June 12th, 1838, when the Mud Creek society was organized, as Salem congregation, John Hemphill and James McIntire, being ordained elders. James Wilson, an elder in Bethel, also belonged to the new organization. The society in Six mile, and that in Hill Prairie, received organization in 1842. The former took the name Concord, and the latter Hill Prairie. Dr. R. W. Marshall and Robert Mathews, were the first elders in Hill Prairie. We do not follow its history farther, save to say that in connection with Concord, it formed the pastoral charge of Rev. M. Harshaw, who was ordained to the ministry in the Bethel church Eden, Nov. 9th, 1842. The history of Concord will be given among the churches of Perry county. Grand Cote, on the northeast, took steps for an organization, in 1849, and it was effected at the house of James Robb, on the 8th of February, 1850. James Robb, and A. R. McKelvey, were chosen to the eldership, and ordained in Eden on the 7th of March, following. The membership numbered sixty.

Bethel still continued to flourish, and in 1858 there were over 280 communicants. At an earlier date there were over 350 communicants.

In 1860, another congregation called Smyrna, was organized in Opossumden Prairie, on the southwest. James C. Wilson and John H. Breckenridge, were ordained elders, and the membership numbered 32. After receiving supplies for a few years, it became disorganized, most of the members returning to Bethel.

In 1867, the United Presbyterians organized a congregation, about six miles north of Eden, and a number of families belonging to Bethel, residing in that vicinity, connected with it.

During this year and the year following, the entire denomination was stirred up, over the subjects of psalmody and communion. Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, a leading elder in the church, and a member of the General Synod at its meeting held in May, 1868, in Pittsburg, Pa., for insubordination to the Synod, expressed with reference to her rules, on the subjects before mentioned, was suspended. This action led to the withdrawal of quite a number of ministers and members from the fellowship of General Synod. Bethel was affected by it. The Scotch element in the congregation almost unanimously, withdrew and subsequently effected an organization in Sparta, in connection with the Old School Presbyterian Church. This church was organized on the 5th of June, 1869, with 60 members, most of whom were formerly members of Bethel. As many as 70 in all withdrew on this account.

In 1870 the question of union between the United and Reformed Presbyterian churches, was again agitated. A basis of Union, framed by a committee from the two bodies, was laid before the General Synod, in May, 1870, but was not adopted. It was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

The ministers of the Western Presbytery, with the exception of Rev. Dr. Wylie, in August, 1870, withdrew from

the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Concord, Hill Prairie, and Grand Cote, were divided, about one-third of the membership of each going into the U. P. Church. In Bethel, no new organization was attempted, but quite a number of families withdrew and connected with the United Presbyterian church in Sparta.

Previous to this action however, Rev. Dr. Wylie had at his own request, been released from the pastoral care of Bethel congregation. His release took effect on the 20th of February, 1870, when he had entered upon the 81st year of his age. That day being the Sabbath, he explained Psalm 90: 13—17, and preached in the forenoon from Rom. 8, 28, and in the afternoon from 2 Cor. 13: 11.

He still remained in the congregation, preaching as opportunity offered, in the different congregations, now destitute by the death or withdrawal of their pastors,—until called to his reward, March 20th, 1872.

He fell asleep peacefully, in the 83d year of his age, having nearly completed the 54th year of his labors as a missionary in that field, and the 57th of his ministry.

His last public service was at the opening of the new church in Grand Cote congregation, Jan. 14th, 1872. He explained Psalm 84, and preached the sermon from Hebrews 12: 28.

On the 28th of December, 1871, he presided in the moderation of a call for a pastor in Bethel. The call resulted in the choice of the writer, who accepted the call and was ordained and installed on the 5th of June, 1872, in the church of Eden.

Though the congregation had been greatly reduced through repeated divisions, it has since enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. In the spring of 1876, it was decided to remove from Eden, and locate in Sparta. Accordingly, the Methodist church, which was then offered for sale, was bought and completed, and the services of the congregation have been held in Sparta, since the first of July, 1876.

The records, as far as preserved, show that over a thousand members were received into full communion, during Mr. Wylie's ministry. The present membership is about 170 (Jan. 1883.) The financial affairs of the congregation are managed by a board of trustees, and a treasurer. The present members of the board are: S. F. Hyndman, J. F. Blair, Wm. H. Wilson, J. C. Wilson, J. M. Lackey, S. Baird, and Wm. C. Fullerton. J. C. Boyle is treasurer of the congregation.

The session consists of the pastor, W. J. Smiley, and the following ruling elders: John McCaughan, S. T. Nisbet, John Temple, J. G. Wylie, Wm. W. Hemphill, Wm. McIntyre, Hugh Nisbet, Neal McIntyre, and D. R. Stormont. The following persons have entered the ministry, from this congregation, viz: Gordon T. Ewing, Hugh A. McKelvey, Wm. T. Wylie, Robert Brown, R. C. Wyatt, and John B. Galloway.

List of Ruling Elders in Bethel Congregation, with time of entering upon office.

- * William Edgar, May 24, 1819.
- * Samuel Little, May 24, 1819.
- * James Munford, April 28, 1820.
- * James McCurken, April 28, 1820.
- * Archibald McMillan, April 12, 1823.
- * Thos. G. Armour, 1826, probably.
- * James Conlter, May 5, 1831.

- * John K. Taylor, Aug. 11, 1832.
- * James Blair, Aug. 11, 1832.
- * Thomas Blair, Aug. 11, 1832.
- * William Pattison, April 11, 1834.
- * Samuel Nisbet, April 11, 1834.
- * William Jamison, April 11, 1834.
- * John Fulton, May 30, 1835.

- * James Wilson, April 29, 1837.
- * John Campbell, Sept. 11, 1841.
- * James Wilson, Jr., Sept. 11, 1841.
- * John Richman, Sept. 11, 1841.
- * David Munford, Sept. 11, 1841.
- * Charles McKelvey, Feb. 23, 1843.
- * John McCaughan, Feb. 23, 1843.
- * Henry Wilson, Feb. 23, 1843.
- * Robert W. Marshall, M.D., about 1850.
- * William M. Henry, Oct. 14, 1852.
- * John Wilson, Oct. 14, 1852.
- * James Craig, April 19, 1855.
- * Joseph McHenry, April 19, 1855.
- * Sam'l L. Boyd, April 19, 1855.

* deceased.

* now in the United Presbyterian Church.

* now in the Presbyterian Church.

- * James Crawford, April 19, 1855.
- * Samuel Neil, Oct. 21, 1851.
- * Samuel W. McKelvey, April 30, 1863.
- * James F. Blair, April 30, 1863.
- * James B. Anderson, April 30, 1863.
- * Samuel T. Nisbet, April 30, 1863.
- * Milton McMillan, Sept. 21, 1871.
- * John Temple, Sept. 21, 1871.
- * James G. Wylie, Sept. 21, 1871.
- * Wm. W. Hemphill, Oct. 19, 1876.
- * Wm. McIntyre, Oct. 19, 1876.
- * Hugh Nisbet, Oct. 19, 1882.
- * Neal McIntyre, Oct. 19, 1882.
- * David R. Stormont, Oct. 19, 1882.

Forty-two persons in all have been ruling Elders in Bethel, of whom but seventeen are now living.

Messrs: Edgar J. Munford, A. McMillan, and J. Wilson were elders in South Carolina; Messrs. Little, Taylor, and James and Thos. Blair in Tennessee; Mr. Fulton in Ohio; Dr. Marshall in Hill Prairie; and Mr. M. McMillan in Concord, though the last two were members of Bethel before Hill Prairie and Concord were organized:

BETHEL SYNOD.

This congregation is a part of the original Bethel, and its separate history dates from the division of 1833.

At that time its members chose the new church building, still unfinished, and agreed to pay those in connection with General Synod the amount subscribed by them for building the church. Rev. Daniel Steele of Ohio was the first minister who visited them. In the summer of 1834 he preached here and in Old Bethel and Elkhorn. During his stay he organized a congregation in Elkhorn, in connection with Synod, which obtained Rev. S. McKinney as pastor in 1835. This congregation does not claim connection with Bethel, although Mr. Wylie had labored there and gathered in some members before the division.

Bethel was dependent on supplies for several years. The first effort to obtain a pastor resulted in the choice of Rev. J. B. Johnston on the 17th of September, 1839. The call was declined. On the 27th of January, 1840, a call was made in favor of Mr. Hugh Stevenson. Having accepted the call, he was ordained by the Presbytery of the Lakes, July 13, 1840, and soon after began his labors in Bethel, and was installed pastor on the 15th Oct., 1840. He died, greatly lamented, on the 15th of May, 1846, in the 38th year of his age. During his pastorate 76 persons were received into full communion.

The next pastor was the Rev. James Milligan. He began his labors in March 1848. The congregation still increased in numbers, and during his pastorate the Church Hill congregation in Grand Cote Prairie was organized. He was released from his charge, at his own request, on the 9th of August, 1854.

On the 13th of August, 1855, Mr. D. J. Shaw was called to become pastor, but declined the call.

Mr. D. S. Faris was called on the 26th of March, 1857. He accepted the call and was ordained and installed Oct. 7, 1857. From that time until the present Mr. Faris has continued to discharge faithfully the duties of his office, and his pastorate is now the longest in the whole community.

In 1874 the old church and lot were sold and a new brick church 40x60 feet was built in Sparta, at a cost of over

\$5,000. It was first used for public worship on Sabbath, Feb. 21, 1875, the pastor preaching the opening sermon from John 4: 23. The number of members at present is 94. Among those who have entered the ministry in the Reformed Presbyterian Church from this congregation may be named: A. C. Todd, and T. P. Stevenson, editor of the *Christian Statesman*, published in Philadelphia in the interest of national reform.

The following is the list of officers in the congregation, and the time of entering on office:

RETIRED ELDERS.	DEACONS.
Archibald McMillan, do.	James Preston, Feb. 1841.
James Cutler, do.	Wm. Miller, do.
John Hunter, do.	Alexander McKelvey, do.
Alexander Moore, do.	Robert Sinclair, Feb. 6, 1845.
Robert Miller, Feb. 6, 1845.	Isaac H. Hayes, Sept. 4, 1856.
Wm. Boyd, do. do.	Charles Preston, do.
Joseph Patton, Oct. 21, 1850.	C. H. Stormont, October 14, 1859.
Matthew Preston, do.	R. H. Sinclair, April 27, 1865.
Chas. R. Miller, Sept. 4, 1856.	R. J. Miller, April 19, 1877.
Alex'r J. Edgar, do. do.	John Stuart, do. do.
Wm. A. Stevenson, Oct. 14, 1859.	
James Finley, April 27, 1865.	
R. H. Sinclair, May 7, 1868.	
Daniel Dekey, do.	
A. W. Hunter, April 19, 1877.	
John E. Wilson, do. do.	

Present Members of Session are:— Those now serving are:—Isaac H. Rev. D. S. Faris, Pastor; J. Patton, C. Hayes, Charles Preston, C. H. Stormont, R. Miller, D. Dickey, A. W. Hunter and R. J. Miller
J. E. Wilson.

OLD BETHEL CONGREGATION.

Old Bethel was organized by act of Presbytery, Nov. 5th, 1831. Twenty-seven families joined in the request for a separate organization, and at the first meeting of Bethel session after this, three other families asked to be certified to the new congregation.

As they opposed the building of the new church, and had with them the first elders of Bethel, they claimed to be the original congregation; and, to make sure their claim, prefixed the term "Old" to the original name "Bethel," and are so known. The records of the congregation for a period of nine years are lost.

In the division of 1833 the congregation, with the exception of a few families, went with the Synod. The congregation received supplies until the settlement of their first pastor, Rev. James Wallace, Nov. 1st, 1840. Before this time, Alexander J. Edgar and James Finley had been added to the session.

The first election for deacons was held January 11, 1841, when John Finley, William Edgar and Robert Weir were chosen and ordained on the 20th of the same month. Archibald Rodgers was added to the session Sept. 26, 1845.

On the 10th of December, 1846, Archibald Hunter and William Weir were ordained to the eldership, and David Ewing was added to the board of deacons. James Mathews and Robert Redpath were chosen deacons Sept. 11th, 1850, and ordained in October following. Thomas Donnelly was chosen ruling elder at the same time. On the 3d of Feb., 1853, J. A. Brown and Robert W. Lyons were invested with the office of deacon, and at the same time James C. Lynn was added to the session. James Mathews was added to the session Feb. 1, 1855, and John Weir, April 15th, 1858. At the latter date, John Lynn and Joseph B. Mathews were added to the board of deacons. On the 5th of May, 1865, Hugh Mathews, John Houston and Wm. J. S. Cathcart were invested with the office of ruling elders.

On the 16th of May, 1867, Mr. Wallace having received an appointment to bring the subject of National Reform before the people of Illinois, asked to be released from his congregation. His request was granted, and the pulpit was declared vacant on the first Sabbath of July following. His pastorate extended over a period of nearly twenty-seven years. After filling his appointment in the interests of National Reform, he continued to labor in the work of the ministry as opportunity offered, until his death, May 1st, 1877.

The first house of worship was built about the time that Mr. Wallace became pastor. It was a frame building, and stood on the hill near Adam Wylie's residence. It was destroyed by fire in 1852. A brick church was built the following year on Plum Creek, more than a mile S. W. of the old site, and the congregation still continues to worship in it.

About the same time a part of the congregation that had been seeking a separate organization for some time, built a frame church on John Lynn's farm, about two miles N. W. of the site of the old church.

Failing to obtain a separate organization, some united with other congregations under care of Synod, and the rest declined the authority of Synod and organized in connection with the Reformed Presbytery.

In April, 1868, a call was made out for Mr. James A. Black, a licentiate of the Pittsburgh Presbytery. It was declined. A year later, a call was made upon Mr. W. J. Gillespie, a licentiate of the same Presbytery. This call was accepted, and Mr. Gillespie was ordained on the 14th of October, 1869. After laboring with much acceptance for a year, he joined the United Presbyterian Church, and became pastor of the congregation in Sparta. In November, 1871, a call was made upon Mr. S. J. Crowe, which was declined. Another call, made October 7, 1872, in favor of Rev. N. M. Johnston, was also declined. In the spring of 1874 a call was made for Rev. P. P. Boyd, of Cedarville, Ohio.

He accepted the call, and was installed pastor July 20, 1874, a relation which he still sustains.

During his pastorate the following members have been added to session—Thos. Finley, Thos. Orr, Louis M. Patterson. Their ordination took place Dec. 4th, 1875. At the same time J. T. Weir, J. H. Marshall and D. J. Reid were ordained deacons.

The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and stronger than at any former period of its history. The present membership is 168. J. McDonald and J. M. Armour entered the ministry from this congregation, and J. M. Finley, licentiate was also brought up in it.

HILL PRAIRIE CONGREGATION.

(Reformed Presbytery). That part of Old Bethel congregation referred to above as seeking a separate organization was known as the Hill Prairie society of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

In August 1857, twenty members of that society petitioned the Reformed Presbytery for an organization. The request was granted and on the 4th of Nov. Rev. David Steele and James Williams, (ruling Elder) committee of Presbytery,

organized a congregation consisting of twenty-three members. Joseph Keys, Wm. R. Lynn and John Tweed were chosen candidates for office of ruling Elder, and ordained on the 12th of the same month, and the first communion was held on the Sabbath following.

In March 1858 a unanimous call was made upon Rev. David Steele to become pastor, the congregation asking for one half of his time. The call was signed by twenty-three members as follows: James Elder, Jenny C. Holmes, Mary Fowlds, Ellen Cathcart, Joseph Lynn, William R. Lynn, Nancy Lynn, Joseph Keys, Ellis Keys, John Cathcart, Mary Cathcart, Hugh Tweed, Jennet Tweed, Jane Cuthbertson, David Tweed, Amelia J. Tweed, James E. Wilson, Ann Wilson, John J. Marshall, Elizaeth Marshall, John Tweed, Nancy Tweed and Robert J. Ritchie.

Mr. Steele began his labors in June 1858, and continued to do the work of a pastor among them about eight years, though he was never formally installed pastor over the congregation. At the end of that time he removed to Philadelphia having accepted a call from the congregation in that city.

On the 17th of October 1861, M. H. Lynn M. D., was added to the session. In May 1863, the congregation had increased so that the communicants numbered forty-five.

Session having become disorganized by the death of all its members, except John Tweed, on the 27th of May 1867, J. H. Marshall and Hugh Tweed were chosen candidates for the Eldership. On the 6th of June following, Mr. Marshall was ordained, Mr. Tweed having declined to serve. The membership at this time was 35—The congregation afterward decreased but there is still a remnant which is supplied from time to time by the Presbytery.

GRAND COTE R. P. CHURCH.

Grand Cote was the fourth congregation formed from Bethel in connection with General Synod after the division of 1833. At the fall meeting of the Western Presbytery in 1849, Bethel session was authorized to organize a congregation in Grand Cote Prairie if the way should be open. This decree was carried into effect on the 8th of Feb. 1850, at the house of James Robb; James Robb and A. R. McKelvey were chosen ruling Elders and their ordination took place on the first Thursday of March in the Bethel church in Eden. The congregation consisted of sixty members and took its name from the prairie in which it was located. The site chosen for the church was within the limits of the present town of Coulterville. The first building was a frame 40 x 50, erected in 1851 though not finished for some years afterwards.

Starting under such favorable circumstances they soon sought to obtain a pastor, and on the 15th of August 1850 in connection with Salem made a call upon Mr. James Pearson. This call was declined. Another call was made soon after in connection with Unity, in favor Mr. G. R. McMillan, but was also declined.

Mr. Pearson having been released from his charges in Washington congregation was again called by the Grand Cote congregation in connection with Unity in the spring of 1853. Having accepted the call he was installed on the 18th

of August following and continued to labor with success until laid aside by disease which terminated in his death on the 28th of March, 1856.

In the spring of 1857 a call was made upon Mr. Matthew McBride, but it was not accepted.

The next effort to secure a pastor resulted in the choice of Mr. Wm. S. Bratton on the 24th of October 1859. He accepted and was ordained and installed over the congregation on the 15th of Dec. following. He labored diligently, even beyond his strength, publicly and from house to house, for nearly eleven years. The congregation increased to such an extent that it became necessary to enlarge the house of worship.

In August 1870, along with most of the ministers of the Western Presbytery, Mr. Bratton withdrew from the Reformed and joined the United Presbyterian Church. About one third of the congregation went with him, and he continued to preach to them until his death Jan. 11th, 1873. The congregation was again dependent on supplies.

In the fall of 1871, the old church was taken down and a new frame building 40 x 60 erected on the same site. On the 16th of April 1872 a call was made upon Mr. W. J. Smiley to become their pastor. This call was never presented inasmuch as the candidate has already accepted a call from the Bethel.

On the 22nd of July 1873 a unanimous call was made upon Mr. Robert Hunter, to become then pastor. This call was accepted and the pastor elect, after completing his course in the Seminary began his labors in March following and was ordained and installed on the 15th of May 1874. He labored successfully here for a period of seven years when on account of the failing health of his wife he was compelled to seek a change of climate. He offered his resignation of his charge which was accepted, the release going into effect on the 15th of May 1881.

The session at its first meeting consisted of three members, viz: James Wilson, James Robb, and A. R. McKelvey. The first named was an elder in Bethel, and belonged to that part of the congregation set off to form the new organization. David Munford also an elder in Bethel was chosen an elder in Grand Cote Jan. 20th, 1852. Robert Mathews one of the original members of Hill Prairie session was chosen to that office here on the 30th of Oct., 1852. Sam'l Douglas, James R. McKelvey and Wm. Munford were added to the session June 20th, 1859.

James W. McMillan, Robert James, and Wm. J. Mathews were likewise added April 30th, 1863. Wm. W. Jamison declined serving.

Session having been reduced by the death of some of its members and the removal of others from the congregation, was increased April 4th, 1873 by the installation of James Kemps and Jno. Boyle, who had been ordained to the eldership in the Unity congregation at the time of its organization a few years before, and the ordination of James Walker. James H. Carlisle, Charles R. McKelvey and Matthew S. McMillan were chosen at the same time but declined.

The last addition to the session was made Oct. 26th, 1876 when Jno. C. McKelvey and M. S. McMillan were ordained

and installed Elders. James S. Kell, formerly an elder in Princeton congregation, chosen at this time, declined serving. The members now are James Robb, Robert Mathews, Wm. J. Mathews, James Kemps, Jno. Boyle, James Walker, Jno. C. McKelvey and Matthew S. McMillan.

On the 13th of September 1882, a call was made upon Mr. James B. McCool, a licentiate of the Philadelphia Presbytery to become pastor; which has since been declined.

In March 1868 a congregation consisting of thirty-seven members was organized in Elkhorn Prairie Washington Co. it took the name Unity and was recognized as a branch of Grand Cote congregation and enjoyed a share of the pastors labors for a time. In 1870 most of the members went into the United Presbyterian Church and the organization became the basis of the Oakdale U. P. Congregation.

About six hundred and fifty members in all have been connected with the Grand Cote congregation. The present membership is about two hundred.

CHURCH HILL CONGREGATION.

This congregation was organized on the 17th of July, 1854, by a committee of the Illinois Presbytery. It was originally a part of the Bethel congregation Eden. Fifty-nine members were received from that congregation, and enrolled as members of the new organization.

Alexander Moore, Sr., J. G. Miller and John Robinson, were elected Ruling Elders, and Samuel Elliott and Wm. Woodside, Deacons.

A church building had been erected some time previous to the organization on what was familiarly called "*the mound*" in Grand Cote prairie, the present site of the village of Coulterville, named in honor of its founder James Coulter, the oldest resident of the prairie.

The congregation was able from the first to support the regular ordinances. Accordingly the moderation of a call was granted them and on the 6th of November 1854, Rev. James Milligan (who had resigned the charge of Bethel congregation) was chosen pastor. This call was never presented, but Mr. Milligan was continued stated supply for a considerable time.

On October 26, 1857, a call was made on Rev. H. P. McClurken. This call was presented and declined.

Another call made October 28, 1859, on Rev. A. C. Todd, was also declined. On the 14th of November, 1859, a call was made on Rev. W. F. George, which was accepted, and his installation took place on the 5th of March, 1860.

June 21, 1858, Samuel Woodside and M. K. Mawhinney were ordained elders, and Thompson Moore and Andrew Thompson, deacons.

October 18, 1860, D. H. Coulter and Alexander Moore were added to the session; also, Wm. Woodside and W. B. Whittaker on the 16th of October, 1863.

April 15th, 1864, Willson Moore and Alexander Campbell were made deacons.

Another election January 9, 1867, resulted in the choice of Willson Moore and David Mearns, as elders, and on the 28th of February following, they were ordained and installed.

At the same time, W. McKelvey, J. O. Mawhinney and Robt. Cathcart were invested with the office of deacon.

Rev. W. F. George, after laboring faithfully in the congregation eleven years, was, at his own request, released from his charge on the 3d of May, 1871.

In December following, a call was moderated in favor of Mr. S. J. Crowe, but it was not accepted.

On February 11, 1873, a call was made out in favor of Rev. J. M. Faris, which was accepted, and on June 19, 1872 he was installed pastor by a commission of presbytery.

February 4, 1875, J. D. Elder, R. S. Edgar, J. M. Wylie, R. K. Wiseley were added to the session.

On the 15th of March of the same year, R. R. McKelvey, R. B. Elliott, W. J. Crawford and J. J. Torrens were added to the board of deacons. M. H. McKelvey and J. W. Preston were also invested with the office of deacon on the 14th of November, 1881.

The records show the names of 312 persons enrolled as members since the organization of the congregation. The number now in full communion is 134.

The present house of worship was built in 1873. It is of brick, 40x65 ft and costs \$5,000, and was first occupied on the 1st of March, 1874.

The present officers of the congregation are Rev. J. M. Faris, pastor; J. G. Miller, Wm. Woodside, Samuel Woodside, J. D. Elder, R. S. Edgar and R. K. Wiseley, ruling elders; and Samuel Elliott, R. B. Elliott, W. J. Crawford, M. H. McKelvey and James Preston, deacons.

D. H. Coulter formerly an elder is now in the ministry.

While the influence of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this community is not as extensive as formerly, being now shared by other churches, yet we may truly say that the reputation which the community enjoys for intelligence and morality, is in large measure due to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Her influence for liberty has been felt, and while her testimony against slavery, lifted up at the close of the last century, (since the year 1800 no slaveholder was retained in her communion) has been vindicated, she still pleads for the recognition of the rights of Christ as "Head over all things to the church."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

BY REV. FR. ERDMANN.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the church named after the great Reformer, Dr. Martin Luther. She receives the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the infallible revealed Word of God, and adheres to "Book of Concord," from the year 1580, as her Confession. The "Book of Concord" consists, 1. Of the three (Ecumenical) Creeds; 2. The Augsburg Confession from 1530; 3. The Apology of the Augsburg Confession; 4. The Schmalcaldian Articles; 5. Luther's Smaller and Larger Catechisms; 6. The Formula of Concord.

The Lutheran Church was transplanted to this country mainly by German and Scandinavian immigrants, and dates back as far as when New York was yet a Dutch colony,

The present* state of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States is about as follows: 57 Synods; 3,300 Ministers; 5,900 Congregations; 741,000 Communicants. She has under her care: 20 Theological Seminaries; 23 Academies; 16 Colleges; 14 Female Seminaries; 20 Orphan Houses; 5 Hospitals; 1 Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. She issues 78 church papers—26 in the English, 28 in the German, 6 in the Swedish, 14 in the Norwegian and 4 in the Danish language.

The Lutheran Church in Randolph county, Illinois, has at present ten German congregations.

The oldest of these is the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity congregation in Horse Prairie, in the northwestern part of the county. It dates back as far as 1812, and was organized by German immigrants from the principality of Schaumburg Lippe and from the former kingdom of Hanover. The first Germans who came to Horse Prairie, in the year 1838, were the two brothers Charles and Ernest Schrieber, Henry Möhrs and Henry Beier. For the next two years other new settlers came in, and though they were small in number, yet they organized themselves, in the year 1842, as the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity congregation. The first divine services were held in private houses. In 1844, Henry Moehrs donated to the congregation one acre of land, to be used partly for the site of a church and partly for a graveyard. In the same year the first church was built, a very primitive log house, 25×18 feet. The whole cost of this church was hardly more than \$50; but nevertheless they were rejoiced to have a church of their own. The first pastor who preached occasionally to this congregation was Rev. Jordan; the next one Rev. Gotha. In the fall of 1845 the Rev. Martin Stephan accepted a call from the congregation; he died on the 26th day of February, 1846. Stephan was the first pastor who resided in the midst of the congregation—the log church was at the same time his dwelling house. After Stephan, the Rev. A. Baltzer, from Waterloo, Ill., preached, for about one year and a half, occasionally to the congregation, and in like manner his successor, the Rev. W. Binner. The Revs. Baltzer and Binner were not Lutheran pastors; they both belonged to the so-called United Evangelical Church, and they both tried to draw over the congregation to their denomination; but though they did not succeed, yet they were the cause of a division in the congregation. In 1848 nine members withdrew from the Lutheran congregation and organized an Evangelical one. This Evangelical congregation was in existence until 1859, when their members reunited with the Lutheran church and turned over their property to this congregation. In 1848 the Rev. C. Strasen took charge of the Lutheran congregation, and remained with them for about two years. In the meantime the congregation had increased in number, and the log church became too small, and they began, in 1849, to build the second church, a frame building, 40×28 feet. In 1850 the Rev. Brey accepted a call from the congregation. He was a man of great learning, but more adapted for a professor's chair than for the pulpit. He resigned after

six months. His successor from March, 1851, to March 1853, was the Rev. A. Brandt. In 1851 the new church was completed, and was dedicated on the 3d day of August in the same year. On this occasion the Rev. Birkmann, from Monroe county, preached in German, and the Rev. M. Eirich, from Chester, in English. The cost of the new church was about \$1,000. After the new church was occupied, the old log church was used as a parsonage. In May, 1853 the present pastor, the Rev. F. Erdmann, received and accepted a call from the congregation, and took charge thereof on the 25th day of September, 1853. At that time the congregation numbered about 16 voting members, which number was, on the 26th of December of the same year, increased to 32. The number of communicants at this time were about 85, and the number of scholars in the school was 32. At the present time the congregation counts more than 100 voting members and about 350 communicants, and in the school* are more than 100 scholars. In 1856 a new parsonage was built, at a cost of about \$700, and the old one, the former log church, was converted into a school house. In 1859, when the Evangelical congregation had reunited with the Lutheran, their church was moved to the premises of the Lutheran congregation, and used for a school house until the year 1869. In 1860 the old log church was taken down. In 1859 the first pipe organ was purchased by the congregation—it was a small instrument with but three stops—at a cost of \$315. About two years later, this organ was exchanged for a larger one, with eight stops. Up to the year 1866, the pastor of the congregation had at the same time to teach the school, but at that time the number of scholars had become so large that it became necessary to employ a teacher. The first teacher was B. Cunz; he took charge of the school in March, 1866, and was discharged in September of the same year. The present teacher, C. Steddingk, has had charge of the school since October, 1866. By natural growth and by immigration, the congregation had become so large that their second church proved to be too small; so it resolved to build a larger one. On the 13th day of May, 1868, the corner-stone of the new church was laid. Preaching was had on different occasions by the Rev. J. C. Noll, from near Ruma, and Rev. Fr. Herold, from Marcoutah, and on the 3d day of December, 1868, the new church was dedicated. The preaching on this occasion was by the Revs. Eisenbach, Tegmeyer and Noll. The new church is a brick building, 75×33 feet, with a steeple of about 120 feet high, and two good sized metal bells in the belfry. The cost of the new church was about \$14,200. After the new church was occupied, the old one was used for a school house, and received an addition of a room for catechetical instruction. In 1875 a new frame parsonage was built, at a cost of about \$2,200. It is resolved to build, next spring, a dwelling house for the teacher, which will cost at least \$1,500. The congregation owns at present seven acres of land, with all the buildings thereon, whose value is at least \$18,000.

The Evangelical St. John's congregation in Red Bud. In the year 1854, the Rev. Francis Erdmann commenced

* Where the words "present," "to the present," "at the present time," are used in this article, it always means to October, 1882.

* The word "school" in this article always means "Parochial school."

preaching every alternate Sunday in Red Bud. At that time neither a school house nor other building suitable for preaching was to be found in the limits of the town. The first divine services were held in a log school house, about one mile west of the town on the Waterloo road. Here, in 1855, the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation was organized with about ten members. Among them were William Güebert, William Hilgemaier, William Kloepper, Christian Busse, H. Koch, Esq., all from the northern part of Germany. About the same time the congregation was organized, a new public school house was built in Red Bud. Divine services were held therein. In 1856 Mr. Samuel Crozier donated one acre of land to the congregation for the site of a church, and the congregation bought two more acres of him, partly to be used as a graveyard, and commenced in the same year the building of a church, which was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1857. On the occasion the Revs. Boetticher and Eppens preached German and the Rev. D. Swaney in English. The new church was a brick building, and cost about \$1500. In February, 1859, the Rev. Francis Erdmann resigned this charge, and the congregation extended a call to the present pastor, the Rev. Fr. Schaller, who was installed on the fourth day of December, 1859. By that time the congregation numbered 26 voting members. At present it counts 87 voting members, and about 340 communicants. In 1864 a new parsonage was built for about \$1800. The first church had become too small, and the corner stone of a new one was laid on the 23d day of June, 1867, the Revs. M. Stephan and C. S. Kleppisch officiating. In the spring of 1868 it was completed, and was dedicated on the 19th day of April of the same year. The Revs. Professors A. Craemer and G. Schaller, both from St. Louis, Mo., preached dedication sermons. It is a brick building, erected at a cost of about \$12,000. The old church was converted into a school house. The pastor of the congregation taught the church school until the year 1864, when the first teacher, A. Burgdorf, was employed. The present teacher, William Holtmann, has had charge of the school since fall, 1875. The school numbers 90 scholars. In 1876 a new dwelling-house for the teacher was built for about \$900, and in 1880 the old church taken down, and on its foundation a two-story brick school-house erected for about \$1500. The property of the congregation at the present time is of a value of about \$16,000.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation near Roma. At the time when the Rev. C. Strasen, was pastor of the Trinity congregation in Horse Prairie, he preached at the same time to the people, who had settled between Horse Creek and Camp Creek, and in the year 1848 the St. John's congregation was organized with eleven members, all from the former kingdom of Hanover, Germany. Among the first members were H. Wegner, C. Liefer, H. Knoke, D. Kueker, etc. In the same year, one acre of land was bought by the congregation, partly for the site of church, and partly for graveyard, and a log church was erected. In 1858 the congregation bought five acres of land for \$50 of Mr. Clark, situated more centrally, about one mile and a half southwest of their first church. The

first building erected on this new premises was a log parsonage in 1860. In 1866 the building of a new church was commenced and finished, and dedicated in March, 1867. The Revs. Knoll, Staiger and Erdmann preached on the occasion. The new church is a brick building, and its costs were about \$3,500. In 1868 a log school house was built, and in 1880 a new frame parsonage for about \$1,100. The congregation numbers at present 45 voting members, and about 150 communicants. The school numbers 40 scholars and is taught by the pastor. The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. C. Strasen, who resigned in 1849. His successors, until the year 1858, were the Revs. G. Weitbrecht and H. A. Eppens. From 1859 to the beginning of 1860 the Rev. Froun had charge of the congregation, and was the first pastor residing within the bounds of the congregation. During the summer of 1860 the Rev. I. C. Knoll took charge of the congregation and remained with them until the second day of November, 1878, when he died. Then the congregation extended a call to the present pastor, Rev. E. Schrader, who was installed in February, 1879. The congregation possesses a property worth more than \$5,000.

The Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Evansville is of a more recent date; it was organized by the Rev. J. C. Noll, owns a brick church 54x34 feet. Its property is worth about \$3,000. In 1881 the Rev. J. G. Gruber took charge of the congregation, and resigned in 1882. At present the Rev. C. Schrader preaches for the congregation, and Mr. Mohr, a theological student is assistant, and teaches at the same time school. With this congregation a preaching place in Preston is connected.

The Evangelical St. John's congregation in Chester was organized on the 22d day of April, 1849, by the Rev. S. Buttermann, with 14 members, all from the northern part of Germany. Among the first members were F. A. Allmeyer, F. W. Allmeyer, H. Bode, H. Goehr, F. Brinkmann, etc. In the same year the first church, a frame building, was erected for about \$800. In 1854 a brick parsonage was built. In 1857 the church was enlarged by an addition of twenty feet, and a basement for school. In 1865 a new brick school house was erected. By continual growth the congregation became too large for its house of worship, and the corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid on the 13th day of October, 1878. In the fall, 1880, the new church was completed, and was dedicated on the 14th day of November in the same year. It is a brick structure, and one of the finest church edifices in the southern part of Illinois, and an ornament to the city of Chester. The congregation numbers at present 90 voting members and about 360 communicants, and possesses property worth about \$15,000. The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. S. Buttermann. His successor was the Rev. M. Erich, who had charge of the congregation from the year 1849 to the year 1866, when he resigned. Rev. Erich's successor from 1866 to 1875 was Rev. M. Stephan. After Stephan had resigned the congregation extended a call to the present pastor, the Rev. J. A. F. W. Mueller, who was installed December 5, 1875. Prior to 1856, the pastor taught the church school, but in that year a teacher was employed. Nine teachers

have had charge of this school for a longer or shorter time since its organization. The present teachers are H. Lohmeyer, (since 1877) for the second class, and G. Allmeyer, (since 1878) for the first. The number of scholars in both classes are about 120.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's congregation, north of Randolph (Bremen P. O.) is the oldest in the southern part of the county. It was organized before 1845 by Germans, mainly from the former Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. Among its first members were Messrs Knop, Heitmann, Schierenbeck and Goehrs, etc. Some of them lived in Chester, where there was no Lutheran church at that time. Shortly after the organization, the congregation built their first church, a small log building. The property then owned by the congregation was worth about \$150. In 1857 a log house was erected to be used partly for a parsonage and partly for a school room. In 1862 a log building school was raised. In 1875 the parsonage was renovated and enlarged at a cost of about \$300. In 1863 the present brick church edifice was built for about \$2,500. The property owned by the congregation at the present time is worth at least \$4,000. Though this congregation is one of the oldest, yet it is at the present time one of the smallest in the county, numbering 19 voting members and 68 communicants. It was, after its organization, for a number of years without a pastor, yet they assembled every Sunday for divine service. Mr. Dunsing, a German school teacher, read a sermon, taught school for about four months, including the winter season. In the years 1856 and 1857 the Rev. C. Tegtmeyer preached for the congregation. His successor to the year 1862 was the Rev. J. Dunsing. From August, 1862, to November, 1873, the Rev. I. H. Doermann had charge thereof. From November, 1873, to October, 1878, the Rev. F. W. Pennekamp, and since January, 1879, the present pastor, the Rev. G. I. Mueller. From 1863 to 1875 H. Lohmeyer was teacher of the school, since that time the pastor is also the teacher.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation, northeast of Randolph (Bremen P. O.). Some of the immigrants from the Northern part of Germany, who had settled in this part of the county, bought as early as the year 1848, ten acres of land, partly for the site of a church, partly for a graveyard and other purposes, and erected in the same year a small frame church thereon. The church property at that time was worth about \$600.

Though the Revs. Buttermann and Eirich from Chester had, from time to time, preached to this people, the congregation was not properly organized before the year 1853, when Rev. Charles Tegtmeyer, who is the present minister, became pastor. About 16 members took part at the organization. At present the congregation counts 70 voting members and 235 communicants, and the school, which is taught by the pastor, numbers about 90 scholars. In 1857, a parsonage was built, and, in 1878, a schoolhouse, and at the same time one acre and a-half more land was bought. During the summer, 1882, a new brick church edifice was erected. The property owned, at the present time, by the congregation has a value of about fifteen thousand dollars. With this

congregation a preaching place is connected, in the so-called Sternberg settlement, which owns a little church worth about \$500, and numbers about 38 communicants.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul Congregation at Wine Hill. Though the Rev. C. Tegtmeyer had, since 1853, preached to the people in the vicinity of what is now called Wine Hill, the proper organization of St. Paul's congregation was not effected until the 28th of November, in the year 1860, by the Rev. M. Eirich, from Chester. 18 members participated in the organization, all from the former Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. The first Deacons, elected on the day of organization, were Henry Ebers and Henry Brueggemann. After ten acres of land were bought by the congregation the first church was built thereon, in the year 1860. It is a frame building, which cost about \$1,400. This church is yet in use. A new brick church edifice to cost not less than \$10,000 is in prospect for 1883. In 1861 a small parsonage, and in 1864 a small schoolhouse, were erected. In 1874, a new frame parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,600. In 1877 a new frame schoolhouse, cost about \$800. In 1880 the old parsonage was rebuilt and enlarged, and is now worth about \$800. It is occupied by the teacher of the congregation. The congregation numbers 60 voting members and 275 communicants, and owns about \$5,000 worth of property. The first pastor who served this congregation, after its organization, was the Rev. M. Eirich, who preached only occasionally. His successor, from July 1861 to November 1863, was the Rev. H. Evers. From December, 1863, to May, 1873, the Rev. J. H. Doermann was in charge, but did not reside within the congregation, but at Randolph, where he was at the same time pastor of the St. Peter's congregation. After the Rev. Doermann had resigned, the present pastor, the Rev. C. F. Liebe, accepted the charge, in November, 1873. Six teachers have been connected with the school since its organization. The present teacher, Mr. Aug. Wilde has had charge of the school since, February 1879. It numbers at present time about 70 scholars.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's Congregation at Wine Hill, was formerly connected with the St. John's Congregation of Randolph, and the Rev. C. Tegtmeyer was, from 1853 to 1861, pastor of both congregations. In 1861 the St. Peter's congregation separated from St. John's, and extended a call to the Rev. J. F. Hornberger, which was accepted, and he was pastor of the congregation until 1876, when he resigned. The present pastor, the Rev. F. Weissgerber, has had charge of the congregation since 1878. This congregation numbers about 30 voting members and about 85 communicants; it possesses a small frame church which was built in 1860, a parsonage and a schoolhouse, besides several acres of real estate. Its property at present is worth about \$1,500. The school connected with the congregation is taught by the pastor.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Marous' Congregation, in Steelesville was organized on the 15th day of February, 1874, though the Rev. C. Tegtmeyer, from Randolph, preached for them before they were properly organized. Eight members, all from the northern part of Germany par-

tieipated in the organization, among whom were A. Bege-mann and F. Maasberg. At the present time the congrega-tion numbers 18 voting members and 65 communicants. It owns a frame church, which was built in 1875, for about \$1,550, and was dedicated on the 26th day of December, in the same year; also a parsonage and a schoolhouse, the whole property worth at least two thousand dollars. After the Rev. C. Tegtmeier had resigned, the Rev. C. F. Liebe had charge of the congregation from the 24th of May, 1874, to 1879. After the Rev. Liebe had resigned, the Rev. G. Erd-mann filled the vacancy for several months. The present pastor, the Rev. E. G. Franck, was installed the 22nd day of May, 1879. He is the first pastor residing with the congregation. The school numbers about 20 scholars, and is taught by the pastor.

So the Lutheran Church has, up to the present time, in Randolph county ten congregations, ten church buildings, nine school houses, about two thousand communicants, and nearly seven hundred scholars between the ages of seven and fourteen years under her training. Her church property has a value of over eighty-five thousand dollars.

MONROE COUNTY

is at the present time represented by three Evangelical Lu-theran Congregations—all German.

The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Holy Cross, southeast of Waterloo and northwest of Burksville (Wartburg P. O.), was organized in 1841 by the Rev. G. A. Schieferdecker, with nine members, among them Jacob Horn, J. C. Just, Sam. Koch, from the southern part of Germany; and H. Johanning, from the northern part. Di-vine service had, for the first year, to be held in private houses. In 1844, Mr. J. Horn donated to the congregation four acres of land, situated about two miles south of Water-loo; and in the same year a small frame church, at a cost of about \$300, was erected thereon. This church was dedi-cated on the 10th day of November, 1844. The Rev. Prof. D. Walther, from St. Louis, Mo., preached the dedication sermon. On the 4th of Dec. 1846, the church was consumed by fire. Too poor to rebuild, the congregation again held its services in private houses. In the meantime it was resolved to build in a more central and more convenient locality. In 1848, Mr. J. C. Just granted the congregation, for this purpose, one acre and a-half of land, about two miles south of the former site, and in the same year they erected their second church, which was dedicated on the 27th day of August, 1848. The Revs. C. Strasen and R. Lange preached on the occasion. This second church became too small, and in 1863, a stone building, 48x32 feet, was erected and dedi-cated. The Rev. E. A. Brauer preached the dedication ser-mon. This church erected, in 1874, a steeple 75 feet high. Besides the church, the congregation owns a parsonage, a school house, and a dwelling house for the teacher,—all brick buildings. The whole property of the congregation, at the present time, is worth at least \$5,000. It numbers at present 43 voting members and 152 communicants. The pastors who have served this congregation are: Rev. G. A. Schie-ferdecker, from 1841 to 1849; Rev. C. H. G. Schliepsick,

from 1849 to 1850; Rev. J. G. Birkmann from the 26th of September, 1850, to his death, on the 28th December, 1865; Rev. C. S. Kleppisch, from the 24th of November, 1867, to August, 1871. The present pastor, Rev. J. Nachtigall, was installed on September 17th, 1871. Up to the year 1858 the pastors taught the school, but at that time a teacher was employed. The first teacher was Mr. L. Deffner. The other teachers have been—Mr. F. R. Bix, Mr. H. Johanning and Mr. H. Keller. Since October 1881, Mr. H. Johanning has again been teacher of the school. It counts 55 scholars.

The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Holy Cross, near Glasgow City (Renault P. O.) This congrega-tion was formerly connected with that of the Holy Cross (Wartburg P. O.). It was organized about the year 1853 by the Rev. J. G. Birkmann, and known by the name: "Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's Congregation," and its first church stood about three miles south of Burksville. Rev. Mr. Birkmann served the congregation until his death in 1865. Then the Rev. C. S. Kleppisch took charge thereof, and after him the Rev. J. Nachtigall.

The first church having become well worn, and most of the members of the congregation living in the vicinity of Glasgow City, about five acres of land were purchased near that place in 1869 as the site of a new church. In the same year the congregation reorganized itself, dropped its former, and adopted its present name: "Evangelical Lutheran Con-gregation of the Holy Cross." In 1880 a new church was erected on the lately purchased premises a frame building 28x40 feet, with a small steeple, was dedicated in the same year. The Rev. F. Erdmann preached in the German and the Rev. G. J. Goehringer in the English language, on the occasion. The following year a new frame parsonage was built. In 1880 the congregation extended a call to the present pastor, the Rev. H. Schaefer, who was installed on the 7th day of November, 1880. The congregation numbers at present 20 voting members, and 75 communicants. Its church property is worth about \$2,500. The school numbers 20 scholars, and is taught by the pastor.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's congregation in Columbia. This congregation, which numbers at present 24 voting members and about 80 communicants, was or-ganized in the year 1849, by Rev. G. A. Schieferdecker. Of the members who took part in the organization only two, Jacob Beck and Henry Schmidt, Sen., are yet living. This congregation owns a brick church, which was built in 1855 and enlarged in 1870; a school-house built in 1870, and a two-acre graveyard. The whole property has a value of about two thousand dollars. The first pastor of the con-gregation was Rev. G. A. Schieferdecker; his successor, Rev. Rennieke. From the year 1855 up to the present time the Rev. F. W. Holls, from Millstadt, St. Clair County, Illinois, has served the congregation. As the pastor of the congregation does not reside in their midst, it became neces-sary to employ a teacher for the school. This was done as early as 1850. The first teacher was Mr. Heid, who died soon; his follower, Mr. Ben. Gunther, who took charge of the school in 1856, died also. The other teachers who had charge of the school successively were, O. Gerstenbach, F. Ber-

gesser, and S. Merz. The last named died in 1881, so that at the present time the congregation is without a teacher. The school numbers about seventy scholars.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The history of the Mother Church of Randolph county is so closely interwoven with its secular history that an attempt to separate the two seems, at once, a task, both impracticable as well as impossible, especially so, as far as the early part of the history is concerned. The parish records of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher comprise volumes of themselves and have, for years past, been the basis of researches of the historian. Much credit is due to the Historical Society of Chicago, who, thought Mr. Edward G. Mason, rearranged and rebound those old records, and whose researches are embodied in papers read before that society on December 16th, 1879, and June 16th, 1880, which papers have been freely consulted in these pages. While the early records of the other parishes are greatly deficient, owing to the absence of resident pastors during the first few years of their organization, still, much valuable information has been obtained from early settlers, yet living. Taking all these facts into consideration it is evident that we must confine ourselves to a brief sketch of each parish, referring the reader, who desires deeper researches, to special works on this subject, a list of which is appended: Father Meret's Letters; Shea's History of Catholic Missions; Mason's Kaskaskia and its Parish Records; Mason's Fort Chartres; Montague's History of Randolph county; Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois, and to the original records themselves, most of which are among the archives of the diocese of Alton, while others, are still in the possession of the parishes to which they belong.

Kaskaskia.—The earliest parish record of this congregation is the "*Registrum pro anno 1696*" also a copy of the original mission records, entitled: "*Extrait des Registres de Baptême de la Mission des Illinois sous le titre de l'Immaculée Conception de la S. V.*"

"From Marest's letters we know that some Frenchmen intermarried with the Indians of this village and dwelt there, so that the inhabitants of Kaskaskia were a mixed population of whites and Indians, under the sway of the priests of the Order of Jesus. Within the first twenty years from its foundation, Kaskaskia was a mission, simply, then a trading station, and soon a military post; features enough to justify the worthy priests to establish a parish to succeed their beloved mission. It is curious to notice the difficulty the good fathers seemed to have found in writing the names of Indian women who appeared at these baptisms, as mothers and godmothers of the infants, as shown by their use of Greek characters for this purpose. We can imagine them standing at the front listening to the many syllabled titles of parents and sponsors, smoothly uttered in the Illinois tongue, and vainly trying to reproduce them, until in despair they have recourse to their classical learning for symbols or something akin to the new sounds.

Gabriel Marest appears as parish priest about that time, (1700.) Previous to him, 1696 to 1700, we meet with the

names of Fathers James Gravier and Julian Bineteau. In 1707, first appears the name of Father P. J. Mermet, who came to Kaskaskia, from the great village of the Peorias.

From the next baptismal records, commenced June 18th, 1719, it appears that the old mission chapel was still in use, but that a parish had been duly formed, and the first entry is a baptism performed by Father Le Boulenger, the chaplain of the French troops, giving evidence of the presence of soldiers there at that period. This priest was a learned man. He prepared a catechism in the Illinois tongue. After him we find the pastorate in charge of military chaplains."

We now find Kaskaskia no longer in the pastoral care of a missionary, or military chaplain, but having a regular parish priest. Father Nicholas Ignatius de Beaubois, who describes himself as "*Curé de cette Paroisse*", signalizes his accession by opening a new "*Registre des Baptêmes faits dans l'église Parroissiale de la Conception de N. Dame des Cascaskias*," which he commenced July 9th, 1720. And this, perhaps, indicates the time of the substitution of a parish church for the earlier mission chapel. The burial register from January 4th, 1721, to 1727, relates many sad scenes, which the infant settlement had sometimes to witness, *i. e.* that of the many Indian massacres, to which they were subjected. This register of deaths was kept by Father Beaubois. From this register we further learn that Fathers Marest and Mermet, died at Kaskaskia, and found their last resting places under the church, to which their remains were trausposed from the old chapel, on Dec. 18th, 1727.

From this time to 1729, no records exist, save a marriage register, from 1724 to 1729, the books being probably destroyed. The next marriage record, a book of 220 pages, contains the marriages at Kaskaskia, from 1741 to 1835. It begins with R. Tartario as *Curé*. In Sept. 1746, Father P. J. Watrin becomes *Curé*. His successor was Father Anbert, in 1759. Father Menrin took charge of the parish, in 1764. He describes the parish as that of the Immaculate Conception of the holy virgin, village of Kaskaskia, county the Illinois, Province of Louisiana, Diocese of Quebec."

"The sturdy priest, Pierre Gibault, assumes the functions of *Curé des Kaskaskias* et *Vicaire General des Illinois et Tammarois* in 1768, and his bold signature, with its unique flourish, greets us through these records for fifteen years or more.

We should know that the man with such chirography, would have been just the one to render the efficient assistance given to George Rogers Clark, and must have belonged to the church militant. Reluctantly we see the last of the handwriting of this friend of the new republic, which is followed in 1785, by that of De Saint Pierre as *Curé*, and that of De la Valinécie, as Vicar-General; and in their time English names appear among the laymen, noted in the records; *e. g.* McNabb, Edgar, Morrison, etc. New French names also appear, among them the Menards.

In 1793, Gabriel Richard takes up the record as parish priest. Later he was stationed at Detroit, and took a leading part in the early history of Michigan, representing that territory in Congress, and was the only catholic priest who was ever a member of that body."

Next we meet (1806) the name of Father Donatien Ollivier, noted for his great piety, who was succeeded by Father Francois Xavier Dahmen. Up to 1844, the time of the great flood, nothing of importance may be gleaned from the records, save the enlargement of the old church, the evacuation of the convent by the sisters, during the flood. Out of the materials from the ruins of the convent, a priest's house had been erected. In the steeple of the church hangs the old bell, brought here from France, in 1742, which has, with measured tones, tolled three generations to their graves. Rev. Becker, D.D., is at present parish priest of the "Island of Kaskaskia." The long feared junction of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers, has been made north of the town, and the next flood will spare nothing of the ancient village, save its old parish records."

Prairie du Rocher.—The first church building at this place was erected in 1734. It was constructed in the French style of architecture, by driving cedar posts in the ground and filling the space between with stone and mortar. This building stood about 130 years. The early church history of *Prairie du Rocher* affords but little of importance. Mason tells us that the old records of St. Anne of New Chartres were transferred to this place, and in the burial register we find an account of the removal of the bodies of Fathers Gagnon and Collet, priests of St. Anne of New Chartres, from the ruined cemetery near that church on the point of the river, and their burial in the chapel of St. Joseph, at *Prairie du Rocher*.

In 1860 the erection of a commodious brick church was commenced, which has since been again enlarged by the addition of a sanctuary and a steeple. The congregation numbers 250 families, mostly of French descent. Rev. C. Krewet is at present parish priest.

St. Patrick's Church, near Ruma, Randolph county, (O'Hara Settlement). This thrifty congregation dates its origin back to the year 1820. It was the first English-speaking Catholic congregation organized in the county, and among the first of the state. During the years 1820-1, Rev. Demoulin, who resided at Kaskaskia, came to this vicinity on horseback and said mass at the house of Henry O'Hara about once a month. This priest, as well as his two successors, might well be termed "itinerant priests," since they attended several congregations and were continually travelling from one settlement to another. Father Brassac succeeded Father Demoulin, but little is known of him. Rev. Dr. Coeline, an Italian, was his successor. He was equally famous as a physician and priest. When Henry O'Hara died (June 26th, 1826), he bequeathed 100 acres of fine land, in the N. W. quarter of section 5, township 5-8, for church purposes, and his oldest son, James, as his executor, deeded the same tract to the church, after the congregation had erected thereon a log church (1827). This primitive house of worship was 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. On the N. W. end was a log cabin which served as a vestry. The site was 50 feet west of the present church building. The parish records date from January 13th, 1831, at which time a French priest, Rev. Vital

Paillosson, was pastor. He was succeeded by Father Vital Van Cloostere, who remained seven years (1832-39).

On May 4th, 1831, Bishop Rosati of St. Louis, to whose diocese Southern Illinois then belonged, visited this congregation for the purpose of administering confirmation. The second Episcopal visit by the same prelate took place May 15th, 1834. The parish records also give an account of Bishop Rosatis administering confirmation at the house of Thomas James, near Harrisonville, Monroe county, on June 13th, 1836. Rev. John Kenny came to the pastorate Feb. 11th, 1839. He was succeeded by Rev. Patrick McCabe, Nov. 24th, 1842. Rev. James A. Kane and Rev. Conway attended here from 1850 to 1854, when Rev. John W. Gifford was called to the pastorate. He was a native of Scotland and a convert to the Catholic faith. His memory as a famous orator is still cherished among the older members of the congregation. During his pastorate the new church was completed and he said the first mass in it. The corner-stone of the new church had been laid by Bishop Vandville, of Chicago, in the spring of 1849. Father Gifford remained here till 1859. He died shortly after and his remains are interred in the Tipton Catholic cemetery (Monroe county). Rev. Francis Recouvreur was the next pastor (1859-1867). He built a parsonage and commenced the erection of a large building to be used as an academy for young ladies. The plan was afterwards changed, and after the completion of the building by Rev. A. Hinzelin, it was opened as a school for boys. Rev. Hinzelin came here in 1867, and after two years of successful labor among his parishioners, he died. His remains are interred near the front door of the church. He was a man of superior talents. His conversational powers were great, and he especially excelled in music. He was born at Dienne, France, May 16, 1842, and was ordained by Bishop Junker, of Alton, on Aug. 16, 1866. After being in America six months he had so far mastered the English language that he could deliver a short address in that vernacular. The date of his death was Sept. 21, 1869. Of him may well be said: "*Consummatus pravi complevit tempora multa.*" The history of the "College" forming a distinct part of this congregation, the writer thought it best to embody it in the history of the "Convent," to which the reader is referred. Father Hinzelin was succeeded by Rev. John F. Mohr; he by Rev. A. Vogt, both of whom remained but a short time. Rev. Lawrence Hoey, an excellent speaker as well as a fine scholar, was parish priest from 1870 to 1874, when the present pastor, Rev. Anthony Vogt, took charge. During his administration, a fine bell, weighing 2,700 pounds, was purchased, and a parish school erected, which numbers 50 pupils. The congregation now numbers 93 families, consisting of about 500 souls.

Convent of the Sisters of the Precious Blood near St. Patrick's church (O'Hara Settlement).—During the year 1866, at the agitation of Rt. Rev. Bishop H. D. Junker, first bishop of Alton, St. Patrick's congregation commenced the erection of a spacious two-story brick building, to be used as an academy for young ladies. The bricks were made on the grounds, and the work carried on under the supervision of

the parish priest, Rev. F. Recouvreur, and a committee consisting of Edm. Faherty, Sr., J. D. Simpson and John Roscow. The building was completed in 1867 by Rev. A. Hinzelin, and the plan changed to an academy for boys. The total cost was \$17,000. The congregation set aside 25 acres of land for college purposes. The school was opened with Rev. Hinzelin as its first president. He was succeeded by Revs. Mohr, Vogt and Hocoy, who were all anxious to make the school a success, but for many reasons, the main one of which was undoubtedly its location, the school proved to be a financial failure. Upon the accession of Bishop Baltes to the Episcopal see, this prelate bought the college from the congregation for \$5,000. He erected an addition to it and converted into a classical and theological seminary. While under these auspices the college was presided over by Rev. Hennemann, O. S. B., Rev. William Cluse, Rev. J. Meckel and Rev. Augustus Brumleve as presidents, and independent of St. Patrick's congregation. Notwithstanding the energy and zeal of the president and professors, the school could not be made a success and was finally (1875) abandoned. Bishop Baltes then sold the building and grounds to the Sisters of the Precious Blood for \$12,000. These sisters had come as exiles from Kurtweil, Baden, in 1868, and located at Belle Prairie, now Piopolis, Hamilton Co., Ill. In 1870 their number had swelled to about 60, when half of them went to St. Louis, and became attached to that diocese. The remaining half, which remained in the diocese of Alton, intended to locate at Edwardsville and there erect their mother house. Plans for the same had already been prepared when Bishop Baltes offered them the "College near Ruma," which they bought and at once occupied. There are now 42 members of the order at the convent. The object of the order is to prepare and furnish teachers for the Catholic parish schools, and it is here, at their mother house, where their candidates are prepared for their responsible duties. The order is under the supervision of the General Superioress at Rome, Carolina Signoretti. The Superioress of the Convent is Clementine Herr. The parish schools of Edwardsville, Chester, Evansville, Ruma, St. Rose, Madonnville, Altamont, Shawneetown, Piopolis and Mt. Carmel are supplied with teachers from this convent. Rev. John Menhaus is chaplain of the convent. The chapel of the institution is indeed very beautiful and tasty, and is a fit place of worship for the devout sisters and their pupils.

Evansville, Randolph county, Illinois. On the 7th day of April, 1860, 38 families, most of whom were poor, organized a Catholic congregation, with Michael Berthold, Nicholas Gross, Paul Pautler, Martin Oberle and John Schuelin as trustees. After the organization was perfected the first mass was said in August, 1860, at the house of Michael Berthold and later divine service was held at the residence of Herman Stiefvater. At that time clergymen from Chester and Ruma attended to the spiritual needs of this congregation. A frame church 30x40 feet was soon after erected about 150 yards east of the present church site, which grounds are now used as a cemetery of the congregation. On June 14, 1866, this church, which had been dedicated to the honor of St. Joseph, was burned to the

ground, the work of an incendiary. It was, indeed, a heavy loss to the yet struggling little flock of Catholics. They, however, at once laid plans for the erection of a new brick building, and in May, 1867, the Vicar General of the diocese, Very Rev. P. T. Baltes, laid the corner-stone of their new church edifice. Mr. John Wehrheim, a non-Catholic, had donated two acres of land in the suburbs of Evansville, and Mrs. Mary Feaman also presented the congregation with one acre adjoining the above tract. The work of building the new church progressed rapidly. It is a handsome structure, 45x70 feet, and of the Romanic style of architecture. Christmas of 1867 found the congregation assembled in its new church for the first time, each member feeling proud of the good work accomplished. Rev. Louis Pommer was the officiating priest at this first service in the new church.

On the second day of December, 1869, the church was formally dedicated to the honor of St. Boniface by Rev. John F. Mohr, delegated by Bishop Baltes. A parish school-house was also built in 1867, and a parish school is maintained there since. Rev. John Menhaus, while pastor at Red Bud, attended this congregation in 1871. After Bishop Baltes took charge of the "College at Ruma" some of the clergymen who served there as professors acted as parish priests. When the "college" was sold to the Sisters of the Precious Blood the congregation was again blessed with a resident priest, Rev. Albinus Breinlinger, who has been pastor since August 30, 1878. During his pastorate the congregation has built a fine parsonage and otherwise improved the church property. The erection of a large school building is at present contemplated. The congregation now numbers 70 families, or about 400 souls, and the total value of the church property is about \$15,000. The members are mostly Germans. The history of the congregation is a worthy example of energy, liberality and devotion to the church.

Red Bud.—On the 26th day of November, 1858, a few Catholic families residing in the vicinity of Red Bud, met organized, and determined to build a church. Rt. Rev. Bishop Junker said mass for them at the house of Mr. Hoefele. A handsome subscription having been raised, the congregation soon found itself the happy possessor of a handsome church. The first service in the new church was held on Palm Sunday, 1859, by Rev. Bartels, while stationed at Freeburg. Rev. Blasinger and Rev. Kraemer remained here a short time as pastors. On the 28th day of September, 1862, the church was dedicated to the honor of St. John the Baptist by Bishop Junker. Rev. John F. Mohr was the parish priest from 1862-68. A house was purchased in 1862 to be used as a parsonage and school-house. Two fine bells were consecrated by Bishop Junker on December 1st, 1866, and the following year the erection of a new school-house begun. Rev. A. Rustige came as pastor in 1868, and after a stay of a few months was succeeded by his predecessor, Rev. Mohr. Rev. Berlage, of Prairie du Long, then visited the congregation on alternate Sundays. In November, 1870, Rev. John Menhaus was called to the pastorate, and remained about one year. Like its sister congregation,

Evansville, Red Bud was then till 1875, attended by priests from the college, the last one of which was Rev. Augustine Brumleve, who was in 1875 made resident priest, having attended the congregation for two years previous, while prefect, and later president of the college. The benefit of a resident priest soon began to show itself. The old parsonage was sold and a handsome brick house erected south of the church in 1877. In 1882 the church has been frescoed and the congregation is now in a flourishing condition. To the congregation is attached a branch of the Catholic Knights of America, styled: "St. Augustine Branch, No. 266," organized November 14th, 1882, the object of which is a co-operative life insurance.

Chester.—In the year 1849, Father Perren, then parish priest of Kaskaskia, occasionally visited Chester and attended to the spiritual wants of the little flock of Catholics residing there. In 1852 a church building was erected, and Father Repies took charge of the church. He was succeeded by Revs. Kraemer, Chmelizek, Pommer, Claus and others. At present Rev. H. Hegemann is the parish priest and the future prospects of the congregation are encouraging.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

From the best data obtainable, the first Presbyterian minister to visit the Illinois country, was John Evans Finley, from Chester county, Pennsylvania. He landed at Kaskaskia, in 1797, after having been borne by keel boat, from the headwaters of the Ohio, hither.

He remained but a short time—too short to attempt an organization. In 1814, two missionaries, Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, visited Kaskaskia, and reported a deplorable lack of copies of the Bible, in that vicinity.

On the 27th of May, 1821, a society was organized, with nine members, under the care of Rev. Salmon Giddings.

The first members were: Mr. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Permilia Burr, Mrs. Dr. Synington, Mrs. Robert Morrison, Mrs. Martha Heard, and Mrs. Eliza Conn. Mrs. Permilia Burr, was elected and regularly ordained and installed as elder of the church. Soon after, Mrs. Burr's family moved some twenty miles up the Kaskaskia river, on a farm. From here she often walked to church, so great was her zeal in the cause. In 1830, John Mann and James Clendenin were appointed elders. John Mann maintained his relationship with the church—continuing after the removal to Chester, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. After the organization of the church, there is no record of any preaching, until 1825. It is known however, that Mr. Giddings and others, made them occasional visits. In November, 1825, Rev. John M. Ellis came on from Massachusetts, and located in their midst. He was well received, and listened to with attention. He remained here until April, 1828. During his incumbency the "Kaskaskia Social Literary Association" was organized, with Col. Thomas Mather as Librarian.

The next preacher to have charge of this congregation, was Rev. John Matthews, who came in 1828, and remained until 1834.

Services were held whenever place could be obtained,—in private rooms, warehouses, school-rooms, and a few times in the county house. In 1837, Rev. Joshua T. Tucker, preached in Chester. Kaskaskia was abandoned, and Chester became the place of meeting. On Oct. 9th, 1840, the name was changed by the Presbytery, from Kaskaskia to "First Presbyterian church of Chester." The elders at this time were, John Mann, James Clendenin, and James McLaughlin. Rev. Cyrus C. Riggs, was in charge of the church, until 1845. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Spilman, who remained until 1849. Rev. John Kennely, was their minister from June 14th, 1850, until the time of his death, July 21st, 1851. Rev. P. D. Young was with them from March 1st, 1852, to March 31st, 1857. Under his ministry, the affairs of the church moved on with great order and system. Rev. B. H. Charles was his successor, and remained until 1866, a period of nearly nine years. Rev. Abram J. Clark, commenced here about September, 1867, was installed pastor, and served the church until March, 1875. Rev. D. L. Gear, commenced January, 1876, and remained until September, 1881, when the present pastor, Rev. O. G. Morton, was installed.

The first place of meeting in Chester, was Seth Allen's office. The next was a school house near the present house of worship—a house common to all denominations.

The present and only church edifice ever owned by the congregation is of stone, occupies a very commanding position, and was built between 1845 and 1847, and cost about \$1500.

Elder Amzi Andrews, in his will, left a valuable legacy to this church, amounting in all to perhaps \$20,000. It is now in litigation.

Rev. John Millot Ellis, was born in New Hampshire. His ancestors were of Welch origin. He graduated from Dartmouth College, in 1822, and subsequently from the Theological Seminary at Andover. He was a great friend of education, and everywhere he went, worked in aid of educational institutions.

Rev. John Mathews, was born in Beaver county, Penn'a. A graduate of Jefferson College. The missionary spirit moved him to work in the west, which he did with marked success. He lived to the good old age of 84 years, and is buried near Georgetown, where he died, May 12th, 1861.

Rev. Joshua T. Tucker, a native of Massachusetts, was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover; graduated from Yale College, 1833, and from Lane Seminary, 1837. He was one of the original founders of the *Boston Review*. He is the author of several works, among them the "Life of Christ," and journal of travel.

Rev. Cyrus C. Riggs, a Pennsylvanian, graduated from Allegheny Seminary. After leaving Chester, he became President of Richmond College, Jefferson county, Ohio, and subsequently took charge of a Female Seminary, at Beaver, Penn'a.

Rev. A. J. Clark, was a native of Champaign county, Ohio. Graduated from Delaware College, in 1859. He accomplished much during his stay with the congregation at Chester, in behalf of the Master's cause.

Rev. D. L. Gear, was a Congregationalist in faith. He served the congregation faithfully, and in 1880, went to Nokomis, where he died.

Rev. O. G. Morton, a native of Tennessee, is a young man of decided ability. He was educated in Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated, May, 1881. The following September, he was called to the charge of the Chester church, and in May, 1882, he was regularly ordained and installed, as pastor. He is a fluent speaker, a genial gentleman, and under his charge the cause is prospering. There is at present a membership of fifty-eight persons. Sunday School attendance about 100.

Liberty, now Rockwood Church, is on the Mississippi river, in the southwest corner of Randolph county. It was organized at the house of Dr. James C. Junk, by Rev. Cyrus C. Riggs, March 9th, 1843, with twenty-nine members. The following ministers have served here: Cyrus C. Riggs, B. F. Spilman, Alex. Brown, A. A. Morrison, B. H. Charles, A. R. Naylor, John C. Wagonman, Alfred Wright, James S. Davis.

In a revival, in 1862, twenty-nine persons were received; in another, in the winter of 1876, twenty-eight were added. The name of the church was changed from Liberty, to Rockwood, Feb. 16th, 1865, to correspond with the name of the village, as changed by the Legislature. This congregation met in private houses, or in the school-house, until the dedication of the present house of worship, which took place late in the fall of 1864. This house is of brick, and cost \$1950. The site is on two lots, which cost thirty dollars.

Georgetown, now Steele's Mills church, was organized by a committee of the Kaskaskia Presbytery, January 22d, 1859, with eleven members. James Brown sr., elder, John Mathews, Wm. H. Templeton, A. J. Clark, J. W. Cecil, and James S. Davis, have officiated as pastors.

The name of the church was changed from Georgetown, to Steele's Mill's, in April, 1875. The organization took place in the old Baptist house, which stood on the site of their present edifice. Services were held mostly in the old Baptist church, but sometimes in a store-house, on the Alma side of the town, and occasionally at the railroad depot. The site for the present, and only edifice owned by the congregation, was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stinder. The building was erected in 1875, and cost \$5000. The cornerstone was laid, July 17th, 1875, and the edifice was completed in December, following. Since 1878, services have not been regularly held.

SPARTA. JORDAN'S GROVE OR BALDWIN CHURCH,

Was organized at Sparta, July 24th, 1843, by Rev. Cyrus Riggs. First elders: H. M. Livingston, and Temperance McCormick. Ministers: Cyrus Riggs, to April, 1845; B. F. Spilman, from February, 1846, to September, 1851; B. Lefler, one year; C. D. Martin, W. R. Sim, 1858-60; Martin B. Gregg, August, 1872, until his death, August 31st, 1873; James Scott Davis, January, 1874, to June, 1875; M. M.

Cooper, September, 1876, to August, 1877. The name was changed from Sparta to Jordan's Grove, April 12th, 1851. It was again changed to Baldwin, after the church building was moved to that village.

While worshipping in Sparta, this church had no edifice of its own. Its meetings were not long held in that village, but in the country, some five miles distant, northeast, where a house of worship was erected, costing about a thousand dollars. This house was removed to Baldwin, on the narrow gauge railroad, in the fall of 1872, when it was repaired and refurbished. Dedicated, June 1st, 1873. The congregation is now in a languishing state.

The Church of Sparta, was organized June 5th, 1869, with sixty-three members. Rev. John Hood, was their first minister. He was dismissed, June 30th, 1878. He was a native of this state, having been born in Washington county. He was educated in Indiana State University, from which institution he graduated, in 1862. Served as Lieutenant and Captain, in the 80th Illinois Regiment. In October, 1865, he commenced the study of theology, in the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, at Allegheny City, Penn'a., and was licensed, 1869. His eight years' pastorate was marked with great success. His successor was Rev. John W. Bailey, now President of Blackburn University, Carlinville, Illinois. The last pastor was Rev. Green, a young man of extraordinary abilities, a master of oratory, a fine logician as well. He has recently accepted a call from Chicago, which leaves a vacancy in the pulpit of this church. This is, next to Paris, Edgar Co., the largest organization in the state, having a membership of over three hundred. The church edifice, a handsome brick building, was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$9000.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY E. P. TRABUE.

The earliest recorded preaching in Randolph county, by a minister of this denomination, dates back to 1844, when Elder Harmon Husband, from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, began his labors in the "Garden of the West," as Randolph county was then called. He labored in different localities in the county, and his labors were crowned with a measure of success. In 1863 his followers at Mill Creek organized themselves into a society, and met for worship in the school-house. The Revs. Dr. Mulkey, Husband, Combs, Thornberry, Bryan, J. T. Baker and John A. Williams have preached for them. In the year 1872 a society was organized at Baldwin, and a plain substantial frame house of worship was erected. The congregation, which no longer meets for services, has sat under the ministry of Revs. David Husband, Marion Combs, J. L. Thornberry, James Bryan, J. T. Baker and John A. Williams.

The Rockwood congregation was organized in the year 1867, by M. Linn and H. D. Bantan, and in 1874 a good frame church building was erected, in which they at first met regularly, but, like the congregation at Baldwin, they have since abandoned their place of worship. They have

received the services of Rev. Dr. Mulkey and Rev. M. Combs.

The membership of the Christian Church in the county numbers about 200 persons, and the entire value of its property does not exceed \$2,000.

ST. MARK'S PARISH.

BY REV. THOMAS H. GORDON.

The only parish of the Protestant Episcopal church in Randolph county is St. Mark's. Chester, so that an account of its origin and growth will be the history of the church in the county. Its history has been marked by so few events in its outward life suitable for a public record, that this sketch will be simply a brief narration of facts. This parish was founded by the Rev. William Mitchell, M.D., as a missionary, who came from the Atlantic states under the auspices of the Board of Domestic Missions, and began his work here under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D.D. Mr. Mitchell entered upon his duties April 14, 1848, and on Sunday, April 16, held church services in the court house at Kaskaskia. On the following Sunday a public school-house in Chester was used for the same purpose, and at both these places the sacrament of holy baptism was administered.

These were the first public services held in Randolph county by a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. Services were continued by Mr. Mitchell at Kaskaskia for some time, and occasional services were held at other points, but the only place in which they seemed to bear any visible and permanent fruit was Chester. Upon his arrival in this town Mr. Mitchell found but three male members of the church, whose names we put on record. They were P. Haskins, Richard B. Servant and William C. Marlen. On the 6th of May, 1843, a meeting was held in Chester of those interested in the church, and a parish was organized by the election of wardens and vestrymen, the adoption of the name, St. Mark's parish, and the election of a delegate to the Diocesan Convention to be held in the following month at Quincy, Adams county, Illinois. The officers of the organization were: Wm. P. Haskins, Senior Warden; Richard B. Servant, Junior Warden; Wm. C. Marlen, Jas. H. Jones, E. J. Whitney, J. M. Bair, Vestrymen.

At the Diocesan Convention held at Quincy June 5, 1843, St. Mark's Parish, Chester, was admitted into union with the convention and became a part of the church in the diocese and in the United States.

The first Episcopal visitation of the parish was made on the 11th of the following month by the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., who administered the rite of confirmation to eighteen persons. These were the first fruits of the missionary's labors in Chester. From this time onward, amid many difficulties and discouragements, the parish continued to increase; but the congregation having no church building, were under the necessity of meeting for worship in the public school-house. The lack of a house of worship was felt to be a great hindrance to the progress of the parish, and at length, on April 1, 1849, the corner-stone of the present church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Chase. Five years passed before the building was finished,

so great an undertaking was it for the small number of parishioners, even when assisted by kind friends in the Atlantic states. But the rector and his flock triumphed over all difficulties, and on May 28, 1854, the church was dedicated. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell was rector of the parish for a quarter of a century, resigning his charge in 1868. During his ministry at Chester he baptized 216 persons, presented 90 candidates for confirmation, solemnized 42 marriages and committed 88 bodies to the grave. Such is the brief record of twenty-five years of ministerial life.

The history of the church in Chester is chiefly a history of Mr. Mitchell's labors in the Gospel, so that little can be said of it without mention of his name.

Mr. Mitchell's successors in the charge of this parish have been the Rev. R. Trewartha, from May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1870; Rev. R. Ryall, from March 12, 1871, to December 14, 1875; Rev. J. T. Adderly, September 21, 1876, to March 1, 1877; Rev. A. E. Wells, February 23, 1878, to April 9, 1882, and Rev. Thos. H. Gordou, from May 7, 1882. St. Mark's church has thus been ministered to by six clergymen during its forty years of existence. In that period 396 persons have been baptized, 133 received the rite of confirmation, 75 marriages have been solemnized and 161 bodies buried by the ministers of this church. This parish has been under the spiritual jurisdiction of four bishops.

This sketch may well be concluded with statistics taken from the report of St. Mark's parish to the fifth annual Synod of the Diocese of Springfield, May, 1882: Number of families in parish as entered upon register, 30; souls, 177; communicants, 52; Sunday-school scholars, 95.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

RANDOLPH AND PERRY COUNTIES.

BY REV. G. A. GORDON.

The founder of this Christian denomination was the Rev. Henry Smith Gordon, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated with his father's family to Missouri, and settled near St. Louis, when a mere boy. In the year 1836, at the age of twenty, he removed to Randolph county, and united with the Missionary Baptist Church, at Georgetown, now Steelesville. Shortly afterward he entered the ministry and acted with that church as missionary, organizer and pastor until 1851, in the mean time attending Shurtleff College at Alton. In the year 1850, while yet acting with the old church he organized a congregation, whose members endorsed the doctrine of free and open communion, thus laying the corner-stone upon which the liberal Baptists of southern Illinois, have continued to build. In 1851, he was tried for heresy, by a court of ministers, and excluded from the church. The greater part of the old congregation became dissatisfied, and a meeting was held at the residence of John P. Short, for the purpose of organizing a new church. Rev. R. A. Bradley, of Jackson county, was chosen moderator, and John McLaughlin, clerk. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Gordon, Dr. Lawrence, Rev. John Mathews and E. Lofton, Esq., and resulted in the organization of a church with twenty members, all formerly belong-

ing to the old church. Thus was formed the first Freewill Baptist church in Randolph county. Mr. Gordon was elected pastor, and continued to serve the church in that capacity for fifteen years. During the following summer the church received an accession of twenty-five members. The congregation proceeded to build a new church house which was completed in three months. This society was known as the Free Communion Baptist. Among its first members were John T. Short, H. S. Gordon, Milton McKinzie, W. W. Higgeson, George Steele, John Guymann, P. Higgeson, George Bowerman, Elizabeth Short, Nancy Gordon, sr. and jr., Nancy Steele, Clarinda Garner and a number of others. Shortly after, Rev. Gordon organized Pleasant Ridge church, about two miles above Rockwood, on the Mississippi river. Among its first members were Robert Moore, Joseph Robertson, John Wood and others. This church is still in active existence, under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. R. Wilson, and numbers sixty members. Next in order, was instituted a church at Denmark, in the southwestern part of Perry county, known as Pipestone church. Judge E. T. Reese, Ambrose Bradley and others were among its first members. It also is at present in a flourishing condition, numbering about forty-six members. Four ministers, viz, H. S. Gordon, R. A. Bradley, Isaac Hale and William Bradley have served it in the capacity of pastor. October 31, 1851, a convention met at Steelesville, then Georgetown, to organize these churches into an association. The delegates to this convention were H. S. Gordon, John S. Short, F. Garner, R. A. Bradley, David Underwood, William Bradley, Robert Moore, Joseph Robinson, E. P. Reese and J. A. Bradley. The organization formed was known as the Southern Illinois Association of Free Communion Baptists. In the year 1854, it learned of the existence of a body of Christians in Indiana, holding substantially the same views, known as General Baptists, and in 1856, the new organization adopted that name.

In 1866, G. A. Gordon, J. C. Gilliland and A. Pearson were added to the list of ministers. In the fall of 1872, the Georgetown church was moved to Percy. Sometime in 1874, the Rev. J. C. Gilliland organized Bethany church, two miles northeast of Tamaroa, in Perry county. In 1875 our churches were called together in convention at Campbell Hill, to consider the advisability of consolidating with the Freewill Baptists. After much deliberation, that step was taken and their name adopted. In 1879, Rev. V. B. Sutter organized Antioch church, located about one mile west of Tamaroa. And in 1880, Rev. H. S. Gordon and V. B. Sutter constituted Salem church, situated about six miles north of Pinckneyville, in Perry county. The six churches of this denomination, with one exception, all own good comfortable church houses, and have an aggregate membership of two hundred and thirty communicants. Thus have I recorded unembellished, the principal facts of the origin and history of the Freewill Baptist church of Randolph and Perry counties.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

BY REV. P. COLONIUS.

The first pastor was Henry Hartmann, who organized the church at Red Bud, known as the "Monroe Mission." In 1842 the first church was built about two and one-half miles northwest of Red Bud, in Monroe county, and received the name, Wesley Chapel. The first quarterly meeting was held Nov. 22, 1846. In 1864 the new brick building, 60x48, was built in the town (now city) of Red Bud, at a cost of about \$4,500; also, a comfortable parsonage was bought at a cost of \$1200. This was accomplished under the pastoral labor of Philip Merkel.

The first school was organized in 1864. Its first minutes report one superintendent, five teachers and fifteen scholars; and at present it numbers a superintendent, fifteen teachers and one hundred scholars.

Peter Colonius is the present pastor.

The following is a list of presiding elders and pastors who have served the church: Henry Hardtmann, Charles Koeneke Cammermeyer, Wm. Kavermeister, Theo. Karkmann, Geo. Boeshenz, Christian Hoech, Franz Horstmann, Henry Schmidt, Jacob Mueller, Thomas Meyer, William Meyer, Rudolph Havrighorst, Henry Schultze, Phillip Merkel, John Feisel, Charles Rodenberg, Henry Balche, Wm. Schuetz, G. E. Keller, Phillip Skaer and Peter Colonius, the present pastor.

The church at Chester was organized in 1848 under the pastoral labor of Geo. Boeshenz, and in 1850 the first church house was built in connection with the English Methodist Church. In 1873 the building now occupied by this congregation was purchased for \$3,000. They organized the first Sunday School in 1851. They have a membership of 105.

The Randolph and Steelesville congregations, belonging to the Chester Circuit, were organized about the same time as the circuit, and in 1882 a new church was built at Randolph, under the pastoral labor of P. W. Jacoby, the present pastor, at a cost of \$2,500.

The church at Ellis Grove was organized in 1846 by Lenhard Hardnagel, a local preacher from Red Bud, and the first meetings were held at the residence of John George Schoeppl. The first church house was built in 1848, under the pastoral labor of George Boeshenz; the present one was built in 1868, under the pastoral labor of C. Stueckemann, at a cost of about \$2,000. The congregation also have a parsonage valued at \$800. The present pastor is T. M. Buchholtz. The first Sunday School was organized in 1854, and at present it numbers 10 teachers and 55 scholars.

It should be observed that the sketch of the German Methodist Churches of Randolph county brings their history down to a period in November, 1882; and founded as it is upon data derived from the several records, it is hoped it may be found to be a faithful account of its origin, development and progress.

MONROE COUNTY.

CONCORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY JOHN C. BLAIR.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church was constituted in America during the year 1774, by Rev. Messrs. John Cuthbertson, Matthew Lin and Alexander Dobbins (with ruling elders). She traces her history from the period between 1638-1649, and adheres to the doctrines held by the Church of Scotland, as protesters against Popery, Prelacy and Erastianism supported by other Presbyterians of that age. In 1806 they (the Reformed Presbyterians) adopted their present Standards and Testimony. One of her laws excluded slaveholders from her communion, and her ministers preached in favor of the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The Concord congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was organized Nov. 9, 1842, and the following named persons (heads of families) made a call on Rev. M. Harshaw, of Pennsylvania, to be their pastor: Thomas Blair and John Richmond, ruling elders; Matthew Richmond, John Cunningham, M. J. Cunningham, Robert Cunningham, Andrew Cooper, George Campbell, Matthew McClure, David McClure, William McClure, Samuel McClure, John McClure, Thomas McClure, James McMillan, Milton McMillan, Matthew McMillan, William Campbell, Matthew Munford, Hugh Cooper and James Cunningham. The call was accepted, and Rev. Harshaw was installed as pastor, remaining in charge until 1870, during which time he gathered together a large and influential congregation. Rev. Harshaw was born in county Armagh, Ireland, in 1807; crossed to America in 1826; attended the Western University, at or near Pittsburgh; graduated with honor in 1838, pursued his theological course under Dr. Black and was licensed to preach in 1840 by the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harshaw was a thorough Biblical scholar, and his mind was well stored with useful knowledge. In 1870 he and part of his congregation connected themselves with the United Presbyterian Church, and he remained in it until his death, Aug. 11, 1874.

During seven years the Concord congregation was without a pastor, and at intervals had preaching from a number of ministers—Revs. Samuel Wylie, D. D., LL.D., Eden, Ill.; David Steele, D. D., Philadelphia; J. F. Morton, D. D., Ohio; S. M. Ramsey, Chicago; Matthew and William Gailey, Philadelphia, and Mr. David Murdock, Ohio. Mr. Alexander Raulstone (licentiate) was sent to the congregation for the spring and summer of 1877. In May, 1878, he was ordained and installed pastor. After nearly four years, on account of ill health, he resigned his charge and removed to St. John's, N. B., a more congenial climate, taking charge of a congregation there.

The membership of the Concord congregation now numbers 110, with 6 ruling elders. During Rev. Harshaw's pastorate the membership numbered about 160. The following are the names of the ruling elders ordained since its organization: D. S. McClure, Milton McMillan, James

McMillan, Hugh Cooper, Henry Irvine, David Stevenson, W. R. Blair, John S. Faris, J. C. Blair, Riley McClure, A. Y. Richmond and John B. Gordon, M. D.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We have been disappointed greatly in our efforts to gather sufficient materials to enable us to give a full history of the rise and progress, in this county of this organization.

For many years before Illinois was admitted into the sisterhood of States, Methodist ministers were here, holding meetings in the pioneer cabins, forming societies, defending the frontier, and actively engaged in giving moral and religious tone to society. The history of Methodism in Illinois begins in Monroe and Randolph counties. The first minister of this faith, who came to Illinois was the Rev. Joseph Lillard; he established the first church in Illinois, at New Design, in Monroe county, in 1793. He had been a circuit-rider in Kentucky, in 1790. In this society Rev. Lillard appointed Captain Joseph Ogle, class leader. Rev. Lillard was a pious, energetic man, whose labors sowed the first seeds of Methodism in this State.

The next prominent preacher was Hosea Rigg, who arrived in Illinois in 1796, and remained preaching in this county until his death, in 1841, at his residence a few miles east of Belleville, in St. Clair county. Rev. Benjamin Young, who was sent here by the "Western Annual Conference," in the year 1804, was the first circuit-rider in Illinois. His father resided in Randolph county. Rev. Thomas Harrison, came in 1804; Dr. Joseph Oglesby, in 1805; Rev. Charles R. Matheny, in 1806. Rev. Jesse Walker and Bishop McKendree were among the earliest preachers in Illinois, all of whom held services within the limits of Monroe county.

The earliest meetings were held in the rude cabins of the pioneers, and it was not until several years after the first preachers arrived, that the societies were large enough to build churches. The old block-houses or forts, were also used for divine worship, and in them many of the earliest societies date their organization. The first services of this denomination in Waterloo, were held in the old Court-house, early in the present century. The society grew, and in 1828, a house of worship was erected. For several years the church had a membership of over one hundred, and grew, and was prosperous. Many of the American families have moved from this section of the State, and their places have been filled by foreigners, who are mostly members of other denominations, and the Methodist church, at this writing, is not very strong in Monroe county. At Waterloo they have a church valued at two thousand dollars, and a parsonage worth eight hundred dollars, and church property at Columbia valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

Several societies have been organized at various times, and flourished for a short period, but finally ceased to be operative. The county is now included into a circuit, all churches being supplied alternately by the pastor in charge. It is known as the Waterloo circuit.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

BY REV. F. HOLKE.

St. Paul's Church.—This church is at Waterloo, and dates its origin back to the year A. D. 1846. Of the small number of German families that had then settled in and about Waterloo, Rev. W. Binner organized an evangelical congregation, which assembled for services at the court house. The first confirmation was celebrated in an English church. The feeling of being homeless evoked in the congregation the desire of having a house of worship of their own, and the little flock accordingly built a small edifice. This neat brick church was dedicated on the 28th of November, 1847. But twelve families were then actually members. The Revs. Baltzer, Wall, Binner and Knauss, who are now dead, officiated at the dedication. A year after dedication Rev. Binner was compelled by sickness to leave the congregation. He installed Dr. G. Steinert, recently from Germany, as his successor. In 1850 a parsonage and school-house were built. The church attendance increasing a more commodious church, 70x40 feet, with galleries and a steeple with large bell was built in 1855-56. It was dedicated on the 21st day of September, 1856, Rev. A. Baltzer, assisted by Revs. Binner, Wall, Knauss, Peters, and pastor *loci* officiating. Dr. Steinert labored faithfully and diligently in church and school, and succeeded in building up a large congregation. When the public school-house was built, the parochial school was closed, and remained so for several years. In 1874 the old steeple was removed, and a more massive spire built up from the ground to the height of 125 feet. Two new bells were placed in it at once, and a third one was added in 1889. Soon after the accomplishment of this improvement Dr. Steinert, after having labored with great energy and perseverance for 26 years, tendered his resignation, preached his farewell sermon on the 27th day of September, 1875, and installed as his successor the present pastor, Rev. Father Holke, then at Summerfield, Ill. Father Steinert died on the 16th day of April, 1876. The ministrations of the present pastor, Rev. F. Holke, have been blessed with success. He established a good parochial school, secured for its work the services of Mr. J. F. Riemeier, who fills his position to universal satisfaction. In 1877 a new pipe organ, valued at \$1,000, was acquired. The interior of the church has been improved, a new parsonage, a two-story brick, built close by the church. The congregation numbers now 120 active members (families). Three of the founders, H. Pinkel, J. Koehel and J. Oldendorph, are yet very active members.

St. Paul's Church at Columbia.—Rev. Dr. Steinert, during his ministration at Waterloo, preached occasionally to a few German families at Columbia. In 1857 a congregation was organized, and as they were not able to support their own minister, Father Steinert served them seven years. In 1861 Rev. M. Fotrich took charge of the church, but left after two years and several months labor. Rev. Klingsohr, an independent minister, was then elected pastor. His labors were unsuccessful, and he left. The people then applied to Father Steinert to procure them a good minister. This he did in the person of Rev. E. Otto,

a pastor that served four years with good success, after which he was elected professor of the theological seminary at Marthasville, Mo. Rev. L. Reymann was his successor two years, and then he was also elected professor. After that Rev. Jul. Hoffmann served two years, and Rev. C. Kantz was his successor for five years, until 1880, when Rev. J. Hoffman, who is now pastor, was called the second time. There are at present 44 families in membership. The property consists of a church, parsonage and school house.

Salem Church.—This church is in Bluff Precinct, and has been in existence since 1844. It was organized by Rev. G. Ries, but never had its own minister. Until 1875 it was a second church to Waterloo; since that time it is in connection with the St. John's church at Maestown. It numbers 42 members (families). Five of the founders—Peter Voelker, John Mueller, Jac. Schlemmer, Philip Hoffman and Christ. Schaefer—are yet actual members.

St. John's Church.—The origin of this church dates back to the year 1858. Rev. Bergmann gathered a few families at the residence of Mr. W. Feldmeyer, near Maestown. In 1859 the congregation, numbering but very few members, erected a log church at Maestown. Some difficulty among the members caused Rev. Bergmann to withdraw his service. Rev. Louis Haebler, stationed near Burksville, was called to reorganize the congregation. This was done, and from that time its growth was such that in 1865 a larger church was required. This church, a stone building, was finished and dedicated in '66. In the following year a parsonage at the cost of \$1700 was built. Rev. F. Rasche was the first stationed pastor at Maestown. He served 4 years. Rev. F. Streit was his successor from 1871 to 1875. Rev. J. Baehr served two years. The present pastor, Rev. E. J. Hosto, was installed in spring of 1876. His ministrations are blessed with great success, so that the congregation at Maestown to-day is among the best in the county. It has 57 members.

St. Mark's Church.—This church is in Prairie du Rond, and is the oldest German evangelical church in the county. A congregation was organized in January, 1840, but it prospered very slowly. The first church, a log building, was erected in 1845, and dedicated April 221, 1846. The religious interest that was shown by the members was very feeble, so the change of ministers was frequent. No less than ten pastors served in this church in 36 years, including long vacancies. Under such circumstances prosperity was impossible. The present pastor, Rev. Aug. Jannrich, a faithful and diligent gentleman, has been laboring with good success since 1876. In 1877 a brick parsonage was erected. The church attendance is better than ever before. 32 members have joined the congregation.

The Immanuel's Church.—This is a second church to the St. Mark's at Prairie du Rond. It was organized by Rev. F. Erdmann in 1857. From 1863 to 1876 it was vacant. In August, 1876, Rev. Aug. Jennrich took up the work, and since that time the congregation prospers, so that a church will be built soon. The services are held in a public school-house. There are 25 families in membership.

Zoar Church.—In the year 1844 German ministers were

rare in this country, and the German christians lived scattered without churches. Rev. Conrad Riess, stationed at Centreville, St. Clair county, Ill., came over to New Hanover to look after the religious interest of the Germans at that place. He found a number of families that were happy to see a minister in the new country. A congregation was organized and soon a log church and parsonage were built. Many difficulties, however, came in the way and the change of ministers was frequent. The successors to Rev. Riess were: Revs. Ch. Schrenk, R. Boeticher, N. Werth, F. Delveau, J. Seyboldt, W. Wahl and George Maul. The last named gentleman has been in charge of the church since spring, 1876. In 1865 a new stone church, and in 1870 a new brick parsonage were built. The membership numbers 50.

Zion's Church.—The German evangelical Christians in and about Burksville, for a long time, traveled from 8 to 12 miles to attend church at Waterloo. In 1860 they thought themselves strong enough to build their own church and have their own minister. By mediation of Father Steinert Rev. Louis Haeberle was sent to organize a congregation. This was done in October, 1860. A church and parsonage were soon built, and by the faithful labor of the pastor the congregation prospered, but after three years Rev. Haeberle was elected pastor of St. John's church at St. Louis. Rev. F. A. Umbeck was his successor for one year, then he was drafted and served for several years as chaplain in the Union army. The congregation had the misfortune of a frequent change of ministers, and prospered but slow. The present pastor, Rev. H. Schmidt, has had charge of the church since August, 1880. The membership at present numbers 40.

St. Paul's Church.—About 1879 the English Methodist people at Harrisonville built a neat frame church, but as they were so few they sold their church to the Germans, and in the spring of 1882, a German evangelical congregation was organized by Rev. E. J. Hosto from Maestown. About 40 members joined. Messrs. Peter Pflaesterer, Hy. Niebruege, Gottfr. Haltenhoff and William Stechmesser are the first elected trustees. A minister was stationed there in the last days of November, 1882.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. A. W. ISWELL.

Ever since the Church and State were first united, the Baptists have suffered much persecution on account of their loyalty to soul liberty. Bancroft, the historian, speaking of the German Baptists, says: "With greater consistency than Luther, they applied the doctrines of the Reformation to the social positions of life, and threatened an end of priest-craft and king-craft, spiritual domination, title and vassalage. They were trodden under foot with foul reproaches and most arrogant scorn, and their history is written in the blood of thousands of the German peasantry; but their principles, secure in their immortality, escaped with Roger Williams to Providence,—his colony is witness that, naturally, the paths of the Baptists are paths of freedom, pleas-

antness and peace." Mr. Locke has truly said: "The Baptists were, from the beginning, the friends of liberty—just and true liberty—equal and impartial liberty." Yet, until the Quakers arose in 1660, the Baptists stood alone in its defense. A writer for the New American Encyclopedia says: "Among the Baptists, Christian freedom found its earliest, its staunchest, its most consistent and its most disinterested champions. Not less powerful has been the influence of the Baptists in the United States. Introduced into Rhode Island with Roger Williams and John Cook in 1638, their history for more than a century in most of the colonies is that of proscribed and banished men. In its code of law established by them in Rhode Island, Judge Story says:—"We read, for the first time since Christianity ascended the throne of the Caesars, the declaration that conscience should be free, and men should not be punished for worshipping God in the way they were persuaded He requires." The Amendment to the American Constitution made in 1789, was introduced into it by the united efforts of the Baptists. The spirit of liberty infused by the Revolutionary war was followed by the rapid spread and growth of Baptist principles. In fact, their great prosperity dates from that era.

The First Protestant Church in Illinois, a Baptist Church.—On the 29th of February, 1795, nearly a quarter of a century prior to the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, Elder David Badgley organized a Baptist church of twenty-eight members at New Design, thus being the first Protestant organized church within the boundaries of the State. The State now contains nearly one thousand churches, about seven hundred ministers, and upwards of sixty-eight thousand members.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. J. ECKERLE.

Tiptown.—This part of the county commenced to be settled in 1846 by Irish Catholics. Patrick Lynch, David Donahoe and Tim Duggan were the first pioneers that called many a friend from St. Louis and Ireland to their new home, to help them to clear the forests and to cultivate the fertile land. About 1853 Tiptown was a prosperous Irish settlement. Before 1850 Catholic priests attended Tiptown, partly from St. Louis and partly from Prairie du Long. Service was held at that time in a private house. In 1850 Rev. McCabe bought forty acres of Congress land and built a log church, which was used for service until 1864. From 1852 to 1854 Rev. Pat. Gallagher and Rev. J. Keane visited Tiptown occasionally from Ruma. From 1854 to 1861 Rev. J. W. Gifford, residing at Ruma, had charge of the congregation, and got all the articles necessary for divine service. At his death he willed some money to build a parsonage at Tiptown. From 1861 to 1863, Rev. F. C. Carroll and Rev. Recouvreur attended Tiptown, from Ruma and Prairie du Long. From 1863 to 1869, Rev. John T. Mohr, residing at Red Bud, made the congregation what it is to-day. In 1864, on the 7th of April, he laid the corner-stone of the present stone church. In 1869 he built at Tiptown the handsomest parsonage in Monroe county, a two story brick

building. From 1869 to 1871, Rev. P. Dee was rector. From 1871 to 1877, Rev. James Dencher officiated in that capacity. He improved the church and parsonage to a great extent—built a belfry and procured a bell. From 1877 to 1878, Rev. Aug. Brumleve attended the congregation occasionally from Red Bud. In 1878 Rev. F. Stick was appointed rector, and procured many articles for the church and the parsonage. In 1881 he was appointed rector of Pana, Ill. Rev. J. Eckerle succeeded him and is the present rector. He has made about \$600 worth repairs and improvements on the church property.

Renault.—The congregation in this town was organized in 1880 by Rev. F. Stick, and the following year it succeeded in building a handsome frame church, worth about \$1,800. The pews being rented in 1882, the church was found to be too small. Rev. J. Neuhaus is the present rector. This congregation has made great progress since its organization.

Waterloo.—This town has the largest Catholic congregation in the county. It numbers at present about two hundred families. Before 1849 the Catholics were visited occasionally by Rev. Cotting, S. J., Rev. McCabe and others, from St. Louis and the neighborhood. In 1849 Rev. M. Prendergast was appointed resident rector of Waterloo. Rev. Prendergast organized a congregation, and in the same year laid the corner-stone of a brick church 40x70. In 1852 this church was dedicated by Rev. O'Regan, in honor of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rev. Patrick Gallagher being the rector at the time. In October of the same year a school house was built and a Catholic school commenced. From 1854 to 1856, Rev. P. J. Baltes, now bishop of the diocese, had charge of the congregation. Rev. Baltes finished the church and procured all the articles necessary for divine service. He also bought a graveyard for the Catholics, and established a Rosary society in the congregation. Rev. Fr. Fischer succeeded Rev. P. J. Baltes from 1856 to 1861. Rev. Fischer succeeded in building a two-story brick house for the rector. In 1858 he bought an organ at the cost of \$800, and in 1859 enlarged the church. In 1860 he also built a steeple. Since 1861 Rev. P. Limacher has been rector. His labors have made the congregation and church what they are. In 1861 he bought a second bell, and in 1863 built a spire. The same year he established a library society, which has now 700 volumes. In 1865 he built a convent and academy, at the cost of \$15,000. The next year he enlarged the old school house for \$2,869. This was to be used for the boys exclusively and the academy for the girls. In 1867 he purchased the Rust property, adjoining the church lots, for the sum of \$1,535. In 1875 he erected a house of worship at a cost of \$10,000. In 1876 he procured a magnificent high altar for it, worth \$1,500. In 1868 he also established the St. Vincent Benevolent Society, for the support of the poor and destitute and for the aid of school children unable to pay. At present it has 80 members. In 1876 he established St. Peter and St. Paul's Mutual Aid Society for cases of sickness and death. Its present membership is 50. St. Aloysius' Young Men's Society, for promoting a virtuous and Christian life amongst the Catholic young men, was established in 1879. It has 60 members. The main build-

ing and tower, commenced in 1875, are now (1882) completed, at the cost of \$17,500. This church is 131 feet long and 61 feet wide; the tower 150 feet high. The congregation is at present in a most flourishing condition and numbers over 1,000 members. The parish school is attended by 200 children, under the direction of five highly qualified teachers, of the Sisters of St. Joseph. From this we see what a faithful rector can accomplish in the course of twenty years.

Prairie du Long.—This is about the oldest congregation in the county. In the last century Catholic Frenchmen settled here and gave the place its name. In the beginning of this century a large immigration of English Catholics followed, and Prairie du Long had a good-sized Catholic congregation. Priests, however, being very scarce at that time, it was attended only occasionally by a missionary priest. The first church records we find in 1828. In this year the Catholics took up a subscription and built a church, which was consecrated in 1838 by Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati, of St. Louis, Rev. John Kenning being the first resident rector of the place. Having a poor foundation, the church soon became dilapidated. Rev. B. McCabe rebuilt it in 1845, and procured all the articles necessary for divine service. From 1849 until 1861 Revs. J. Keane and J. W. Gifford attended Prairie du Long, as other duties permitted. From 1861 until 1867, Revs. F. C. Carroll, J. Mohr, J. Turk, and Fr. Mueller were the rectors successively. Rev. Mr. Carroll built the first parsonage. In 1867 Rev. John Berlage was appointed rector, and has charge of the congregation at present. He paid off all the debts yet incumbent on the church, and improved the organization. The same year he established a parish school, and commenced to build a two-story brick parsonage. In 1872 he added a steeple to the church and procured some bells for it. To his labors the present well-improved condition of the church property is due.

Madonnville.—Divine service was celebrated for the first time in the vicinity of this place in the year 1790, by Rev. Mr. Olivier, S. J., and next by Rt. Rev. Du Bourge, who visited the Catholics along the Mississippi from New Orleans in 1819. From this year until 1839 no priests are recorded to have visited Madonnville. The number of Catholics, however, increasing by large immigrations from Germany, Mr. James succeeded in having priests from Cahokia and St. Louis to visit them occasionally. In 1841 the first church was built by a part of the Catholics. This church, however, being too remote for a greater portion of the congregation, a second building was started in 1844 on the place where the present rock church stands, and was finished in 1850 by Rev. Mr. McCabe of Prairie du Long. Regular service was now held once a month by Revs. Pentegrass, Gallagher and Masterson, from Waterloo. In 1855 Rev. P. J. Baltes (now bishop of the diocese), having charge of the congregation, took up a subscription to build a stone church and had all ready to start. Being removed, however, to Belleville, Rev. Mr. Fisher completed the church, and attended Madonnville until 1861 from Waterloo. 1861-1866, Rev. L. Hinssen was the resident rector of the congregation. The first year he built a two-story parsonage

of rock, and in 1862 started a parish school in his own house. In 1864 he built a steeple, Adam Dehm having donated a bell. 1866-1868, Franciscan priests, Revs. Berlage and Limacher, attended the congregation, Rev. Mr. Hiasen having been removed. 1868-1872, Rev. F. Stick took charge of it, improved its organization, and procured many articles for divine service. 1872-1875, Rev. H. Hesse was appointed rector, but, having poor health, could not work much. 1875-1878 Rev. B. Ahue succeeded him. His main work was the building of a two-story school house of stone; ill health, however, compelled him to give up the charge of the congregation. Rev. B. Claus was his successor from 1878 to 1882. He worked hard to reduce the debt incumbent on the church property, and shortly before his removal had the church decorated with fresco painting. In the beginning of 1882, Rev. L. Quitter was appointed his successor, and has charge of the congregation at present. He works successfully in the congregation, and raised \$600 00 the first year to make improvements and pay off the church debt.

Columbia.—Before 1847 service was held in a private house by priests who visited the place from the neighborhood. In 1846 Mr. McQuaid donated a lot for the building of a church, and the following year a small church building of rock was erected. From 1847 to 1853 Revs. H. Luermann (of Centreville) and J. Gallagher held regular service once a month, and procured the necessary articles for it. 1853-1855, Rev. P. J. Baltes attended Columbia from Waterloo, and established a parish school. 1855-1856 Rev. H. Luermann attended the parish again and bought a school house for \$600. 1856-1858 Revs. Messrs. Fisher and Th. Raphael had charge of this congregation. In this period the church was improved and a cemetery procured. 1858-1860, Rev. A. Pinkers was appointed resident rector of Columbia. He organized the congregation well and built a two-story parsonage for \$1600. 1861-1864, Rev. W. Koenig succeeded Rev. A. Pinkers. This rector worked faithfully for the congregation. He bought a lot for a new church, built a steeple, and procured three large bells. In 1864 he died at Columbia of consumption. In 1865, Rev. Julius Maurer was appointed his successor, and has charge of the congregation at present. He paid off all the old debts of the congregation. In 1867 he built a new, spacious church for \$2300. In 1873 he enlarged the old church for a school, and called the Ursuline Sisters from Louisville, Ky., to take charge of the parish school. Rev. Mr. Maurer has succeeded in bringing the congregation to a flourishing condition in every respect, and can look with pride on his work of the past seventeen years at Columbia.

PERRY COUNTY.

CHRISTIANS OR DISCIPLES.

BY J. E. PROPHATER.

This denomination of Christians has three church buildings in Perry county, located respectively at Du Quoin, Friendship and Mulkey Grove. The men who have been identified with its interests have added to its permanency,

are the Popes and Wheatleys of Du Quoin, and Lysias Heape of Tamaroa. The earliest preaching among the Disciples in the county was by William Pyle and Philip Mulkey. Pyle lived in Tamaroa township in 1839, and preached in the vicinity of Du Quoin, and baptized several persons before 1840. Mulkey preached in Old Du Quoin and in Paradise Prairie about the same time. In 1840, the Heape family, all Disciples, moved to Perry, from Richland county, Ohio. In 1840, the following persons were or soon became members of the church: Elizabeth Pyle, sr., Wm. Pyle, Hannah Pyle, Abner Pyle, sr., Sarah Pyle, sr., Abner Pyle, jr. (Coast Surveyor), Mary Pyle, Sarah Pyle, jr., Martha Pyle, John Pyle, Louisa Pyle, Matilda Pyle, Martha Williams, William Williams, Bixy Williams, Frederick Williams, Rachel McElvain, Elvira Lee, Jonzi Orton and wife, Martha Heape, sr., Thos. Heape, Lysias Heape, John Heape and the wives respectively of Thos. and Lysias, Elizabeth and Hannah Heape, also Martha and Ann Heape, composing the family, all members in Ohio. In June, 1840, a temporary organization was formed of the scattered flock. A meeting was held one mile west of St. John, and 21 names enrolled. Wm. Pyle and Lysias Heape officiated as bishops. Services were held in private houses until a school and church house was built on the farm and present residence of Mrs. Martha Williams, two miles west of Du Quoin. Wm. Pyle preached frequently at various points in the settlements during the first years of the work, but afterward moved to Missouri. Lysias Heape was the main evangelist for years in Perry county. He preached not only in Perry, but extended his labors into adjoining counties. He is still living, at the age of 69. Wm. Bristow and John Hayes of Horse Prairie, Franklin county, aided Elder Heape from 41 to 46, exchanging labors from time to time.

When in 1855, the Ill. C. R. R. was built and Du Quoin founded, the place of meeting was moved to Du Quoin. In 1857, Lysias Heape enclosed the present church building north of the City Park, in Du Quoin. Mr. Keys, an old citizen, donated the lot and \$100 for the house. A front and cupola have since been added. The Wheatleys moved to Du Quoin about this period—Isaac Wheatley first and then his brother Robert. Both have served the church as teachers, elders and active workers for years. Isaac died some years since, but Robert after half a century's labors is still found at his post. He has been unexampled almost, for his ability in his work.

Isaac and Newton Mulkey labored for the church in Du Quoin, during its infancy.

Elder Heape with casual visits from others served in the weekly administrations.

In 1862, O. A. Burgess, since Prest. of N. W. Christian University of Indianapolis, held the first and most successful meeting for the church.

A number were brought in under his ministry who have been the prop and stay of the cause since. Among these were P. N. Pope, B. F. Pope, jr., R. A. Wheatley, E. S. Wheatley, Artemas Brown and Leander Brown. One of these has since entered the ministry, Leander Brown, and is now filling worthily his important trust.

J. Z. Taylor, now of Kansas City Missouri, held two successful meetings. W. F. Black of Indianapolis, and Wm. Patterson of Missouri, followed with numerous accessions. Others have preached more or less for the church, viz.: Clark Braden, R. B. Roberts, H. R. Trickett and Ira J. Chase. Several religious discussions have been held in Du Quoin, by leading ministers. Clark Braden held public discussions with Underwood, a skeptic, and with Dunn, a spiritualist. In these discussions. Braden with much force and ability defended the Bible as a Divine Revelation. J. S. Sweeny discussed with G. W. Hughey, Methodist questions of difference on baptism, etc. Both of these men were able controversialists.

W. L. Crim and Colcord, Seventh Day Adventist, examined the Scriptures publicly on the Sabbath, and First Day observances. The following ministers have served as pastors of the church since 1863: John Lindsey, Leander Brown, Peter Vogel, Buford Allen, T. J. Shelton, J. S. Rose, H. F. Tandy, J. E. Prophater. There have been several hundred added to the church since its organization; changes, removals and death have left it with a present resident membership of 70.

The lady members have had societies and contributed to the general and home work. The Sunday School has been always maintained; The board of officers of the congregation are B. F. Pope and R. J. Wheatley, Elders. R. A. Wheatley, P. V. Pope and J. M. Wheatley, Deacons. J. E. Prophater pastor.

The Church at friendship was formed by P. W. Jones a Baptist minister. P. W. Jones and J. C. Wilson, in the spring of 1867 organized the church at the Paririe Grove School House. The following names appear on the record, as charter members signing the covenant.

Jacob Nowart, Michael Goos, S. C. Moore, G. W. Staton D. L. Benson, Wm. Baker, Julia Staton, Nancy Staton, Margaret Staton, Easter Benson, Bexy Miller, Eliza Miller and Eliza Staton.

In 1869 G. W. Puckett, a Baptist minister from Tennessee located with the church. Through his labors, the church grew. On the first Saturday in March 1870, the Declaration of Faith, Covenant and Rules of Decorum were repealed and the Bible alone without any other written creed was adopted as a rule of faith and practice. The moderator at this meeting was G. W. Puckett and clerk S. C. Moore.

In 1870, the present house of worship was built three miles west of Tamaroa. D. L. Benson and John Miller served as Elders, and Michael Goos with Abraham Heape as Deacons.

The following ministers have labored for the church, G. W. Puckett, Lysias Heape, Newton Mulkey, Isaac Mulkey, John A. Williams, Wm. McDonold, Louis Goos and David Husband. The church has given one to the ministry, Lewis, Goos. Its present membership is forty-six. Pastor in charge David Husband.

The church at Mulkey Grove was begun by Wakefield De Witt, and enjoyed for years the labors of Elder Newton M. Mulkey.

Elder Mulkey not only watered the flock, but donated the

land upon which the present church edifice stands. The present house was built in the last few years and is yet unfinished. The congregation has been broken up by removals to the west. A few still reside in the neighborhood and in Tamaroa. Dr. Lovelady, J. N. Stoker, Frederick Williams and families with a few others remain of the original band.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. C. P. PHILLIPS.

The first Presbyterian church in Perry county was organized at the house of Mrs. Sarah Roop, in old Du Quoin, Nov. 15, 1840, by Rev. Benj. B. Brown. Two years later, December 16, 1842, Johnson Chandler and William Burbank were elected elders and were ordained and installed by Rev. William Chamberlin. Besides the elderships, the first members were: Elmer W. Adams, Henry W. Smith, Miss Mary Hineckley, Mary Burbank, Wm. P. Burbank, Hiram Hinckley, Mrs. Sarah Hineckley, John Chandler, Mrs. Mary Chandler, Miss Ellen Tuthill, Miss Elizabeth Tuthill, Mrs. Maria Wall and Oliver K. Clouch. The ministers have been: Revs. Josiah Woods, 1843-1851; Wm. H. Bird, 1851-1854; Albert Smith, 1855; Josiah Wood, 1856-7; Joseph A. Bent, 1857; Thomas Lippincott, 1858-63; Josiah Wood, 1863-65; Thomas Lippincott, 1865-67; C. F. Hulsey, 1867-68; Jared M. Stone, D. D., 1871-76.

The name was changed to Old Du Quoin in 1865. This church never owned a house of worship, but alternated between the school-house and seminary, until it was disbanded by order of the Presbytery of Cairo, by Rev. C. T. Phillips in August, 1882. The building of the Illinois Central R. R. drew away the population and with it the membership of the church from Old to New Du Quoin.

Galum church was organized June 24, 1844, at the house of James C. Kinzey, in Four Mile Prairie, with the following members: William and Nancy Hamilton, Mary Simzoy, Jane Brown, Ann Hamilton, Julia Ann Woodside, John Hamilton, Polly M. Foster, Jarte Kinzey, Nancy J. Hamilton, James C. Kinzey and William Hamilton.

The first elders were: John Hamilton and William Hamilton. The ministers have been Revs. Cyrus Riggs, B. F. Spilman, C. D. Martin, John Matthews, Daniel Steele, William H. Templeton (who still lives near the church), George K. Perkins, Geo. B. McComb, at two different times, M. M. Cooper, Jared M. Stone, D. D., Samuel Ward, and the present supply (1882), Rev. Wm. C. Smith. The congregation own a comfortable frame church, situated in a dense wood, built for \$600. Its present value is very much less. The congregation is scattered over a good farming country, and possesses the elements of permanence. The present session of the church are: A. T. Hughey, J. P. Rial, William B. Kinzey and Samuel D. Rule. The membership April 1st, 1882, was about sixty-five.

The church at Pinckneyville had a very chequered career. It belonged to the New School wing, as did also the rest, and was first organized by Rev. Josiah Wood, in April, 1851. There were eight members and one elder, Nathaniel

Weeks. It soon became extinct, and was again organized in May, 1868, but again died. August, 1873, Rev. Jared M. Stone, D. D., and Rev. John Huston, re-organized it, or rather formed a new organization, consisting of Mrs. C. Baldrige, Miss Frances Baldrige, Alexander A. Kimzey, Mrs. Jane Kimzey, Mrs. M. J. Kelso, Mr. H. M. Brown, Mrs. Nancy Brown, Mrs. E. E. Brown, Mrs. Louisa Opp, Mrs. Sarah Durringer, Samuel J. Henderson, Mrs. Pelina Buchanan, Mr. J. Rusk and Mrs. M. Harbison. The elders have been, Hugh M. Brown, Alex. A. Kimzey, Eph. Hill; ministers, Rev. Geo. E. Perkins, Geo. B. McComb, M. M. Cooper and Geo. B. McComb. Again until 1879 this was the last stated ministry.

A small house of worship, costing between \$1500 and \$1800, was built, but never wholly paid for. It burned in 1881, and since then no attempt has been made to keep the church alive. There is no present probability of a re-organization, although Rev. William C. Smith is on the ground.

The First Presbyterian church of New Du Quoin was organized by Rev. Joseph Gordon (recently deceased), Sept. 14, 1856. Alvah I. Sprague, Mary Sprague, Harriet E. Keyes, Edwin N. Smith, Sarah Smith, Lucius B. Skinner, Geo. S. Smith, Juliana Smith, Jane Smith and James Hunt were the first members. With one or two exceptions, they had belonged to the Old Du Quoin church. Geo. S. Smith, the senior member of the firm of G. S. Smith & Co., merchants and bankers, was the first elder. Since that time the elders have been Lewis Dyer (late surgeon U. S. Vols.), Moses H. Ross, Russell Tuthill, George M. Hinckley, Reuben Berry and Wm. H. Holmes. The present session are: Geo. S. Smith and Geo. M. Hinckley. The first pastor was Rev. S. Post, now of Chicago. Since then the following have ministered at the times indicated: Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Nov. 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862; Yates Hickey, June 1, 1862, to August 1, 1862; James Stafford, August 1, 1862, to April 1, 1864; J. Jerome Ward, April, 1864, to April, 1865; Joseph D. Barston, Nov. 26, 1865, to Nov. 26, 1867; Josiah Wood, Nov. 1867, to May, 1868; Peter S. Van Nest, D. D., May 1, 1868, to July 23, 1871; Edward F. Fish, Nov. 30, 1871, to Nov. 20, 1878; Charles T. Phillips, Dec. 1, 1878, to the present (Nov. 1882). The property of church consists of a frame church, valued at (with contents) \$2000, and a parsonage, the gift of Mrs. Sarah Root, valued at \$2000. About 250 persons have at different times belonged to this church, of whom 92 remain.

The Tamaroa church was organized May 24, 1857, by Rev. Eliza Jenney. The first members were: William Yates, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Yates, Mrs. Lydia Hudson, J. M. Simpson, Mrs. Ann E. Simpson; Mrs. Rosemond O. Blanchard, Miss Mary Ann Yates, Miss Adelaide Simpson. The elders have been: Oliver A. Holt, Jedediah Lathrop, Dr. C. M. Hughey, Townsend Blanchard, Hillery S. Patrick, Joseph W. Haynes and Providence White. Ministers: Thomas Lippincott, 1858-62; Josiah Wood, 1863-67; Charles F. F. Halsey, 1867-68; M. B. Van Arsdale, 1870-71; John Huston, 1872, and Robert Rudd from 1874 to the present (September, 1882). The church is small, but

vigorous, and deserves great praise for its successful struggle against many adverse circumstances. The congregation own a very neat frame house of worship, large enough for the place. It cost about \$2600. The present membership is about seventy-five.

The Prairie Grove church was situated about midway between Tamaroa and Pinckneyville. Revs. Hillery Patrick, John Huston, Samuel Ward, Geo. B. McComb and Robert Rudd have preached there at different times. In the early part of 1881, Rev. C. T. Phillips and Elder Townsend Blanchard visited the church, and finding but seven members, they were, with the exception of the elder, Mr. Wagstaff, dismissed to the Tamaroa church, and the church was declared dissolved.

The Denmark church was organized August 30, 1868, with nine members and one elder, J. L. Collom. It has never had more than a nominal existence. The last minister was the Rev. Wm. H. Templeton, of Galum. At last reports there were eleven members.

THE BAPTISTS (PERRY COUNTY).

RY W. S. D. SMITH.

When Perry county was organized, doubtless, the number of Baptists within its limits could have been told upon the fingers of one hand. Indeed we have positive knowledge of but *two*,—one of whom is still living at the same spot where he located in the year 1825, and from whom we learn these facts: that he, Enoch Eaton and his wife Polly, whose maiden name was Hughs, settled upon the northeast quarter of section 24, twp. 5 S. R. 4 W., in what was then a part of Randolph county.

They were both Baptists, having been baptized in Tennessee, their native state. One and a-half miles west of Bro. Eaton's, at the "Butler Nace farm," lived the only Baptist who is now known to have had an earlier settlement in what is now Perry county; this was a lady, then far advanced in years, and known as Grandmother Murphy. She was the wife of John Murphy, and mother of William C. and Richard G. Murphy,—the latter being the father of Hon. Wm. K. Murphy. She, with her husband, came from Smith county, Tenn., in 1818. She died in the spring of 1827, having lived a very exemplary life.

No organization of the Baptists existed in Perry county, until June 1829, two years later than the organization of the county. It is not to be presumed, however, that there was no manifestation of the religious life of this people. Baptists preachers passing through the country were always met by an eager congregation of neighbors, summoned together under the hospitable roof of Bro. Eaton. Here the gospel was preached by Elder Nathan Arnett, the Lemons of St. Clair county, and others, prior to the organization of the county, and long prior to the organization of the Galum church in that vicinity. Of other ministers who preached in this county at an early day may be named Rev. John M. Peck, W. F. Boyakin, Atlas Moore, all now deceased, and D. L. Phillips, afterwards president of the B. and S. R. R. Company.

In the eastern part of the county the first Baptists settled near Du Quoin. Elder Peter Hagler with his wife, who is now deceased, located in the Nine Mile Prairie in the spring of 1829. Others came soon afterward, but none of them have survived him. Brethren Eaton and Hagler may, therefore, be regarded as pioneers. What changes they have lived to witness can never be fully described.

The development of the Baptist family may be traced by a sketch, more or less extended, of each of the several church organizations which we find have existed within the borders of the county, making some allowance for the fact that the county lines do not limit the territory of the churches. This is followed by a sketch of the Nine Mile Baptist Association, and of some individuals:

THE NINE MILE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is the name of the first organization of Baptists in Perry county. Two considerations entitle it to the honorable appellation, "The Mother of Churches."

First, its antiquity; and, secondly, the fact that nearly all the Baptist churches subsequently organized in Perry county were partly composed of members taken from the Nine Mile, or were organized of material gathered by the labors of ministers belonging to that body. Hence, the history of the Nine Mile Church is of special interest.

On Saturday before the third Sunday of June, 1829, at a little log house then standing on the west half, southeast quarter section 1, twp. 6, S. R. 2 W., where lived Peter Hagler and wife, there were gathered together four brethren and four sisters in the Baptist faith. These were: Abner Keith, and Sarah his wife; Van S. Teague, and Rachel his wife; Peter Hagler, and Frances his wife; Leonard Lipe, and Francis Jones.

Two Baptist ministers, Eli Short, who lived in Short's prairie, Randolph county, Illinois; and Silas Chrislo, who lived near Kaskaskia, Illinois, met with this little company of pioneer Baptists, and the organization was effected by the adoption of these eight members, of a church covenant, articles of faith and rules of order. The name chosen and adopted was "Nine Mile Prairie" Church, that being the name of the post-office, which is now Du Quoin. Peter Hagler was chosen clerk of the church, and the same year a log house about eighteen or twenty feet square was built a short distance from Hagler's cabin, on what was then "Congress land," afterward entered by Leonard Lipe, now owned by Hon. T. T. Fountain.

Here they held meetings monthly, to which the people would come from distances of five, ten, and fifteen miles. Peter Hagler was licensed by the church, soon after its organization, and preached very acceptably to the church and in the surrounding neighborhoods.

After a time, Elder Robert Moore became the pastor of the church, and served until 1833, when a serious division rent the church, which at this time contained about sixty members, and a number of members who had been received by letter from churches in Tennessee holding the "Predestinarian" doctrine, withdrew under the leadership of John S. Haggard, who was then clerk of the church. Prior to

the time of this "split," a process of separation had been going on in the Baptist churches of Tennessee and other States. Those holding the extreme Calvinistic (or, rather, hyper-Calvinistic) doctrine, which leads toward fatalism and discourages the employment of human agencies or means in the work of salvation, could not remain in harmony with those, who, under the influence of the strong missionary spirit infused into American Baptists by the conversion to Baptist views of the missionaries, Judson and Rice, were impelled to put forth renewed efforts for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands. This heaven had now reached southern Illinois, and in a few years the churches were either divided or carried over to one side or the other, and have since remained as separate denominations.

While it is true that this radical difference in doctrine was the real cause of the division in the Nine Mile Church, a minor question was made the pretext for withdrawal; this was an alleged irregularity in the reception or approval of Amos Anderson as a candidate for baptism.

Eleven members of the church, among whom was John S. Haggard, Matthew and Thomas Jones, voted against his admission to the church after he had been baptized by the pastor, Eld. Moore,—and, withdrawing, organized a new body which still continues as the old Baptist Church of Paradise Prairie, and bears the name of "Nine Mile."

As to which of these bodies is better entitled to the original name, or to be regarded as the main body of the original Nine Mile Church, opinions may differ, and some importance might attach to it, were the standing of a Baptist Church dependent upon "unbroken succession." Without being a stickler for "ecclesiastical pedigree," we assume that the body which remained with Eld. Hagler, and which was distinguished by the descriptive title, "Missionary Baptists and Friends to Humanity," is the church we are endeavoring to sketch. (Some facts regarding the other body may be found further on).

The Nine Mile Church, thus left to the enjoyment of the same doctrines upon which it was founded, was obliged to withdraw from the Salem Association, to which it had attached itself,—and, after some years of isolated existence, it became a member of the Saline Association. Their minister, Elder Moore, having adhered to the Salem Association party, they were left without a pastor. A council was accordingly called to meet at Limestone Church, in Union county, for the purpose of the ordination of Brother Peter Hagler as a minister of the gospel. Eld. John Browning, a member of the Nine Mile Church, residing in Franklin county; Elder Isaac Herrin of Franklin county; and Elder Jeremiah Brown of Union county, who in 1828 had baptized Brother Hagler and wife, composed the council; and Eld. Hagler, being duly inducted into the ministerial office, became pastor of the Nine Mile Church.

About 1833 or 1835, the church erected a new house of logs, 18x24 feet, on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 25, twp. 5 S. R. 2 W., at the site of the present building. This log house afterward had a frame addition, and the beautiful grove adjacent to the house was annually brought into requisition as a place for camp meetings, where

immense gatherings of people were accustomed to assemble in the fall of the year—whole families, bringing their teams and camping outfits, would remain for days and weeks engaged in the work of the gospel.

Elder Nathan Arnett, of St. Clair county; Elder T. M. Vance, of Benton, Ill., and others, here preached the gospel "in demonstration of the spirit and power," and thirty to forty conversions and baptisms usually resulted from these annual camp-meetings. How different the exercises in these primitive meetings from what may be seen at this day in a fashionable city church would be difficult to describe.

Of those who were prominently identified with these earlier years of the church's history, besides those already named, may be mentioned: Eld. J. R. Hutchings, who was baptized and ordained here, afterwards a member and pastor of Concord church, and prominent in the civil organization of the county; Eld. Richard G. Davis, afterward pastor of the Pipe Stone church; Elder P. W. Jones, now of Alledale, Mo.; Elder John S. Brown, who, later in life, became a member of the "Latter Day Saints;" William Thornton (now deceased), and M. J. Wilks, of Joplin, both of whom were afterwards ordained as ministers of the gospel; John Wilks (deceased), a licentiate of this church; also, William Staton, Peter Wilks, Jordan Harriss, and his wife Lucinda Harriss, who survives her husband and is, with perhaps a single exception, the oldest living member, being about 76 years old, and the mother of a large number of Baptist children and grand-children, including Elders Johnson C. Harriss (deceased), J. Carroll Harriss, and Marion Teague.

On Friday before the first Sunday in October 1845, ministers and messengers or delegates from six other churches met with the Nine Mile church, and formed a new association called the "Nine Mile Baptist Association." This church at that time had one hundred and two members. Robert Keller was its clerk. The earlier church records having been destroyed by fire, statistical information cannot be given for that period prior to 1845.

The following is a list of the church clerks since 1845:—Nelson Holt, served four years; John R. Teague (dec'd), served twenty years; Pleasant F. Staton (dec'd), served seven years; James W. Lemmon was clerk in 1875, E. M. Harriss in 1876; Johnson C. Harriss, from 1877 to 1881; since which time his son, Josiah E. Harriss has been clerk.

In 1851, and again in 1863, the Nine Mile Association held its meetings with this church.

In 1853 thirty-two members were dismissed to form the Paradise Baptist Church.

In 1865 or 1866 the present house of worship, a neat frame building, about 40x60 feet, was erected at a cost of \$1200.

When the necessity for a new building was realized, the question of a change of location came up. A considerable proportion of the membership resided in Holt's Prairie, and an effort was made to locate the new house upon the high ground east of Panther Creek, on the Pinckneyville and Du Quoin road; but the strength of the old associations held the place of worship at the original site by the old burial-ground.

With commendable spirit the church soon began to divide the appointments for preaching, and about half the meetings were held at Holt's Prairie, and the church recognized the reception of members at these meetings; and in July, 1872, thirty-nine members were dismissed to go into the organization of the Holt's Prairie Baptist Church. In its later years the church has enjoyed several revivals. In 1874, in a meeting of seventeen days, Elder J. M. Billingsley assisting, thirty were baptized. In October, 1876, nine were baptized, as the result of a meeting held by Elders J. Cole and J. Carroll Harriss.

In Dec. 1877, Brethren Johnson C. Harriss, Marion Teague, and Elders Wm. R. McClure, Wm. H. Carner, and J. Carroll Harriss engaged with the church in a special effort resulting in thirty-five baptisms.

In Nov. 1879, at a meeting in which Elder W. H. Carner and Brother Marion Teague were engaged, nineteen were baptized.

December 22, 1877, Eld. Peter Hagler, having served the church as pastor about forty years, resigned. About two years afterward, Bro. Marion Teague, who had been in 1877 licensed to preach, was chosen pastor, and on the 3d day of January, 1880, he was ordained,—the council of ordination being composed of A. A. Kendrick, D. D., Pres't of Shurtleff College; Elders J. Carroll Harriss, J. M. Billingsley, Peter Hagler and other brethren not ministers.

At the suggestion of the new pastor, the church procured a library costing \$100. Dec. 1881, Eld. J. Carroll Harriss was elected and is at this time the pastor of the church.

The number of persons who have had membership in this "Mother of Churches" is very great. No estimate can be made of the great amount of good that has resulted and will result from the earnest, self-denying labors of those who have served the Lord in and through this organization. Purity of doctrine has always characterized the church, and a spirit of benevolence has never been wanting.

THE GALUM BAPTIST CHURCH.

This body is now in its fortieth year, having been organized August, 5, 1843, as the "Delum Creek Church of Christ friends to humanity." The organization took place at the house of Enoch Eaton. Sr., near Galum creek, on the Pinckneyville and Sparta road, where the meetings were held until 1849, when the church building, since enlarged by an addition made in 1856, was built on the N. W. quarter of N. E. quarter of sec. 23, tp. 5-5, range 4 W.

The original members were: Samuel Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, Barnabas Woolcott, Sarah Woolcott, George Wilson, Sarah Wilson, John Adair, Rebecca Adair, Lewis Benson, Rebecca Benson, Alexander Clark, Rutha Clark, Enoch Eaton, Polly Eaton, Isaac Eaton, Sarah Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, Jr. and Elizabeth Rice, of whom Enoch Eaton, Rebecca Adair and Rebecca Benson are still living.

Elders Peter Hagler and John R. Hutchins were the council of recognition, and Enoch Eaton was chosen deacon and his wife deaconess.

The following is a list of pastors and clerks:

Pastors—Elder P. Hagler, from Aug. 1843 to Jan. 1846;

Eld. D. Huggins, April 1846 to Sept. 1848; Eld. P. W. Jones, Feb. 1849 to Jan. 1850; Eld. J. S. Brown, Sept. 1850 to May 1851; Eld. P. W. Jones, May 1851 to April 1855; Eld. H. S. Deppe, May 1855 to May 1856; Eld. P. W. Jones, Aug. 1856 to Dec. 1859; Eld. M. J. Wilks, March 1860 to April 1861; Eld. J. B. Campbell, June 1861 to June 1865; Eld. W. H. Carner, Feb. 1866 to April 1869; Eld. J. C. Wilson, Oct. 1870 to Oct. 1874; Eld. D. Shipman, Nov. 1874 to Aug. 1875; Eld. J. C. Harris, Jan. 1877 to the present time.

Clerks—Isaac Eaton, elected August 5, 1843; Samuel Eaton, elected, February, 1848; William M. Eaton, elected October, 1851; Butler Nace, elected April, 1858; William Eaton, elected April, 1859; Abel Campbell, elected June, 1860; H. L. Eaton, elected June, 1866; W. R. Eatou, elected July, 1874; W. F. Trefftz, elected September, 1881.

This church entertained the annual meeting of the Saline Association in 1844. The next year it went into the organization of the Nine Mile Association, which body met with this church in 1850. Bro. J. B. Campbell, now of Sparta, Illinois, was licensed to preach Oct. 2, 1852. Bro. Addison Pressley was licensed July 9, 1881. Eld. Hezekiah West was in April, 1865, ordained here, by Elders P. Hagler, P. W. Jones and R. C. Keele.

This church has experienced remarkable seasons of revival and declension. The question of "Masonry" was a disturbing cause in 1850. Of the numerous revivals probably none effected a more marked change in the church than two protracted meetings in the winter of 1877-78, resulting in seventeen baptisms at each, which with other accessions during the year, raised the membership about two hundred per cent.

In recent years the Sunday-school enterprise has received due attention. Brethren James Knox, W. F. Trefftz, Addison Pressley, Daniel Benson, W. R. Eaton and H. L. Eaton serving as superintendents. The church has always been prompt to meet its financial obligations.

THE SWANWICK BAPTIST CHURCH.

One of the earliest organizations in the county, but now extinct, was the Swanwick church, which came into existence in the year 1843, not long after the Galum church. Its location was in sec. 36, tp. 4 S., range 3 W., near the present residence of John Kellerman, and not far from the Oak Grove church. The original members were: Bryant West, David Huggins and wife, and sister Roach. Elders William Whitchurch and J. H. Mitchell, of St. Clair county, were the ministry composing the Presbytery.

They were distinguished at first as "Emancipating," or "Emancipated Baptists," believing in the *freeness* of the gospel of salvation. Though averse to the payment of a stated sum to ministers as salary, they were not "anti-effort" or "anti-mission" Baptists. They built a meeting-house, and it was duly dedicated, Elder Atlas Moore, of St. Clair county, preaching the sermon. This church was one of the constituent members of the Nine Mile Association.

David Huggins was at that time its clerk, and J. H.

Mitchell, pastor. Next five years, 1840 to 1859, David Huggins was pastor, and William Hutchings clerk. The membership had grown to about fifty. William Davis was then elected clerk, and continued to serve as such during the life of the church. In 1854 P. W. Jones was pastor; Elder Huggins succeeded him. In 1857 the church became extinct.

THE FOUR MILE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized February 19, 1848, at the house of Jeremiah Walker, in sec. 24, tp. 6, S. R. 3 W., under the name of "The Baptist Church of Christ at Four Mile Prairie." The constituent members were: Jeremiah Walker, Martha Walker, Rachel Walker, Richard G. Murphy, Mary Ann Murphy, James Thompson, Margaret Thompson, John N. Thompson, Harriet Thompson, Martha Brown, Alexander Brown, Louisa Brown, Lewis S. Thompson, Lucinda Thompson, Hester Denny, Mary Van Winkle, Elizabeth Arnold, Cyrene Pyatt and Lucinda N. Bourland, of whom Harriet Thompson, Cyrene Pyatt and Rachel Walker (now Kinzey) are the only ones known to be living.

The presbytery or council was composed of Elders Peter Hagler and David Huggins and Bro. P. W. Jones, a licentiate. Elder Hagler was the first pastor. Richard G. Murphy was the first clerk and Jeremiah Walker the first deacon. Samuel Pyatt was the first member received. He was chosen clerk and served until 1855. In October, 1848, the church enjoyed a revival in which fourteen were baptized. The amount collected and paid to the pastor as his salary for 1848 was \$6.75.

The church languished, after 1850, for five years, when, in 1855, under the labors of Elder H. S. Deppe, fifteen members were added. The salary of the pastor in 1855 was fixed at \$50, and James G. Brown was chosen clerk. In January, 1867, Elder M. J. Wilks became pastor, and at a protracted meeting held in December 1858, seven members were received. Then followed the pastorate of Elder William Thornton for nearly two years. From 1860 to 1868 meetings were suspended. From February to September, 1868, Elder P. Hagler again served the church; 8 were baptized, and with 2 others added to 10 old members re-enrolled, the record of this church of 20 members closes.

THE PIPE STONE BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized in 1848 at the house of E. T. Rees, near Denmark. Besides E. T. Rees and Elvira R., his wife, the original members were Independence Jenkins, R. S. Hood and Polly Ernest, and perhaps others, all deceased so far as we can learn. It was through the instrumentality of Elder R. G. Davis that this body was organized. They were a small band. He was the first pastor, but, losing his health a year or so afterward, Elder H. S. Gordon became their pastor.

The church was admitted to membership in the Nine-Mile Association in 1849, with a membership of sixteen. Their pastor, Elder Davis, preached the Associational discourse, and the church was reported to be in a promising condition, but upon the accession of Elder Gordon to the pastorate, the church became "open communion" in faith and practice,

and was accordingly dropped from the fellowship of the Association at its meeting in 1851.

THE PARADISE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized September 10, 1853, at a meeting held in the barn belonging to Deacon Hosea H. Strait, in Sec. 26, Tp. 5, S. R. 1 W.

The original members, thirty-two, in number, were dismissed from the Nine-Mile church in a body, for the purpose of forming a church in the Paradise Prairie, which, prior to that time, had been an out station or arm of said church.

Miner J. Wilks,* Eliza A. Wilks, H. H. Strait, Nancy M. Strait,* R. C. T. Keller,* Eleanor Keller,* Henry F. Hambleman, Minerva Hambleman,* William Gee,* Malinda Gee,* H. J. Sulser,* Margaret Sulser, James A. Jones,* Sarah Jones, George Martin, William Thornton, J. T. R. Thornton, L. C. Bramley,* Mary J. Bramley,* Samuel T. Ethernott, Rebecca Ethernott, Daniel Gunn, Nancy Gunn,* Elizabeth Teel,* Charles E. R. Winthrop,* Deliah Winthrop,* B. H. Keller,* Mary J. Keller,* B. D. Kelley, Nancy W. Kelley, Rose A. Robinson,* Isabella Galloway. Of these R. C. T. Keller, Eleanor Keller, Nancy Strait, (now Lowman) Minerva Hambleman, and Elizabeth Teel, still have their membership in the body.

In 1854 a good frame building was erected at the S. W. corner of the S. E. 1 of S. W. 1, Sec. 14, Tp. 5, S. R. 1 W., of 3d P. M. at a cost of \$1,500.

Hosea H. Strait and Benjamin D. Kelley were the first deacons. They were "worthy of double honor," and have gone to their reward. William Gee was the first clerk, and was succeeded by R. C. T. Keller, R. A. Hambleman, A. Zwahlen and James W. Lemmon, the present clerk. Elder P. Hagler was the first pastor, serving two years. Elder P. W. Jones, served one year. The subsequent pastors were Elders M. J. Wilks, William Thornton, Wm. H. Carner, A. Rice, P. Hagler, J. Carroll Harriss, Marion Teague and J. H. Thornton, present incumbent. Frequently two of these pastors served together as joint-pastors.

If Nine-Mile church can be called the mother of churches, Paradise is entitled to be called the mother of Baptists, as the number baptized here will average above one each month during the entire period the church has been in existence. Besides the brethren named above as pastors, Elders John M. Billingsley, John A. Rodman and H. S. Deppe have rendered valuable aid in protracted meetings.

This church has also sent out a goodly number of ministers as the following list will show: Miner J. Wilks and William Thornton, licensed October, 1854, ordained November 13, 1856; Wm. H. Carner, licensed June, 1861, ordained December 4, 1864; W. Sanford Gee, licensed February, 1869, ordained May 14, 1871; J. Carroll Harriss, licensed February, 1876, ordained July 8, 1876; Joseph H. Thornton, ordained July 8, 1876.

This church, early in 1854, extended its influence in the establishment of an out post or station at Horse Prairie, in Franklin county, which was supplied with preaching, and recognized as an "arm" of the church until a separate church

was organized there in 1856. Paradise church became a member of the Nine-Mile Association in 1853, and that body met with this church in the year 1855, 1865, 1871 and 1878.

Of the early members of this church several have finished their course. Deacon H. H. Strait, died March 15, 1856, aged 43. He left a bright example.

Deacon H. F. Hambleman, died October 8, 1876, aged 62 years. He filled the office of County Judge, of Perry county, as did also H. H. Strait and C. E. R. Winthrop.

Elder William Thornton, after a brief but useful life in the ministry, died April 21, 1866, leaving his mantle to his son, the present pastor.

THE DU QUOIN BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 30th day of May, 1857, when the present city of Du Quoin was a mere village, fourteen Baptists, seven brethren and seven sisters, were gathered together, and uniting in covenant relations with each other, were recognized as the First Baptist Church of Du Quoin. The council of recognition was composed of Rev. S. H. Bundy, then editor of the *Illinois Baptist*, published at Benton, Elders P. Hagler and P. W. Jones. The following are the names of the original members: Rev. Hamilton Sampson, Desire Sampson, Deacon Moses Winters, Ann S. Winters, John A. Williams, Mary Jane Williams, John D. Perry, Mary M. Perry, Edmund Lipe, Moses C. Winters, Asenath A. Winters, Drusilla A. Winters, Christiana C. Winters and Edwin Sampson. By reason of removals and deaths, none of these are now members of this church, it being the only Baptist church in the county that has survived all its constituent members. Rev. H. Sampson was installed as pastor of the church. Moses Winters was recognized as Deacon, and John A. Williams was chosen clerk.

The first person baptized was sister Malinda Burke. In April, 1858, Rev. E. Jaynes was chosen pastor, and the church was enrolled as a member of the Nine Mile Association. In March, 1859, a council was called, and Bro. W. C. F. Hempstead, a member of the church, was ordained to the ministry. Elders E. Jaynes, Peter Hagler, E. Hempstead and ——— Martin, with other brethren, composed the council. Elder Hempstead then became the pastor of the church, to serve one half the time, at a salary of \$200. The church, however, was unable to sustain him, and were besides without a house in which to worship, using the village school house and other places until November, 1861, when they secured the use of the Presbyterian church for a time, and engaged Rev. H. H. Hafl as pastor for six months, one-half the time, for \$80. The services of Elder Hafl continued and the church gained some strength, and many consultations were had and efforts made to build a house. On May 12, 1860, Bro. John A. Williams was licensed to preach. In November, 1863, Rev. R. S. Johnson became pastor, and the tide of general prosperity enabled the church to undertake and successfully prosecute the enterprise of erecting the present house of worship, which is a substantial structure of brick, 40x60 feet, located near the southwest corner of the public park, almost in the heart of the city. Its cost was between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The building, when

* (Those marked * are still living.)

completed, was one of the finest in southern Illinois, and was dedicated March 26, 1865. Rev. J. G. Johnson, now of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory discourse. On the 1st of April fourteen members were received from the Ebenezer Baptist Church, among whom were Elder Josiah Lemen, an ordained minister, and W. S. D. Smith, a licentiate. Elder Johnson's pastorate closed in December, 1865, and he was succeeded by Elder Jacob Cole, now of Champaign, Ill., who served one year, when Elder D. P. French became pastor, and served until October, 1866. In December of that year the Rev. F. Hill was called to the care of the church, and served one year. Elder D. P. French then served the church again as pastor for about two years, during which time the indebtedness for church building was discharged.

In March, 1872, Rev. L. M. Whiting was chosen pastor—salary \$700. He served nearly two years, during which time the church enjoyed some prosperity, but was also entangled in some difficulties. Feb. 5, 1874, Rev. Demas L. Clouse, now in Iowa, became pastor and served a little more than a year.

Sept. 5, 1874, Elder E. C. H. Willoughby, who had formerly been a Baptist minister, but had become connected with the "Christian Church," was, by the action of this church, restored to fellowship as a Baptist. He succeeded Elder Clouse, as pastor of the church, and served about two years. August 15, 1878, the venerable Rev. Erastus Adkins, D. D., now, as formerly, a resident of Ohio, was settled as pastor, the church being aided in his support by the Home Mission Society. From June to October, 1879, the pulpit was supplied by Bro. Thomas S. Bovell, then a student at Shurtleff College. From October, 1880, to October, 1881, Rev. Marion Teague served as pastor, preaching only a part of the time. In October, 1881, Rev. John Powell, of Belleville, began his present pastorate, which so far has been quite successful.

This church has always been weak financially—has had many hindrances—is probably enjoying as much real prosperity now as at any time in the past. Situated in a town of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, where every grade of society is to be found, and in the midst of all the "isms" of the present age, the little handful of faithful brethren have held the ground and contended for "the faith." Liberal contributions have from time to time been made by the members of the Du Quoin church to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, American Baptist Publication Society, for Foreign Missions and the support of Baptist colleges.

The following are the names of the different clerks of said church: John A. Williams (now an ordained minister), James W. Winters, Samuel E. Evans, T. C. Watkins, H. S. Lemen, J. B. Kelly, Friend Smith and Charles F. Linzee. S. E. Evans is the present clerk.

Deacons D. Harley and George S. Smith, Sister Margaret Winters and her son, James W. Winters, are also worthy of mention as pillars of the church; the two last named are now the only members who have been with the church throughout its entire history, and they have always been among its chief supporters.

The Pinckneyville Baptist Church.—Appears to have been the name of a short-lived organization which seems to have formed a sort of connecting link between the old "Swanwick" church and the present churches of "Oak Grove" and "Pinckneyville." On the 31st day of December, 1857, Elders Peter Hagler and Hamilton Sampson being present at a Presbytery or council of recognition, the following named Baptists of Pinckneyville and vicinity, viz.: William Davis and Sarah Davis his wife, George Baxter, Charles Song, Thomas Thompson, James F. Mason, Lucy Ann Gordon and Sarah Helvey were united together in church relation.

Elder Sampson was chosen pastor and Brother William Davis, clerk. The church was admitted to the Nine-Mile Association in 1858.

One or two members were subsequently received by letter. Elder P. W. Jones appears to have been the pastor from September, 1858 until August, 1859, when the record closed. George Baxter died October, 1867. William Davis and wife went into the organization of the Oak Grove church while James F. Mason, Charles Song (now deceased) and Lucy A. Gordon (now Malone) were constituent members of what is now called the "First Baptist church of Pinckneyville."

Doubtless this feeble organization served its purpose though no imposing array of statistics can be brought forward to its credit. The record of one of its meetings is in these words: "Saturday before the second Lord's day in April, 1859, three members met and had prayer." It would be interesting to know what petitions went up from that little circle and in what manner the promise was fulfilled to the "two or three" thus gathered together in the name of the Lord.

The Ebenezer Baptist Church.—The Ebenezer Baptist church was organized on the 16th day of June, 1860. At the school house, in district Number 5, Tp. 6, S. R. 1, W., about two miles east of Du Quoin, by the following named brethren and sisters entering into covenant relations, viz.: Elders Josiah Lemen, Martha Lemen, David McCollum, Mary McCollum, Mary Cole, Jesse McCollum and Melissa McCollum, of whom the two last named are still living. Elders Josiah Lemen and W. C. F. Hempstead were the Presbytery and Elder Hempstead was chosen pastor the first year. Elder P. W. Jones then served one year followed by Elder Josiah Lemen, about two years, when Elder P. Hagler was chosen and served one year.

The whole number baptized into the fellowship of the church was thirty. In 1860, it was received into the fellowship of the Nine-Mile Association. October 3d, 1863, the church granted to brother W. S. D. Smith a license to preach. The church was considerably diminished by the withdrawal on the 18th day of March, 1865, of a large number of its members who desired to unite with the church in Du Quoin, consequently, at the next meeting the church voted to dissolve its organization. Some of the members going into the Du Quoin church and others to Paradise church.

It would seem that the organization of this body at a point so near a church already established in the thriving village

of Du Quoin was a mistake, but doubtless it served a temporary purpose for good. David McCollum died while a member of his church in 1863.

The Tamara Baptist Church.—Was constituted January 12, 1859, by the following named brethren and sisters entering into covenant relations with each other as a gospel church. Elder P. Hagler, being the officiating minister, viz.: Nelson Holt, Harriet A. Eaton, E. G. Bell, John B. Kelly, John W. Staton, Alonzo Etherton, Lazarus Eaton, Martha Tyrrel, Elizabeth Bell, Martha Roots, Rhoda A. Barker, Martha A. Bell, Elizabeth Kelley, Eliza A. Staton, Lovisa Etherton, Lydia Eaton, Barthana Bell, Elizabeth Davis, Alfred Turman, Charles Kellogg and Edmond Barker. Only the two first named are members at this time.

Soon after its organization the church received a considerable number of members by letter and was enrolled a member of the Nine-Mile Association in 1859. Elder P. Hagler was the first pastor and served about two years. Some service was rendered the church from September 1862 to January 1864 by Elder Negus, after which the church was destitute of a pastor until July 1866 when brother A. L. Wilkinson, a young man, a licentiate, from Ann Arbor, Michigan, became their pastor. He served the church for about a year, being ordained at a meeting of the Nine-Mile Association at Du Quoin in October, 1866. He is now pastor of the First Baptist church of Springfield, Ohio.

For the first ten years of its existence the church seems to have made but little progress. Being without a house of worship the meetings were held in the Methodist church until November, 1860, when the school house was secured, the church putting in the seats for the use of the house. In April, 1869 the church again began holding its meetings in the Methodist church, and had the services of Rev. I. S. Mahan for nearly two years and enjoyed some prosperity. Eight were baptized in March, 1870.

At the close of that year a new and commodious house of worship having been erected, Elder L. C. Carr was chosen pastor. The church was dedicated January 26, 1871. Rev. S. F. Holt, of Decatur, preaching the sermon. The cost of the building was about \$3,500, a frame building, size 32x48 feet, with gallery and a good bell. Rev. S. C. Carr was pastor until 1873. Rev. Jonas Woodward served as pastor from June, 1873 until November, 1875, and his labors appear to have been very profitable to the church until declining health brought them to a close.

In December, 1877, Rev. D. P. French began to serve the church, and continued to do so until the summer of 1880; but was not able to preach often, on account of his duties as general missionary calling him elsewhere. His membership is still with the church. Elder J. H. Thornton was assistant pastor for three months in 1880. In April 1881, the present pastor Elder Marion Teague entered upon his duties and the work seems to be prospering in his hands.

The Grand Cote Baptist Church.—At a meeting held for that purpose in a grove of timber in the east end of the Grand Cote Prairie, where the church building now stands, the following named brethren and sisters of the Baptist "persuasion" were on Saturday before the fourth Sabbath

in September, 1861, united together as a church, to wit: Joel F. Deason and wife, E. D. Rountree and wife, John W. Rushing and wife, John C. Wilson and wife, Joel Rushing, Nancy Rushing, Levina Haile, Sarah Wells, Martha J. Ragland and Francis J. Huggins. Elders M. J. Wilks, William Thornton, P. W. Jones, John A. Williams and W. W. Hutchings composed the council. E. D. Rountree was chosen clerk and J. F. Deason and J. W. Rushing deacons. The next year a house was built costing about \$350.

The church has generally been supplied with preaching once a month at a cost of about \$40 per year.

Elders M. J. Wilks, William Thornton, D. Huggins, W. Sanford Gee, Alex. Rice, J. K. P. Ragland and D. H. Thornton have successively served as pastors. Elders Hagler, Billingsley, Wilson Harriess and W. Wright have at various times rendered service in special meetings.

The church has always been small in number of members and only for a short period has it maintained a Sunday school. Some members have been lost by removal, and on the 10th day of July, 1878, Bro. Joel Rushing was removed by the hand of death; his age was 78 years. Only three male members remain. The church has been a member of the Nine Mile Association since 1861. J. W. Rushing is clerk and Elder J. H. Thornton pastor. Present membership twenty-two.

Beaumont Baptist Church.—On the fourth Saturday in September, 1863, at a meeting held at the Round Prairie school house, a church of twenty-five members was organized. Elders David Huggins, A. Rice, W. W. Hutchings and W. H. McElhanon were present and recognized the organization. Elder W. W. Hutchings was chosen pastor and Thomas J. Rice clerk. Afterward Elder A. Rice served as pastor for one year, and in 1865 (or about that date) the church dissolved.

It was admitted to the Nine Mile Association in 1863. After disbanding the members attached themselves to Concord Mud Prairie and other churches.

The Oak Grove Baptist Church.—Situated about two miles north of Pinckneyville, this church was constituted principally of those who had survived the Swanwick church and the earlier Pinckneyville church. At a meeting held in the school house in District No. 5, Tp. 5 S. R. 3 W. on the 5th day of March, 1864, the following named persons affixed their names to a church covenant in the usual form in the presence of Elders W. W. Hutchings and P. W. Jones, and agreeing to accept the Bible as their rule of faith and practice as a church, were recognized as an independent ecclesiastical body with the name of the "Oak Grove Baptist Church," to wit: William Davis and Sarah Davis, his wife Enoch Taylor and Nancy J. Taylor, his wife, William H. Smith and Margaret J. Smith, his wife, John H. Richmond, Judith K. Preswood, Amy M. Keen, Louisa McClurkin and Phebe Hill. The church elected Bro. William H. Smith clerk and Bro. John C. Wilson (then a licentiate) pastor. The next year he was ordained by a Presbytery consisting of Elders D. Huggins and E. M. Brown, and in August, 1865, he was succeeded in the pastorate by Elder William Thornton, who served until May, 1866, when Elder A. Rice be-

came pastor. Elder Jesse Farmer served as pastor during 1867; Elder M. J. Wilks from January, 1868, to September, 1869; Elder A. Rice again served as pastor until December, 1870, when Elder J. C. Wilson again took charge of the church, and served until October, 1872. Elder D. Huggins then served the church until March, 1876, when he was succeeded by Elder A. Rice, the present pastor. Like many other country churches, Oak Grove has generally had services only once per month, and only occasionally has any effort been made to sustain a Sunday school. Numerous protracted meetings however have been held and a considerable number have professed religion and been baptized under the special efforts of the pastors aided by other ministers. Besides those whose names are given above, Elder S. A. Martin aided the church in special meetings. Usually from ten to seventeen new members have been the result of a protracted meeting in this church, but the church has never been strong financially and the want of sufficient religious instruction seems to have been a great hindrance. Exclusions and restorations have been remarkably numerous. In June, 1878, Bro. James K. P. Rayland was licensed to preach, and on the day of May, 1880, he was ordained by a presbytery composed of Elders J. C. Wilson, A. Rice, W. A. Jarrel and S. A. Martin. The oldest member of this church is the venerable Deacon William Davis, born in Washington county, Virginia, in 1802. This is one of the few Baptist churches in this county which observes the "washing of feet" as a ceremonial in the church. Oak Grove church was received into the Nine Mile Association in 1864. Their present house of worship is a substantial building of hewed logs. Bro. John S. Davis is the present clerk. Elder W. A. Jarrel was a member of this church for a short time after withdrawing from the church at Pinckneyville.

The Pinckneyville Baptist Church—The "First Baptist Church of Pinckneyville," as it is now called, was organized July 30, 1865, under the name of the "Pinckneyville Baptist Church," the former organization of that name having become extinct. Elders P. W. Jones, of this county, and Joseph G. Rutter, of Perry county, Missouri, assisted in the organization. The original members were A. B. Hogard, an ordained minister, and Ellen J. Hogard, his wife, Richard M. Davis, and Catharine O. Davis, his wife, Deacon Charles Song, James F. Mason, Lucy A. Malone, Louisa Denny and Parthenia Church. Bro. R. M. Davis was the first clerk and served until 1868. Elder P. W. Jones was chosen pastor, and continued to visit the church "once a month" for two years and three months, during which time sixty-six persons were baptized and the membership otherwise increased to ninety-three. In October, 1865, the church was admitted to the Nine Mile Association. In February, 1866, a Sunday School was organized, which continues to the present time a means of incalculable good to the church. In December, 1866, Bro. R. M. Davis was licensed to preach. In December, 1867, having chosen Rev. John H. Mize, now of Hastings, Nebraska, as pastor, and secured aid from the Home Mission Society for his support, the building enterprise was begun in earnest, and on the 27th day of August, 1868,

the present church building was dedicated. Rev. Daniel Read, D. D., then President of Shurtleff College preached a discourse on the occasion. The house is a substantial brick structure 32x52 feet, with gothic windows—three on each side, a gallery and vestibules—spire about 50 feet high, with a good bell. Total cost about \$3300. At the first meeting in this house, Bro. John W. Primm, now pastor of the Baptist church at Lincoln, Ill., was licensed to preach. In October, 1869, the Nine Mile Association met with this church. Elder Mize closed his pastorate in May, 1870, having baptized thirty persons, and leaving the church with a membership of one hundred and thirteen. Rev. L. C. Carr, who recently died in Florida, was the next pastor: served the church from January to August, 1871, leaving it with 103 members. For the next seven months the church had no pastor, but enjoyed the labors of Rev. J. M. Billingsley in a protracted meeting. Twenty-three persons were baptized. Rev. William H. Carner, now of McLeansboro, Ill., was the next pastor from March, 1872, to near the close of 1873. This was a very stormy period in the history of the church. Bro. J. L. Primm was clerk of the church from October, 1868, to September, 1872, when Bro. W. S. D. Smith, the present clerk, succeeded him. January 17, 1874, Bro. Joseph H. Thornton was licensed to preach. The church about this time discharged the remainder of its building debt. From March to October, 1874, Rev. D. Matlock, now deceased, was pastor. From April to October 1875, Elder David Huggins visited the church once a month. From January, 1876, to July, 1877, Elder E. C. H. Willoughby was pastor. October, 1877, the Nine Mile Association again met with this church. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. J. Carroll Harriss, a former member of this body. Bro. Harriss with Elder J. M. Bennett assisted the church in a series of meetings following the Association and nine were baptized. Bro. Harriss then became pastor, preaching once a month for about a year: In January, 1879, Elder D. P. French held a series of meetings with the church. The membership now numbered ninety-seven and seemed to be united and prosperous. Elder W. A. Jarrel, now of Texas, became pastor March 1, 1879, and by the close of his year's service the church was in great confusion. The views and methods of the pastor were opposed by several of the leading members, and a faction seeking to continue him in the pastorate, or have the church "endorse" him, A bitter contest was the result, and the "pastor party" to the number of twenty-eight withdrew, since which time the church has had no pastor, but has enjoyed a good degree of peace and prosperity. Total number who have been members of this church 255; total baptisms 165.

THE FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized in 1867 through the labors of Elder P. W. Jones, aided by Elder J. C. Wilson. The original members were Michael Goos and wife, Jacob Nawart and wife, Solomon Thompson and wife, Smith C. Moore and wife, David L. Benson and wife, — Baker and wife, Margaret Staton, Julia Staton, Eliza Miller.

This enterprise encountered a little opposition from some

of the neighboring Baptists, who thought a new organization in the bounds of churches already established would be detrimental.

The church was, however, recognized and admitted to the Nine-Mile Association in October, 1867.

Elder P. W. Jones was pas or of the church from its organization until he removed from the State in 1869. Elder W. H. Carner was then chosen pastor, but did not serve as such.

About the close of 1869, the church engaged a young minister from Tennessee, whose name was Geo. W. Pricket. In about six months they were led away from the ground occupied by Baptists, receiving into their fellowship some members of the "Christian" order.

Accordingly, at the meeting of the Association, in 1870, the church was dropped for heresy, and a resolution adopted declaring non-fellowship with George W. Pricket, as a Baptist minister, and recognizing Brother S. C. Moore, as having stood firm in the faith on which the Friendship church was first organized. Thus the church passed out from the ranks of the Baptist brotherhood, and has since stood as a Christian or "Campbellite" body.

D. L. Benson was the first clerk, and S. C. Moore was clerk at the time of the separation. He died June 24, 1876.

THE HOLT'S PRAIRIE BAPTIST CHURCH.

As early as 1835, Elder Peter Hagler, then pastor of the Nine Mile Baptist church, held occasional meetings in Holt's Prairie, preaching at the house of Jordan Harriss, one of the members of the Nine Mile church, and at the school-house, in the lower end of the prairie. Subsequently Elders P. W. Jones, William Thornton, and M. J. Wilks, preached in this neighborhood, the latter having regular monthly appointments for some time. It was regarded as an outstation of the Nine Mile church, and in 1871, Elder J. M. Billingsley held a series of meetings in E. M. Harriss' barn, resulting in many conversions, and by the consent of the Nine Mile church, the applicants for membership here were approved by the brethren residing in Holt's Prairie, and baptised and recognized as members of the Nine Mile church.

To supply this portion of the church with preaching, the pastor visited them regularly, and the necessity for a house of worship being apparent, a good frame building 30x40 feet was erected on the S. W. qr. of the S. W. qr. of Sec. 21, Tp. 5, S. R. 2 W., and paid for largely through the instrumentality of Brother Jefferson Thornberry, now deceased.

The council of recognition, consisting of Elder P. Hagler and William Malone, of Nine Mile church; J. L. Primm, J. Carroll Harriss, and S. Ballard, of Pinckneyville church; Richard Wilks, of Paradise church, and Lindsey Benedict, of Concord church. Elder P. Hagler was chosen pastor, and served until December, 1872, when Elder Wm. H. Carner was elected and served six consecutive years. Elder J. Carroll Harriss, then served three years, when the present pastor, Elder John A. Rodman, was chosen.

John H. Harriss has been clerk of the church from the beginning.

This church has been remarkably successful, has encoun-

tered few obstacles, and now ranks as one of the strongest churches of the Nine Mile Association in which body it took membership in 1872.

THE NINE MILE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Baptists recognize the local church as the only ecclesiastical organization divinely instituted. They hold it to be absolutely independent, and clothed with plenary authority for the administration of Scriptural discipline to its members, and in no way connected with, or dependent upon, the system of civil government adopted by the state.

The local bodies, however, for the promotion of their mutual interests and to facilitate the complete observance of that command, "Preach the gospel to every creature," have found it expedient to hold annual meetings for consultation and concert of action.

This annual meeting is called an "Association," and is composed of ministers and delegates appointed by the churches, but has no legislative or judicial authority. The "Nine Mile Baptist Association," which includes all the churches of Perry county, excepting those calling themselves the "Old Baptists" and the churches of colored people, was organized October 4, 1845, at a meeting held at the Nine Mile Church, from which it takes its name. Elder D. S. Crain, moderator of the Saline Association, presided at this meeting, in which Elder Ignatius O'Daniel and D. Biggs of Clear Creek Association participated. Elder J. R. Hutchings was clerk of the meeting. Seven churches, among which were Nine Mile, Swanwick Creek, and Delum (Galum) of Perry county, went into the organization, and Elder P. Hagler was chosen moderator, J. R. Hutchings clerk, and Pendleton W. Jones treasurer.

A constitution and rules of order were adopted, and the following resolutions passed:

Resolved, That we advise the churches to patronize and sustain the Baptist Publication Society, by their purchases, contributions, and prayers so far as they can.

Resolved, That we recommend the churches to use all possible efforts to get up and sustain well managed Sabbath schools in their immediate vicinities.

Resolved, That we recommend and advise both members and ministers of our churches to sustain the temperance pledge, and that they exert their influence in the suppression of the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Also resolutions recommending settled pastors supported, so far as possible by the churches, and the holding by each church of at least one protracted meeting each year. From that time to the present the minutes of the annual meeting of the Nine Mile Association "bristle" with advisory resolutions concerning secret and family prayer, Sabbath schools, temperance, support of the ministry, home and foreign missions, ministerial education, Baptist publications, denominational schools and colleges, and everything else which might claim the attention of the churches, but never dictating to the churches nor prescribing any tests of fellowship. Occasional difficulties between churches or ministers have been made the subjects of investigation and advice, and every departure from the doctrines held by Baptists has been

promptly met by efforts to correct erroneous views, or by dropping from membership any church embracing or tolerating heresy. Some ministers and members of churches, and in a few instances, whole churches have lapsed into "Campbellism," "open communion," and the like, but no considerable disturbance seems to result. The churches of this Association are (perhaps without exception) organized upon the articles of belief known as the "New Hampshire Confession of Faith."

Among the instances of departure from the faith may be mentioned Elder H. S. Gordon, who, with Pipe Stone and Looney's Spring churches, in 1850 went over to the Free Will Baptists; Elder H. C. Hodges and a part of the Kingcade church, who, in 1852, went into Campbellism; Elder G. W. Prickett and the Friendship church (except Brother S. C. Moore) in 1869 did likewise; Elder John S. Brown became a "Latter Day Saint." Others, becoming engrossed with the cares of secular pursuits, have become unfruitful, but a kind Providence constantly fills the ranks.

Among the questions presented to the Association for discussion at its meeting in 1850 was that of secret societies. The Association advised the churches "to occupy the ground of non-interference." The churches were at that time recommending to patronize Sabbath schools, "on the union plan." Later the advice was for each church, when of sufficient ability, to maintain its own school, and in 1879 a resolution recommending the churches to have nothing whatever to do with the state and county (union) S. S. conventions, was passed, but such was not the sentiment of the churches. In 1850 the Association sent delegates to a missionary meeting at Bethel church in Madison county, Ill., with instructions to "oppose the project of the American Bible Union to translate and circulate a new version of the Scriptures."

At its last meeting the members voted to endorse the "prohibition" movement.

In its missionary work the Association has been in harmony with the great denominational enterprises of American Baptists, but in the cultivation of the home field it has resorted to co-operation with local organizations; in 1851 with the Nine Mile Domestic Mission Society, the next year with the Baptist Convention of Southern Illinois, but since 1857 with the Baptist General Association of Illinois, which was organized in 1845, sometimes having its own executive board of missions to direct and aid in the work. Elder J. Carroll Harris is the Association's home missionary.

At various times in the past thirty years Ministers' and Deacons' Conferences, and local Sunday School Conventions have been established. An organization for Sunday school work is now fully organized in connection with the Association and with the Baptist State Sunday School Association. Bro. W. S. D. Smith is at the head of this department, with J. L. Primm, jr., assistant for Perry county.

Evidently considerable progress has been made by the Baptists of Perry county. The time has passed by when the entire burden of church work was left to be borne by the ministry. Not only are these public servants better sustained in their work, but the various departments of Christian labor are now filled with active brethren and sisters,

whose influence is everywhere manifest. The utility of the Association as an organization adapted to promote the general prosperity and unity of the churches cannot be questioned. Sixteen of the thirty-eight annual meetings of the Nine Mile Association have been held in Perry county.

To this sketch of the churches and the Association should be added some reference to the biography of individual Baptists.

As in secular, so in religious matters, the destiny of an organization is determined by the character and acts of its individual members, as well as by the constitution or creed upon which it is based. Foremost among the pioneer Baptists of Perry county, stands

ELDER PETER HAGLER, the only surviving member of the little band who first constituted the Nine Mile Baptist church. His history has largely been written in the annals of the churches, but a few additional facts will here be set down. Born in Montgomery county, North Carolina, September 1, 1806, he was brought up in the hard labor of a farmer's boy, and limited to few opportunities of education. At the age of thirteen settled in Jackson county, Illinois; married at the age of twenty, to Francis Keith, daughter of Abner Keith. Eight years afterward he and his wife professed faith in Christ, and were baptized by Eld. Jeremiah Brown, and united with Ridge church, in Union county, Ill. In the spring of 1829 he settled in Perry county, where he has since resided.

He was licensed by the Nine Mile church to preach the Gospel, and some years later ordained at Limestone church, in Union county. Eld. Jeremiah Brown preached the ordination sermon.

With his Bible and hymn-book, and a pocket concordance, and a heart consecrated to the work of winning the souls of his fellow-men from the ruinous ways of sin, this earnest and devoted servant of God breasted the storms and endured the heat for Christ's sake. In the first thirty years of his ministry he did not miss on an average more than one of his appointments each year, though the distances to some of them were thirty miles or more. It is estimated that three thousand persons have been baptized by him. Besides being instrumental in the conversion of so many souls and their reception into the churches, he has assisted in the organization of many churches, the ordination of about twenty ministers, and served as moderator of the Saline and Nine Mile Associations a great many years. His wife, with whom he had lived for half a century, died January 9, 1877. They never had any children, but had raised seven orphans. He is now spending the evening of his life at Du Quoin, Ill., with his second companion, the late Mrs. Isabella Hawkins, whom he married November 11, 1877. He was present at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Nine Mile Association at Tamaroa October 6, 1882.

ELD. PENDLETON W. JONES, for many years a co-laborer with Elder Hagler, was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, February 16, 1815; settled in Perry county in the fall of 1829; married Rachel Keith, December 11, 1839.

He and his wife were baptized at the same time in the

fall of 1841. October, 1847, he was licensed to preach, and in October, 1848, he was ordained, by a presbytery composed of Elds. T. M. Vance and Nathan Arnett. He was a successful pastor, serving as such at Galum, Paradise, Pinckneyville, Friendship and other churches, and never had a church difficulty. He, with Eld. Hagler, endured many hardships in the early years of Perry county, swimming swollen streams, and overcoming other obstacles in their mission, among which was the making of support for their families by farm labor. They were at that day personally acquainted with every man in the county. Bro. Jones is now pastor of the Baptist church at Allendale, Missouri.

ELD. RICHARD G. DAVIS was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, about the beginning of the present century; learned the printer's trade. When a young man he came to Perry county; was baptized by Eld. P. Hagler, and received as a member of the Nine Mile church, by which body he was licensed to preach, and afterwards ordained a minister of the Gospel. He was a zealous Baptist, and was blessed in his ministerial work. He served as pastor of the Pipe Stone and other churches. He died June 7, 1851, leaving a widow, who still survives him, and several children, of whom R. M. Davis, of Pinckneyville, is one.

ELD. JOHN R. HUTCHINGS was prominently identified with the early history of Perry county and of its Baptist churches. He was baptized by Eld. P. Hagler, was ordained by the Nine Mile church, and for several years was very useful in the Baptist ministry; was clerk of the Nine Mile Association for the first seven years of its existence. He was a man of good education, and taught school for many years in what is now Beaucoup precinct. He had the honor of selecting the site for the court-house at Pinckneyville. In the later years of his life he lost his influence for good. He died June 23, 1869.

ELD. JOSIAH LEMEN was born near New Design, Monroe county, Illinois, August 15, 1794. He was a son of Rev. James and Catharine Lemen, and four of his brothers were also Baptist ministers, all of whom have preached in Perry county. His early education was obtained from a Baptist minister, named John Clark; he was by "Father Clark" baptized, May 2, 1819; soon after licensed to preach, and ordained. He located near Du Quoin about 1858; was one of the constituent members of the Ebenezer church, and for a time its pastor. He was a warm-hearted man and an ardent advocate of temperance. He died July 11, 1867, a member of the Du Quoin church.

ELD. DAVID HUGGINS was born May 5, 1820, in St. Clair county, Illinois; professed religion, was baptized and united with the Swanwick Baptist church in 1844, and was ordained in 1845. He was one of the original members of the Nine Mile Association. After thirty-two years of faithful service, in which time he served many of the churches of Perry county as pastor, he died at his home in Washington county, Ill., April 23, 1877.

ELD. JOHNSON C. HARRISS was born in Tennessee in April, 1826; was county treasurer of Perry county in 1863. He was afterwards licensed to preach, and rendered faithful

service to the cause of religion in the Nine Mile church, of which he was clerk at the time of his death, March 5, 1881.

BRO. ISAAC EATON was a "pillar in the church" at Galum; died February 26, 1880, aged seventy-three years, having seen a half-century of Christian service.

SAMUEL EATON, Sr., was a useful member of Galum church, being a licensed minister.

Deacons H. H. Strait and H. F. Hambleman, of Paradise, Charles Song, of Pinckneyville, and many others equally worthy might here be mentioned did space permit.

BRO. ENOCH EATON, Sr., the oldest Baptist in Perry county, was born in Tennessee, September 29, 1803, where he and his excellent wife were both baptized. They settled in what is now called Eaton's prairie, in 1825, kept open house for Baptist meetings and Baptist preachers, and otherwise contributed liberally for the support of the cause, until the death of Sister Eaton, which took place August 4, 1876. "Judge Eaton," as he is called—having been a judge of the county commissioners' court—has been a man of sterling worth and influence. About four years ago he had the misfortune to lose his hearing, and he has been otherwise sorely afflicted, but his mental faculties are still vigorous, and his heart warm in the cause.

ELD. DAVID P. FRENCH. Probably no man has done more in later years to promote the Baptist cause in Perry county, than this faithful servant of God, whom the infirmities of life have laid aside from active duties. Eld. French is a native of New Hampshire, and is now about sixty six years of age. Failing health and the loss of voice resulted in the suspension of his labors over three years ago. As the General Missionary of the Baptist General Association he began his work in this part of southern Illinois in 1867; was moderator of the Nine Mile Association from 1868 to 1879 inclusive; served the churches at Du Quoin and Tamaroa as pastor a part of the time, and assisted many other churches in protracted meetings. His great attainments and deep piety, together with his long experience in church affairs, rendered him a counselor whose words have been "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

ELD. JOHN POWELL. Of those now actively engaged as pastors in this county, we will make special mention of Rev. John Powell, of Du Quoin, whose venerable years perhaps entitle him to this distinction. Eld. Powell was born in Wales, in 1821; came to the United States when eight years of age; was for some years connected with his brother-in-law, Rev. W. C. Van Meter (who afterwards established a Baptist mission at Rome, Italy), in the work of Howard Mission in New York city. Eld. Powell has had extensive experience as a teacher, and is active in the Sunday-school and Temperance work.

These are the men and these the means which God has ordained and we would honor as the instrumentalities for the perpetuation of those principles in religion and morals which Baptists hold to be essential to the best interests of men here and in the great hereafter.

BAPTISTS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The census of 1830 shows that four African slaves were enrolled in Perry county. The condition of that people, as to religious privileges as well as political rights and social standing, has vastly changed since that day. Soon after the war of the rebellion, a large number of colored people from the south found homes in Perry county. In 1865 an effort was made by the Pinckneyville Baptist Church to have a Baptist church organized among them, but the enterprise did not succeed. Various efforts were subsequently made, but no organization or house of worship has yet been secured. Rev. Mark Tolbert and others have been faithful in their efforts to uphold the cause. Two were baptized at Pinckneyville, in the spring of 1882, by Rev. Major Anderson, and their membership enrolled at Du Quoin. At Du Quoin the cause has been more prosperous. Through the efforts of Elders Jacob Cole (white) and John A. Williams (white), Rev. Thomas Reasoner and others, a church was organized in Du Quoin about 1864 or 1865. In 1879 a neat frame house was built at the Locust Grove, between Du Quoin and St. John's, costing about \$600. It has since been moved to a lot near the Catholic church. This body, formerly called the "Second Baptist Church of Du Quoin," but lately the "Mount Zion Baptist Church," has many worthy members, of whom several are preachers. Rev. Richard Dement has been pastor of the church from the beginning, except eight months, when Rev. J. H. Barton was pastor. Bro. Barton is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has five or six teachers and a regular attendance of about thirty-five. The church numbers about 125 members and is a part of the Mount Olive Association, which has met with this church two or three times—the last time on Sept. 5, 1882. This was an interesting meeting and well attended.

Among those who have been prominent in this church may be named Richard Dement, Mark Tolbert, Samuel Barton, deceased, Daniel Jackson, deceased, George Roey, deceased, George Ragland and others, who were the first members; also, Alexander White, Nathan Banks, Nathan Ricks, Major Anderson, Nelson David and others. Green Weaver and Elijah Roey have been clerks of the church.

APPENDIX.

As a supplement to what has been written concerning the Baptist denomination in Perry county, the following brief statement comprises about all we have been able to gather as to that people calling themselves the "Regular Baptists." So averse do they seem to be to the publication of their own history that it is impossible to do them the degree of honor we would desire.

Among the earlier settlers of Perry county were a number of immigrants from Tennessee, men of sterling integrity and uprightness of character, holding views of the divine character and government which led them to decline fellowship with those who believed in the use of means in the conversion of the unregenerate.

"We believe in the doctrine of election, and that God's people were chosen in Christ from all eternity," is the substance of a tenet so strongly cherished by them that it was

incorporated in the letters of dismission they brought with them from Tennessee. Inadvertently or otherwise, a number of them became members of the Nine Mile church soon after its organization. Failing to bring the church to their views, they withdrew and organized a separate body, with the name "Nine Mile" Baptist church. Friendly relations seem to have existed between the two bodies, as they for a time occupied the same house.

John S. Haggard, Matthew Jones and Thomas Jones were among the original members, and this separate organization took place about 1833, some account of which is given in the foregoing sketch of the Nine Mile Baptist Church. John Harris, of Paradise Prairie, is their present clerk.

Two other organizations were in existence, but both have long since become extinct. One of them, called "Holt's Prairie" church, was situated at the forks of the Benton and Du Quoin roads, about a mile east of Pinckneyville. The grave of Samuel P. Groves marks the spot occupied by the old log church. John Haggard, living near by, was one of the first members. Elders Silas Chrislo and Eli Short were present at the organization. The dates of its organization and dissolution are not known.

METHODISM IN PERRY COUNTY.

BY MRS. LUCY M. HAMILTON.

The earliest account of Methodism to be found in Perry county dates back to the year 1837. In that year a small society was organized at Pinckneyville, by Rev. James H. Dickens (now of Illinois Conference) and Rev. John Vandevle, presiding elder. This society was composed of Dr. Humphrey B. Jones and Harriet Jones (father and mother of the writer), Isaac Carmack and wife, Benjamin Hammack, Sarah Hammack, Aaron Holman, Patsey Holman, Calvin Edwards and Fannie Edwards. Their meetings were held first at the house of Dr. H. B. Jones; afterward, for a time, in the court-house; from there the services were removed to the school-house, and thence to the old Temperance Hall, which they, as did other denominations, used as a place of worship for a number of years. Their first church was built in the year 1857, under the labors of Rev. G. W. Cullom. It was a plain frame building, 30x40 feet, with a seating capacity for about two hundred. This house served them as a place of worship for about twenty-five years. By this time the old church was too small to accommodate the congregation, and not being centrally located, they determined to build another. In the year 1881, under the supervision of Rev. W. H. Tyner, the work commenced, and the corner-stone of the new building was laid May 17, 1881; but owing to the severe drought in that year the house was not completed until May 21, 1882, when it was dedicated by Rev. C. Nash, presiding elder, assisted by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Tyner and Rev. James H. Dickens. This church is a beautiful brick, 82x52 feet; will seat from 300 to 400, and cost \$3,000.

Rev. James H. Dickens, the first Methodist circuit preacher in Perry county, of whom we have any knowledge, remained therein two years (1837-'38), laboring to build up

and establish Methodism. He traveled on horseback through heat and cold, over a thinly-settled country, organizing small societies and forming what was known for many years as the Pinckneyville circuit, which we find in 1850 had grown to be a charge of fourteen appointments of the following named places: Pinckneyville, Du Quoin, Tamaroa, Six Mile, Greenwood, Woolley's, Virgennes (Jackson county), Falleu's, Benson's school-house, Johnson's school-house, Anderson's, Minson's, Jenkins' and Campbell's. Pre-eminent among these appointments were Pinckneyville, Du Quoin and Tamaroa. We find from an old conference journal that a small Methodist society was organized in old Du Quoin in 1845 by Rev. Americus Don Carlos (now of the Illinois Conference), which was a standing appointment for several years. Rev. L. Hawkins was appointed by the Southern Illinois Conference to the city of Du Quoin, then a small village, where he formed a Methodist society.

We are indebted to the Rev. T. N. Johnson for the following report of Methodism in Du Quoin. He says that in 1863 the Rev. T. N. Johnson was appointed to the Du Quoin circuit, that place being one of the appointments. Here he found a few members, with no place of worship, and obtained liberty to use the school house for that purpose. Soon pastor and people saw the need of a church, and the work of building one began, many friends of the cause giving liberally. Mrs. Nancy Woolley, widow of Rev. Benjamin Woolley, donated the site, and the work progressed, notwithstanding the hard times brought on by the war of the rebellion. It is due many of our noble soldiers to say that they gave liberally of their hard earned wages. This church was built of brick, 60x40 feet, seating 300 to 400, and costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It was dedicated in September, 1865, and still serves as a place of worship for the Methodist people of Du Quoin. Du Quoin was made a station in the year 1865, with 72 members, and it has grown to be a station of considerable importance, with a present membership of 165.

In 1865 a Methodist society was organized at Tamaroa by Rev. G. W. Cullom, circuit preacher of Pinckneyville circuit. Since that time this society has built a very good frame church. This charge is known as Tamaroa circuit and embraces several appointments.

There are small Methodist societies throughout Perry county, besides those already mentioned, many of them being quite active and prosperous; and it is safe to say that Methodism in Perry county is rapidly and surely becoming a prominently established feature.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

BY REV. J. F. KLICK.

There are two congregations in Perry County that belong to the protestant church as it is represented, by the German Evangelical Synod of North America. One of these is in Pinckneyville, the other in Du Quoin. The one in Pinckneyville is called, "Evangelical St. Paul's congregation." And this one we will describe first.

The Evangelical St. Paul's Congregation in Pinckneyville has property valued at forty-five hundred dollars. It

consists of two lots, a nice brick church building, a comfortable brick parsonage, with school-room under the same roof, and all necessary out buildings. The church has a steeple, containing two bells, and cost about four hundred dollars. There is seating room for three hundred people.

Its history embraces this peculiarity that it was built without one established congregation, or a settled pastor. The Germans wanted a church, without being settled in their minds, as to what denomination it should belong. Their first aim, was, to have a German church. Accordingly Evangelicals, Lutherans, Reformed and Methodists built together, and not until the church was finished did the question of ownership arise. The only way to solve this question, was to organize, and accept a constitution. On this occasion the large majority of Germans were in favor of an Evangelical, that is united Reformed and Lutheran church, and accordingly in the year 1872, accepted an Evangelical constitution.

The beginning of the congregation, dates back to 1855, when the first members among the German emigrants settled in the county. Now the Germans are all church members, but under the first struggles to secure a comfortable home for themselves, the church matter was some what neglected. The German Methodists were the first that held services in town and the surrounding country, that were attended exclusively by Germans. Then occasionally, single standing ministers, that is, ministers that belong to no Synod, came around and held services. But as the Methodists have many strange arrangements in their service for the Germans, and the single standing ministers proved to be partly infidels, these meetings only served to make the Germans feel the want of a church, as they have it in the old country. Therefore in the year 1868, some Germans began to circulate a subscription list to raise money for a German church in Pinckneyville, the first German church in town, and a considerable amount of money was subscribed. With this the present Evangelical St. Paul's church was built, in 1870. When finished it was open to all German services. The first minister that held services was Rev. George Goeringer. He was a member of the "Missouri Lutheran Synod," and therefore too exclusive to do any good here. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Maul, who came at intervals to hold meetings. But as he had a congregation of his own, and could not come often, they called "Rev. Albert Zeller," of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. He was successful in giving the people a solid foundation, in the form of a constitution. This constitution was adopted in 1872, and subscribed to by thirty-five families. At this time there was no parsonage, and the minister urged upon the congregation the necessity of building one. They at first held back, knowing that there was still a debt of one thousand dollars on the property. But at last they concluded to build. The house was not to cost over fifteen hundred dollars, and this sum was to be collected by the minister; but the house and appurtenances, aside from the collected money, entailed upon the congregation a debt of two thousand dollars. At this point, in 1874, Rev. A. Zeller left the congregation. Under such circumstances the

Rev. F. Laufman was called. He worked under these difficulties for two years, and succeeded in holding up the congregation, but neither increasing the number of members, nor decreasing the debt. He left the congregation in 1876, and it called Rev. John Klick from Nebraska, in the same year. Under his management the congregation began to prosper, the number of members increased and the debt was paid. At this time, 1882, the congregation stands, nearly free from debt, and numbers fifty families as its members. At present there is hardly anything to impede the congregation in its flourishing growth. At the peaceful gatherings of the congregation at present, it is hard to beieve, that there have been so many difficulties to overcome.

The congregation has, as stated in the beginning a school which at present is taught by the minister. The school is held six months during the winter. Here the children of the congregation receive their religious education, and are taught in all the elementary branches in the German language, though the school is open to all, who wish to learn German.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CONGREGATION.

The other Evangelical congregation as stated in the beginning is in Du Quoin. It has property to the value of two thousand dollars, consisting of one lot, and a frame church building, erected in 1876 with seating capacity for two hundred and fifty people. Some of the members of this congregation had lived here a long time before any German services was held. In fact as they lived among the Americans, and have adopted the English language and manners, they hardly knew that there were more than a few German Protestant families. The German settlement seven miles west of Du Quoin, had been visited by ministers occasionally, but could not succeed in organizing a congregation. In 1874 Rev. F. Laufman of Pinckneyville, visited this settlement and held service in a school-house for a period of time, and then he was invited to preach in Du Quoin itself. At the first meetings the German Protestants found that there were more of their own persuasion than they had any idea of. So Rev. Laufman was invited to preach there regularly. He did so, and began to organize a congregation in 1875. There were nineteen families to enroll on the list. They constituted themselves as the "German Evangelical St. John's church of Du Quoin." This being done they called Rev. J. Kramer from St. Joseph, Missouri. He commenced his work in the spring of 1876. His first aim was to obtain a church building. He circulated a subscription list for this purpose, with much success, and a church was built the same year. By this time the congregation had increased to 26 families. By the time the church was completed, there was a debt of nine hundred dollars. Rev. Kramer left the congregation late in the year 1877, and was followed by the Rev. R. A. Johu, who remained with them one year, and was followed by Rev. J. L. Seybold, who likewise stayed one year, and the congregat on was without a minister for six months. In December, 1880, Rev. N. Mohr took charge of the congregation, and worked faithfully, and at present the congregation is beginning to prosper. The number of members is thirty four, the debt slightly diminished and strong efforts are being made to pay the whole.

HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. C. KLOCKE.

Nothing could be ascertained of this church in Perry county prior to 1857, except the fact that Louis Du Quoin, an Indian chief, after whom the city was named, was a Catholic; and he was probably the first one that set his foot on the soil of the county. His remains lie buried at the historic town of Kaskaskia.

In the month of May, 1857, the few Catholic families living within this county, assembled for the first time, for the purpose of worship. The majority of them had not seen a priest, and had not worshiped according to the rite of the church to which they belonged for a number of years. At the time above mentioned, Rev. Father Cusack, of Vandalia, said mass at the residence of Michael Bradley, then living some miles north of the present site of the city of Du Quoin, at a place named Black Diamond.

Upon that occasion, Baptism, according to Catholic rites, was administered for the first time within the county, to a child, (John Bradley); John Bradley and Miss Donovan, now Mrs. Carroll, acting as sponsors. Father Cusack subsequently visited the county at intervals, and said mass at different times at the houses of M. Bradley, John Bradley, Mr. Day, Dr. O'Rielly, Mr. Motler, and the late Timothy Kelly. Father Cusack, after having attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of the county for a few years, was relieved by Rev. Father Lambert. Father Lambert quite frequently celebrated mass at Mr. Henry Hoen's house, then standing on the same lot, that afterward became the property of the congregation. Father Lambert continued his visits up to 1861. Rev. Father Mark next visited the county three or four times, and was succeeded, in 1863, by Rev. Father J. W. Vabey, of Vandalia, who attended this mission till 1865. These visits were neither frequent nor regular, and probably did not exceed one every quarter, from 1857 to 1865. These occasions gathered together the Catholic settlers, residing many miles apart from each other in the surrounding country.

In 1865 Rev. Father Walshe, of Vandalia, began to visit Du Quoin every two months. At that time there were about twenty Catholic families residing there, while the whole number living within the county did not exceed thirty.

After a time Father Walshe decided to build a church, and a meeting to consider the practicability of such a step was held at the house of Mr. Nicholas Kigert, in August, 1866. At this meeting, Henry Horn, J. J. Higgins, Owen Reddington, James Hartigan, and Nicholas Kigert were appointed as directors and building committee, and succeeded in collecting a sum of about three hundred and fifty dollars in this county.

Henry Horn received the contract for building a brick structure forty feet by fifty, at the price of two thousand and two hundred dollars. The building was commenced in September, 1866. Misfortune overtook the work in December, 1866. A severe storm swept across this section, and caused one of the newly-erected walls to cave in, necessitat-

ing repairs costing seven hundred dollars, and delaying completion of the building till the following year.

The first mass was said in the new church to a congregation of twenty Catholic families about Christmas 1867. After mass baptism was administered to one adult and seven children.

Father Walshe's successor, in 1868, was Rev. Father Mackenbaupt, of Centralia, who attended the newly founded mission once a month for about nine months, when he died.

In May, 1868, this, as well as all the surrounding missions, were visited, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Yunker, of Alton. On September 28, 1868, the congregation of Du Quoin and the other missions were placed under the care of Rev. Chas. Klocke, who ever since that time has remained continuously at this post.

At that time Father Klocke was the only resident priest on the Illinois Central railroad, between Cairo and Effingham, and his labors extended over a territory, in which there now are eight congregations, each of which has a resident priest. After becoming somewhat acquainted with those amongst whom he was in future to labor, he directed his attention towards the spiritual and material condition of his congregation. Before a year had passed, the church had received a plastering, had been provided with seats, and many other necessary fixtures.

The present parochial residence was bought in 1869 of Mr. Henry Horn, for the sum of six thousand and five hundred dollars. It is a neat and substantial building, and will serve its purpose for many years to come. In one of the rooms of the residence a school attended at first by eight children, was commenced by Father Klocke, but as the number of pupils increased, the school was removed to a small house that was standing on the same lot as the residence, and had been included in the six thousand and five hundred dollar purchase. After the removal, the school was placed under the care of Mr. John Masquelet, who remained its teacher for five years.

In 1871, the congregation was divided, and two new congregations founded, one (St. Bruno's) at Pinckneyville, and the other, (St. Mary Magdalen's,) at Todd's mill, Beaucoup precinct.

At Todd's mill a chapel was built, where services are held once a month, by the priest of Pinckneyville. During the same year a brick church (35x68) was begun at Pinckneyville, which was completed in 1874. It was built under the direction of Rev. Father Klocke at a cost of about eight thousand dollars, and is the handsomest church edifice in Perry county. Pinckneyville remained in charge of Rev. Father Klocke until 1878, when Rev. Father L. Riesen became its rector. Father Riesen remained one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Father H. Ader, who is still there. About sixty families belong to this congregation, which is in a flourishing condition. In 1872 a two-storied school-house was erected in Du Quoin. Its dimensions are 40x24. It is an airy spacious building, well constructed, with proper regard for ventilation, etc., and is at present visited by seventy-four pupils. In 1874 forty acres of land was purchased, of which ten were reserved for burying purposes. After these large

purchases had been made, there followed a series of complete failures of the crops, rendering the members of the congregation unable to pay their contributions. In consequence of this the financial condition of the congregation had become very distressing. When the distress was the greatest there came a deliverer. Mr. Henry Horn, whose name has already several times appeared on these pages, came forward, and generously donated the congregation the handsome sum of nine thousand dollars. For this generous act the Catholics of the Du Quoin congregation owe Mr. Horn a debt of gratitude that they will never be able to cancel.

There are at present (1882) over three hundred Catholic families in this county. In 1837 there were thirty. By comparing these two figures any one that will, may see that Catholicism is steadily making slow, but sure progress within the territory of which we are writing.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(Randolph and Perry Counties).

BY REV. J. C. ELLIOTT.

This religious organization was formed May the 26th, 1858, by the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches. The former had its origin in Scotland in the year 1733; the latter was largely a product of the American Revolution for Independence. The Associate and the Reformed Presbyterian Churches, having originated in Scotland, their members hated the tyranny of England, and many of them were in the American army fighting side by side for independence. This *et alia* led to a union of these bodies in 1782.

In Randolph and Perry counties there are at present nine representatives of this church, the oldest of which is at

SPRINGFIELD.

It is likewise the oldest congregation of the Presbyterian faith in the State of Illinois, having been organized in the year 1810 by Rev. Samuel Brown of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky. The first elders were Archibald Thompson, John Anderson and John Beatty. The first house of worship was built in the year 1812 by the joint labor of those "who wished a church." It was a double log cabin, 16x32 feet, and stood near what is now known as the Kelley graveyard, about two miles east of Evansville. In this same year the first administration of the ordinance of baptism was administered to forty-four children, among whom was the writer's mother. A second house of worship, a frame building about 30x40 feet, was built in 1823 or '24, and stood on the east side of the present cemetery near Preston, formerly Springfield. Their present commodious brick church was erected in 1841-42 at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and stands on a beautiful ridge in the eastern part of this little village. Besides Rev. Brown, Revs. Samuel Carothers and Alexander Porter preached for the congregation, as occasion permitted, prior to 1826. In this year was installed their first pastor, Rev. John Reynolds, who remained with them till 1829. Rev. Samuel C. Baldrige succeeded him in 1831, and resigned his charge

in 1836. Rev. Jas. McAuley began his labors here in 1839, and continued them till the spring of 1847, when he resigned. His successor from 1849 to 1854 was Rev. M. M. Brown, who was followed from 1855 to 1866 by Rev. J. W. Glenn. Rev. John Todd was installed May 14, 1870, and released April 10, 1872. Their present pastor, Rev. S. M. Moore, has served the congregation since 1873. It is a noteworthy fact that not a single pastor of this congregation, during its seventy years of existence, has been removed by death.

JORDAN'S GROVE.

This congregation was organized in connexion with the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America in the year 1828. It was known by the name of Unity until 1871, when it was changed to Jordan's Grove. Its first Elders were, Messrs. John McMillan, Moses Thompson and William Rutherford. Rev. James P. Miller, who made a tour of exploration westward through Indiana, Illinois, and into Missouri in the years 1824 and '25, was probably its first minister.

The late Rev. James Rodgers, D. D., preached here in 1830. The first house of worship was a small log cabin; afterwards it was enlarged by a small frame addition to one end. In 1847-'8, a frame church that would seat about one hundred persons was erected. In 1860 they built their present large brick church, 60x45 feet, with a seating capacity for nearly 500 persons. It is located about six miles southwest of Marissa, in Randolph county. Rev. Thomas S. Kendall labored here about the years 1843 and '4. Rev. Byron Porter was pastor from 1851 until 1856. Rev. J. P. Wright accepted a call in the spring of 1861, but returned it in October of the same year. He was succeeded in Oct., 1862, by the Rev. R. N. Fee, who remained until April, 1871, when he resigned. Sept. 1875, to August 1876, Rev. T. B. McKee was pastor. Rev. R. C. Hamilton was ordained and installed in December, 1877, and remained till April, 1879. Their present pastor, Rev. W. J. Gillespie, took charge in December, 1879. The congregation is prospering under his efficient management. It was much weakened in 1870 by the organization of a church at Marissa, which received accessions from its members residing in the vicinity of that place. The present membership of Jordan's Grove is eighty-one.

UNION.

This congregation was organized May 31, 1830. Rev. John Reynolds preached there first in 1826. Its first elders were, Messrs. Arthur Parks, William McKee, Maxey McCormick, and James Morrow; its first trustees, Messrs. Arthur Parks, James Morrow and James Baird. Their first church edifice—a brick building 60x40 feet—was erected in 1832 for about \$1,500 00, and would seat some 300 persons. This house becoming unfit for use, another, 70x40 feet, was erected in 1870-'71, about three miles southwest of Sparta, of the same material, costing \$3,200. The first church stood in the northern side of Union cemetery. Its first pastor was Rev. Samuel C. Baldrige; the second, Rev. James McAuley, from 1839 to 1843; the third, Rev. Wm. M. Graham, from the summer of 1844 until September, 1847;

the fourth, Rev. Samuel McDill, D. D., from April, 1849, to the fall of 1856; the fifth, Rev. J. F. Stewart, from April 2, 1857, until 1859, when Sparta became a separate congregation, after which he devoted his whole time there. The sixth pastor of Union was Rev. Henry Allen, from Dec., 1860, until May, 1865. Rev. M. M. Marling was their seventh pastor, from Feb., 1866, until April, 1870. Their present pastor, Rev. T. P. Proudfit, was installed April 24, 1872. Its present membership is 109.

HOPEWELL.

This congregation was organized in 1832 with about thirty five members. The first minister who preached there was Rev. Samuel C. Baldrige. He was their first pastor, from the date of their organization until he left southern Illinois in 1837. In 1840, Rev. Joseph Thompson became their pastor. On account of some difficulties in the congregation, he resigned in the year 1846. In 1847 or '8, Rev. James Morrow began to labor there as a stated supply, and continued until about 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. William Wright in 1859, until Nov., 1863. Rev. T. D. Davis began work in Nov., 1864, but was not installed until early in 1865. He remained until the fall of 1867, and was succeeded by the Rev. John E. Richey, July 14, 1868, who continued pastor until his death, Dec. 30, 1874. The next pastor was Rev. Wm. L. Garges, from Sept. 6, 1880, until Dec., 1881, when he resigned, leaving the pastorate vacant. The first elders were:—Messrs. David Baldrige, Robert Woodside, James Steele and Hugh Brown. Their first house of worship was built in 1832 on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19, town 5 south, range 3 west. It is a frame building (still, used), and will seat two hundred persons.

During the pastorate of Rev. William Wright, in 1860, they erected a second house of worship in Pinckneyville for the accommodation of members living in that village and vicinity. It was also a frame building and cost about \$1300. Since its erection services have been held in each house on alternate days. In 1874 it had one hundred and fifty members; and now (in 1882) it has only one hundred and sixteen; and these widely scattered. They have recently sold their house in Pinckneyville, and contemplate building one more centrally located.

BETHEL.

This congregation was originally a part of Hopewell. In 1840 there were six or eight families residing in this vicinity who held their membership in that congregation. During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Thompson he frequently preached for them in some of the farm houses in this neighborhood, and was the first preacher here. A plain frame church edifice was completed in the year 1850, at a cost of about \$500, about a half a mile southeast of Swanwick. In 1873 and '74 it was repaired at a cost of \$550. This congregation was organized October 12, 1850, by Rev. David McDill, D. D., with twenty members. Messrs. Joseph Craig and John C. Huey were its first elders. Messrs. John Clark and Daniel Fullerton were elected soon after its organization.

Its first Trustees were Messrs. John McMillan, Samuel Huey and John M. Woodside. Rev. James Morrow preached as a supply, for two or three years, as also various other ministers for short periods. In May, 1859, Rev. Daniel Steele was settled as their first pastor. He remained until the beginning of the year 1866, when he was released. After two years vacancy, Rev. J. C. Elliott, as their second pastor, began his labor July 1, 1868, but was not installed until the 15th of the following October. He is still, 1882, their pastor. There were seventy-five members when he took charge, and now there are one hundred and thirty-eight. It is now the senior pastorate in the U. P. Presbytery of Southern Illinois.

SPARTA.

As early as 1836, this was a preaching station in connection with Union congregation. A large brick church was completed here in 1845 or '6, costing about \$4200. It had a basement story. Its four basement rooms were intended for high school purposes, and one of them was so used for several years until Union Academy was built. A defective foundation rendered this church unsafe for use, and it was therefore replaced by the present handsome one erected in 1860 at a cost of \$6000. October 5, 1859, the Presbytery approved of a separate organization in accordance with the report of a committee appointed in that behalf. Since then Union and Sparta have existed as distinct congregations. The elders of Sparta at that date, *i. e.* 1859, as far as we know, were as follows: Messrs. Aaron M. Allen, John McDill, John Taylor, George Brown, Matthew Gillespie, Henry Clendennin, and James A. Foster. Its membership in 1860 was one hundred and seventy. Rev. J. F. Stewart resigned his charge of Union in the fall of 1859 and gave all his time to Sparta until October 5, 1870, when he resigned. The congregation immediately called Rev. W. J. Gillespie, who was installed November 11th following. He resigned the charge May 10, 1871, on account of ill health. He accepted a call the second time August 7, 1872, continuing pastor until August 14, 1877. Rev. J. W. McNary the present pastor, was installed May 14, 1878. The present membership of this church is 373.

PROSPERITY.

This congregation was organized in May, 1867, by Rev. J. F. Stewart, by direction of Presbytery. The fifty persons entering into this organization were members of the U. P. churches of Sparta and Mud Creek, and the R. P. Church of Coulterville. The first elders were Messrs. Samuel L. Boyd, James Kennedy, Samuel Gibson, John Pinekerton and Gavin Bickett. A commodious brick church 60x50 feet was erected in 1867, near Tilden, in Randolph county, at a cost of a little over \$8000, with accommodations for four hundred and seventy persons. May 1, 1868, Rev. James R. Finney was installed the first pastor. During his pastorate the congregation increased from seventy-four to one hundred and fifty-five members. He was released in April, 1873, on account of failing health. November 20, 1873, Rev. J. M. McKittrick became their second pastor, remaining with them until September 6, 1883, when he resigned on account of

delicate health. The congregation was saddened greatly during his pastorate by the death of two of its active elders, viz.: Messrs. Stevenson and Aitken. Since Rev. McKittrick's resignation they have been vacant. Its membership as reported to the last (May, 1882) General Assembly, was one hundred and sixty-eight.

COULTERVILLE.

This congregation came into the United Presbyterian Church from the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the year 1870. The pastor, Rev. W. S. Bratton, four elders, viz.: Messrs. William Munford, David Munford, James R. McKelvey and James W. McMillan, and ninety members, came as an organized body, by virtue of the action of the Western Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which accepted a basis for union that had been prepared some years before. A part of the congregation remained in their former connection, and held the church property. This entailed the burden of erecting a new church edifice on those who had seen fit to change their ecclesiastical connection. Soon they had a new and beautiful frame church 60x37 feet, built at a cost all told of \$4641. It was dedicated July 7, 1871. Rev. John McMaster, D. D., of Princeton, Indiana, preached the dedication sermon. Success in erecting this house of worship so speedily was due to the energy and faithfulness of the first three trustees, viz.: Messrs. John H. McKelvey, Thomas McDill and James Mark. The congregation continued to prosper, until its venerable pastor's death, January 11, 1873. He had served them since December, 1859 and was sincerely lamented. They next called Rev. J. H. Peacock, who was installed pastor October 31, 1873, and continued to act in that capacity until February 1, 1875, when he was removed by death. A vacancy followed until Rev. J. H. Gibson was ordained and installed March 13, 1877. Their last report shows a membership of two hundred and eight. This compared with their first report in 1871, shows a gain of one hundred and fifteen members in eleven years.

CUTLER.

The original name of this congregation was Concord. It also came from the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1870, with its pastor, Rev. M. Harshaw, and four elders, viz.: Messrs. Hugh Cooper, David Stevenson, Robert W. Cunningham, David S. McClure and forty-eight members. As at Coulterville so here the old church held the church property. Rev. Harshaw and his people however soon secured a piece of ground, and in the summer of 1871 erected near Cutler a neat frame church 46x33 feet, at a cost of \$1900, with seating room for two hundred persons. August 11th, 1874, their venerable pastor died at the age of sixty-seven, closing a pastorate among them of nearly thirty-two years. This was a very discouraging event in the history of this church. Having made several unsuccessful attempts to secure a pastor, Mr. Theodore C. McKelvey, a licentiate of our own Presbytery, was ordained and installed September 7, 1880. Finding their house of worship to be inconveniently located, they had it removed in December, 1881, to the village of Cutler, at an expense of \$475. Their membership now numbers seventy-six.

CHESTER.

RANDOLPH CO.



CHESTER, the county seat of Randolph county, began its growth as a town in 1829. As Alton bounds the *American Bottom* on the north, so Chester on the south is built where the bluff first touches the eastern bank of the Mississippi in a distance of one hundred and ten miles. Its location was considered most advantageous in the early days of river navigation, and its founders prophesied that a great and populous city would be built upon its site. It became the seat of county government in 1848. It is now the largest town on the river between St. Louis and Cairo.

The vicinity of Chester early attracted the attention of men as a suitable place for building a town. In the early part of the year 1819 a company was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio for the purpose of founding a town on the Mississippi near the mouth of the Kaskaskia. The projected town, it was thought, might become the future metropolis of Illinois. The company was composed of Major William Oliver, W. Bart, David Brown, Daniel D. Smith and some others. Daniel D. Smith, as agent of the company, came to Illinois, and purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of the Kaskaskia, above the present city limits, on which to build the future town. It is the same spot where the Southern Illinois Penitentiary has since been built. The next year Benjamin A. Porter, under contract with the proprietors, erected a number of dwellings, and built a steam mill. The town was named Portland. It was likely thought that the new town would draw away the trade of Kaskaskia. The enterprise, however, languished, the town refused to grow, and in a few years a heap of ruins marked the spot which, it was hoped, might have resounded with the stir of commerce and the busy hum of labor. Of the persons connected with this scheme Benjamin A. Porter became the founder of the town of Helena, Arkansas. Daniel D. Smith removed to a more northern part of the State, and became the Recorder of Pike county. While at Edwardsville on a Saturday evening in November, 1824, he was killed by Palmon H. Winchester, then practicing law at Edwardsville. Winchester was acquitted and for many years afterward practiced his profession at Carlinville, Macoupin county.

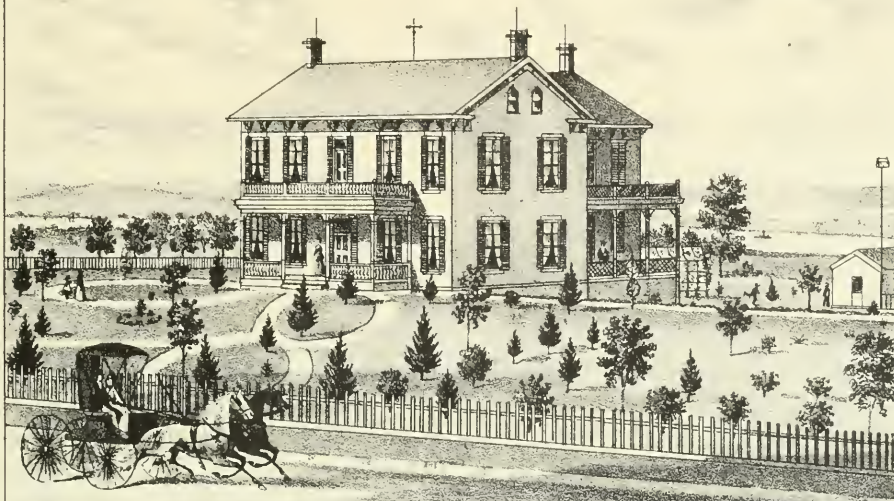
The earliest entry of land on the site of Chester was made by John McFerron who on the thirtieth of September, 1816, purchased from the Government fractional section twenty-five containing upward of forty-seven acres. This is a triangular tract, embracing the present depot and ferry landing, and extending up the river as far as Hancock street. October the eighth, 1824, McFerron conveyed this land to

John Griffith for two hundred dollars, and June twenty-ninth, 1829, for a consideration of twelve dollars. Griffith made conveyance to Thomas Mather and James L. Lamb. The southwest fractional quarter of section twenty-four, running along the river front above Hancock street for more than half a mile, and taking in the site of the court house, was also entered by John McFerron. This tract, on the seventh of July, 1829, was deeded to Jacob Mayer of Kaskaskia. It contained nearly eighty-nine acres, and the price paid for it was two dollars an acre. On the tenth of March, 1830, Mayer, for a consideration of one hundred dollars, conveyed the land to Samuel Smith.

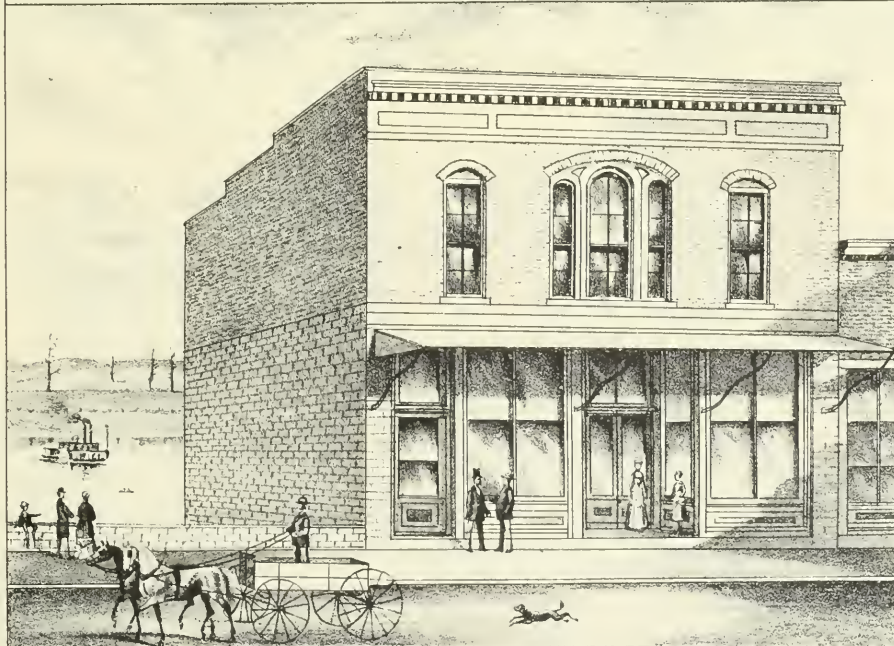
From an early date there had been temporary residents on the site of the town. John McFerron, the original patentee of the land, occupied a cabin by the branch near the present railway station, previous to the year 1820. He represented Randolph county as State Senator in the first Legislature that convened after the admission of the State into the Union.

To Samuel Smith, however, more than to any one else, belongs the honor of being the founder of Chester. He was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He erected a dwelling, established a ferry, and began the construction of a mill. It is said that he erected his house in the summer of 1829, though the records show that he did not become the owner of the land till the spring of 1830. This house stood on lot three of the original town, on Water street, about midway between Wall and Ferry. His wife was a native of Chester, England, having come to Illinois with the Swanwick family and from this circumstance the name of Chester was bestowed on the new town. He kept a hotel, and ferried passengers across the river in a flat-boat. He was a man of considerable education and intelligence and a good surveyor. In a few years he removed to Jackson county, where he took quite an active part in politics, and was elected county surveyor and to other public positions. He there incurred the enmity of a man named Martin Harrison who, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Blanton Brown, the latter's wife and her sister, met him on the road one day within half a mile of his house, and dragging him from the wagon on which he was riding, beat him in a terrible manner. A bound boy with Smith at the time ran to tell his wife of the occurrence and she reached the spot to find her husband dead. Brown and the women were confined in the jail at Brownsville, then the county seat of Jackson county, a couple of years, but were finally acquitted of the charge of murder on which they were tried.

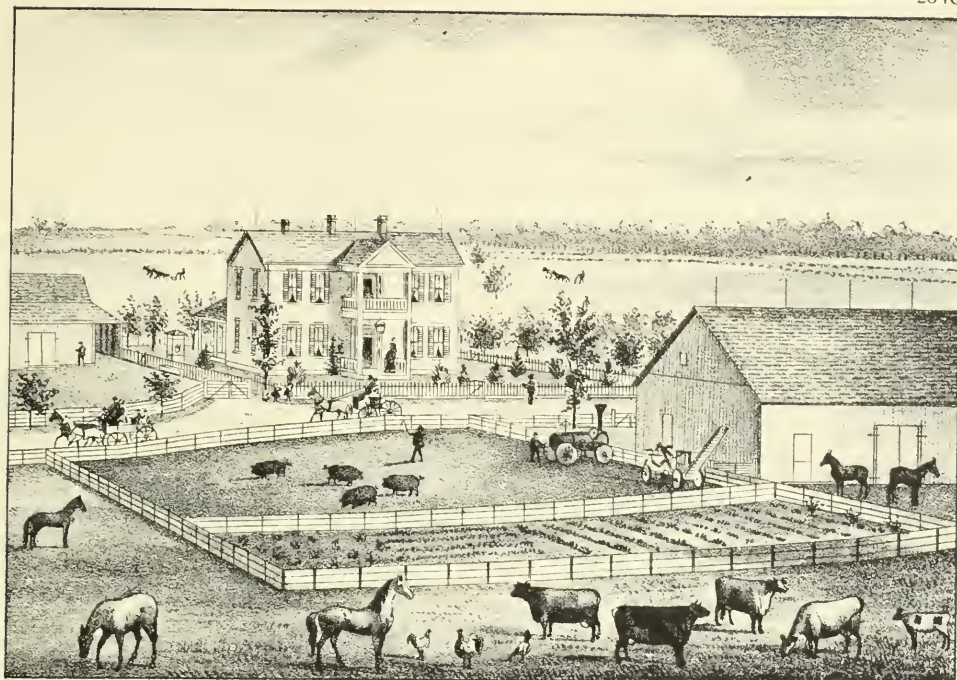
The firm of Mather, Lamb & Co. were then carrying on a



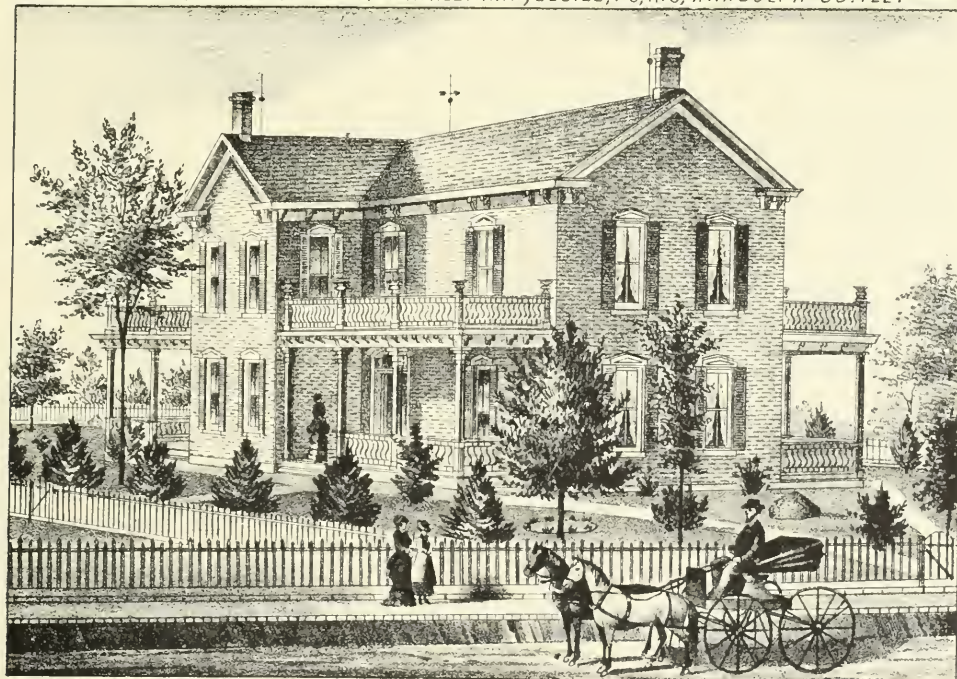
RESIDENCE OF ISAAC MEREDITH, CHESTER, ILLINOIS.



NEW STORE
PROPERTY OF ISAAC MEREDITH, CHESTER, ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY WINKLEMAN, SEC. 23, T. 6, R. 6, RANDOLPH CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE OF W^M SCHUCHERT, CHESTER, ILLINOIS.

large mercantile business at Kaskaskia. One feature of their operations was the packing of beef and pork, which they sold at New Orleans and other points on the river. Finding some difficulty in reaching the steamboat landing from Kaskaskia, they determined to erect a slaughter house and packing establishment where Samuel Smith had already projected the town of Chester. His plan was carried out in November, 1830. Directly afterward Stacy B. Opdycke, representing the firm of Mather, Lamb & Co., of which he was a member, opened a store in a building on the corner of Water and Wall streets. This was the first store in Chester.

In the spring of 1831 Samuel Smith laid off that part of his land below Wall street into town lots, and Mather, Lamb & Co. surveyed a few lots above Wall street. In 1830 Richard B. Servant began the manufacture of castor oil. In the year 1831 Seth Allen began business as a cooper. The same year a blacksmith shop was established by Silas Leland. The next store was opened in October, 1833, by Holmes, Swanwick & Co. in a building which the firm erected on lot five of the original town, at the corner of Water and Perry streets. The building is the one now occupied as a store by Norris C. Crissy. The firm was composed of Joseph B. Holmes, Francis Swanwick, and Gabriel Jones.

Among the early residents of Chester were men of no small energy, enterprise, and business ability. The different members of the firm of Mather, Lamb & Co. were at times residents of the town. Thomas Mather was a native of New England, and a descendant of Cotton Mather. He came to Kaskaskia shortly after 1820. After the firm closed out their stores at Ka-kaskia and Chester, which was about the year 1833, he became a resident of Springfield. He was president of the State Bank of Illinois. He was elected from Randolph county to the state legislature in 1828, 1832, and 1834, serving the first term as representative and the last two terms as senator. He died at Springfield. James L. Lamb attended to the pork-packing department of the firm's business. He was a man of bold and speculative mind, and made and lost large amounts of money, but died wealthy. His widow is still a resident of Springfield. Stacy B. Opdycke also died at Springfield. He was a native of New Jersey.

The firm of Holmes, Swanwick & Co. began business in 1833 with a capital of less than two thousand dollars, and from the start transacted a business of fifty thousand dollars a year, to which subsequently a material increase was made. After two or three years Dr. Lewis Morrison became a member of the firm. Their principal store was at Chester, and branches were established at Steelesville, then called Georgetown, Pinckneyville in Perry county, Frankfort in Franklin county, and Brownsville in Jackson county. Castor oil mills were carried on at Chester, Pinckneyville, and Frankfort, and the product shipped by river from Chester. Very little cash was received for goods; ready money was then scarce. Beeswax, deerskins, castor beans, hides, and all kinds of produce were taken in payment for merchandise, and were disposed of in all parts of the country, but chiefly New Orleans, St. Louis, or Philadelphia. Sometimes shipments were even made to England. At one time a thousand

coon skins, costing twenty-five cents each, were shipped to Liverpool, and a dollar a skin realized. Joseph B. Holmes was born in Cumberland county, Pa. On a visit of Thomas Mather to Philadelphia to purchase goods from Barcroft & Co., which then to a great extent supplied the merchants in this part of the country, he inquired of Mr. Barcroft if he knew a capable young man to go with him to Kaskaskia. Holmes was recommended, and reached Kaskaskia about the year 1828. After coming to Chester in 1833 he carried on the mercantile business nearly till the time of his death in November, 1879. Francis Swanwick was born at Chester, England. He came to Chester as clerk in the store of Mather, Lamb & Co. when it was first established. He was in business at Chester till about 1861. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second Illinois regiment during the war of the rebellion, and now resides near Oswego, Kansas. Swanwick and Holmes married sisters, the daughters of Gov. Shadrach Bond.

Col. Gabriel Jones, who was a member of the firm of Holmes, Swanwick & Co., was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1790, and in 1810 went to Kentucky, and there married a Miss Ashby, who belonged to the Virginia family of that name. He was in the Kentucky troops who took part in the war of 1812-14, and was present at the battle of the Thames, in Canada. November, 1817, he came to Randolph county, settling at Steelesville, where he taught school one winter. From 1825 to 1828 he was farming at Kaskaskia on land which he rented of Judge Nathaniel Pope. In 1828 he took charge for Mather, Lamb & Co. of a store at Steelesville, one of the first stores established in the county outside of the American Bottom. He sold goods about three years at Steelesville, and then was employed in Mather, Lamb & Co.'s store at Chester. He went to the Black Hawk war in 1832 as captain of one of the three companies raised in Randolph county, and later in the campaign was elected colonel of the regiment to which his company was attached. From October, 1833, till the close of the year 1839, he was a member of the firm of Holmes, Swanwick & Co. He was elected county commissioner in 1822 and in 1836, and a member of the legislature in 1824 and in 1838. He also served as justice of the peace and deputy United States marshal. He was killed in November, 1864, in the severe storm which passed over Chester at that time. His house, which was on the spot now occupied by the residence of Capt. C. C. Williams, was completely demolished.

Dr. Lewis Morrison was born at Kaskaskia, and was the son of William Morrison. He was educated as a physician. His wife was a sister of Francis Swanwick. He was farming in Washington county, previous to his becoming a member of the firm of Holmes, Swanwick & Co., and after 1840 was again a resident of Washington county for a number of years, and then returned to Chester and opened a store, which he carried on for some time.

On the last day of December, 1840, the firm of Holmes, Swanwick & Co. dissolved, and the new firm of Holmes & Swanwick began operations. In 1846 their mercantile business was disposed of to John Swanwick, a brother to Francis, and the firm engaged in milling. They began the erec-

tion of the stone flouring mill, now being changed into an elevator, in 1842, and completed it in 1846. Among other merchants who did business in Chester, within the ten years subsequent to 1834, was Thomas H. Campbell, who had charge of a stock of goods owned by Robert Shannon.

Col. Richard B. Servant came to Chester to engage in the manufacture of Castor oil. He furnished farmers in the surrounding country with the seed and induced them to plant a crop, and then erected a mill for the manufacture of oil, and for several years carried on a large and flourishing business. At a period previous to 1840, he had more ready money at his command than any other citizen of the place. He was a whig in politics, and was appointed receiver of public monies at the land office at Kaskaskia. He afterward established a conveyancer's office at Chester. He served as a member of the State Senate from 1836 to 1840.

Seth Allen carried on the cooper business for a number of years. For a long time he was Justice of the Peace. He owned the land on which the court house is built, and deeded it to the county on condition that it should revert to the town of Chester, when no longer used as a site for the public buildings.

The names of the Cole's have for many years been honorably and conspicuously identified with the history of Chester. Nathan Cole was born in Dutchess county, New York, in the year 1783. He came to St. Louis in 1821 and engaged in business in that city and in East St. Louis then known as Illinois town. He is said to have been the first person to undertake regularly the packing of pork in the Mississippi valley. He came to Chester in 1837, and built the first flouring mill in the place. Additional improvements were made two years afterward, and Mr. Cole began the shipping of flour to the southern markets. He died in 1840. After the death of Nathan Cole, his sons, Abner and Hermion C. Cole, continued to carry on the mill, and the latter subsequently became the sole proprietor. On coming to Chester in 1837, Hermion C. Cole began the mercantile business which he carried on until 1867, when he sold his stock of goods to William Schuchert. He died at Upper Alton, in October, 1874. Previous to his death his sons had been taken into partnership, and they have since continued the milling and banking business.

The earliest physician in Chester, was Dr. Barbee. He came in 1833, a short time after his arrival fell a victim to the cholera. The cholera prevailed during the year 1832 and 1833, and again in 1849. The deaths were large in proportion to the population. Dr. Jefferson, a native of Virginia, came in 1834, and for a short time practiced his profession. Dr. M. E. Ferris became a resident of the place in 1835. He died of cholera in 1849. Dr. Charles Baker began the practice of medicine in 1844, but left soon after. Dr. M. W. Millard came from Ohio the same year. He died in 1849. Dr. C. T. Jones, a native of Kentucky, from about the year 1843 to 1846, practiced his profession in partnership with Dr. Ferris. He then moved to a firm in the neighborhood of Steelesville, but subsequently

returned to Chester and resumed his medical practice. He now lives in St. Louis.

From 1850 to 1865, a number of physicians located at Chester, the most of them remaining but a short time. Among them were Drs. Waggoner, Barton, William Vance, C. J. Childs, G. N. Poston, Oaks, Richard Hopkins and a number of German physicians. The oldest practitioner of medicine now in Chester is Dr. William A. Gordon. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and came to the county in 1843, and after practicing his profession at Steelesville, came to Chester in the spring of 1848. Dr. John T. Pollock, who was born in the county near Sparta, has practiced medicine in Chester since 1857. The other physicians now in the place became residents at more recent periods.

The lawyers who made Chester their home in former days are spoken of in the chapter on the bench and bar.

ITEMS CONCERNING THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

The first brick house in Chester was built by Amzi Andrews in the year 1835. It stood near the river. During the flood of 1844, a steamboat, the Bellair, ran against it and demolished it. The same boat knocked a corner out of Holmes and Swanwick's mill, then in process of construction. For the injury to their two buildings Holmes and Swanwick recovered \$5000 damages. Amzi Andrews came to Kaskaskia and made a number of trips from that place to New Orleans with produce. In 1831 he became a resident of Chester. On the 4th of February, 1834, he was married to Content Walker, daughter of Eleazer Walker, and this marriage was the first that ever took place in Chester. The ceremony was performed by Seth Allen, a justice of the peace. Mr. Andrews died in 1876, and his widow is now one of the oldest residents in Chester. Horace Francis and Amzi Andrews together built the first stone house in Chester in 1833. It stands on the corner of Water and Pine streets. Amos Emerson began the cooper business about 1833. About the year 1837 brilliant expectations were entertained concerning the future of Chester, and real estate rose to high values. It was thought by many persons that it would become a great commercial town, and even that it might rival St. Louis in importance. Investments were made in town property by citizens of other places. Lyman Trumbull purchased a lot on Water street, between Angle and Hancock, for twelve hundred dollars, which after keeping nearly forty years, he sold for two hundred dollars.

Along in the years 1837 and 1838 the condition of the river bank and the need of a good steamboat landing excited the attention of the people. An ordinance was passed on the 14th of April, 1838, which pledged the faith of the corporation to reimburse each citizen who should secure the river bank in front of his own lot. If the revenue for the current year should be insufficient, each lot owner should receive a pro rata amount and scrip for the balance, bearing six per cent. interest. Under this ordinance Eleazer Walker was allowed one hundred dollars, Richard B. Servant sixty-three, Horace Francis forty-three, Richmond Darwin forty-five, Seth Allen fifty, and Francis Swanwick one hundred and seven.

In 1839 the Board of Trustees arranged to erect a building twenty-eight feet front by forty deep, to be used as a school house, union meeting house and town house. Mather, Lamb & Co. gave lot five of block nine of their addition to the town as a site for the structure. Its cost exceeded three thousand dollars. The building was finished in the summer of 1839, and in September of that year a committee was directed to have the interior plastered provided the cost did not embarrass the treasury too much. Peter McCulloch did the plastering for one hundred and thirty-three dollars. The cost of the building was met by levying a special tax of one-half of one per cent.

In 1839 a committee of the board of trustees reported that a school of thirty pupils could be formed, and a contract was made with O. P. Eaton to teach the school for two dollars and fifty cents per quarter for each pupil.

The Removal of the County Seat from Kaskaskia to Chester was accomplished only after much agitation. The great flood of 1844 demonstrated to a great many citizens of the county the unfitness of Kaskaskia as the seat of justice, but it was only after arduous exertions that a majority of the people could be got to vote to remove the public buildings to Chester, which was accomplished in 1848.

SUBSEQUENT GROWTH

In early days all of Chester was comprised in the space at the foot of the bluff along the river front. It was some years before it began to expand on the hill. Amzi Andrews, Seth Allen and Eleaser Walker were among the first to choose the hill as a place of residence. Andrews occupied a log house on the street on which the jail is located. Allen's house was a one-story frame structure on Market street in what is known as Young's addition. It is still standing. Walker's house may still be seen on Sparta street. Captain Frank Swanwick occupied it in early years. Walker originally built this house under the hill, but becoming alarmed by the sliding of the ground on which it was built, by which it became twisted on its foundations, he moved it to its present position. Colonel Richard B. Servant in 1838 built the brick residence on Sparta street, above where Dr. Gordon lives. It was considered in its day a fine specimen of architecture, and was formerly surrounded by a beautiful garden, planted with flowers, and kept with good taste. Truman E. Andrews in early days lived in a small log house in the rear of the Virginia hotel. These comprised nearly all the houses that had been erected on the hill previous to the year 1847. At that date the site of the court house was a field, and where that flourishing part of the city, known as Benna Vista, has since been built, was the farm of George W. Stratton. The building of the court house on the hill caused that portion of the town to grow in favor. In 1880 the post office was removed to upper Chester.

CHESTER IN 1859.

A directory of Chester published in 1859 gives the names of one hundred and sixty-one residents of the town. This would give a population at that time of about nine hundred. The first name on the list is that of Amzi Andrews, druggist

in partnership with John L. Edwards. Those engaged in the mercantile business at that time were John H. Allmyer, Charles C. Anderson, Joseph Beare, Frederick Buckman, Hermon C. Cole, Abner B. Cole, Alexander Dunn, James H. Jones, Gabriel S. Jones, Hugh Loughran, John G. Misdendorf, and John F. Schuchert. Grocery stores were kept by Charles Black, David Black, William Brunt, William Bunge, William Cleiman, E. and A. Phillip, Valentine Ritter, and H. R. Stolle. Robert Adams, Emerson Gray, Uriah McCullum, Adam Ochs, Henry Rader, John W. Reno and Charles Schrader followed the cooper business. A. A. Anderson was in charge of the Chester hotel, on Water street, one square above the wharf boat. The Buckeye house was kept by John C. McQuiston, the Planter's house, at the corner of Front and Angle streets, by William McBrine, and the Illinois house, opposite the wharf boat, by Casper Horn. The lawyers were Thomas G. Allen, James C. Halbrook, Thomas L. Morrison, Harvey Nevill and James H. Watt. William Assman, C. J. Childs, William A. Gordon and A. H. Lieper represented the medical profession. Hugh B. Nisbert was the publisher of the *Democrat*. Joseph B. Holmes is placed in the pages of the directory as a dealer in real estate. Henry Tackenberg and Charles Wassell were carrying on the tailor business, and Captian C. C. Williams, then as now, was managing the ferry.

The bank of Chester had for its cashier, C. Miltenberger. Gahrs and Whitaker, and A. S. Palmer were dealers in furniture. Raymond Wheely had a shop on the hill, near the court house, where he repaired watches and clocks and sold jewelry. The marble shop of Martin Dillon was down by the river adjoining the dry goods store of J. H. and G. S. Jones. C. I. Harkin was in the livery business, also down under the hill. Gabriel Jones was the mayor and a justice of the peace. Richard B. Servant also filled the office of magistrate. Horace Francis was street commissioner. The "William Garvin," Alexander Ziegler, master, ran as a regular tri-weekly packet between Chester and St. Louis, leaving Chester every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at seven o'clock. A stage line was then running between Chester and St. Louis, by way of Sparta, Athens and Belleville, under the management of John M. McCutcheon, of Sparta, who had the contract for carrying the mail. The stage left Chester every week day at two o'clock, reaching Sparta in the evening. Leaving Sparta the next morning at six o'clock, passengers reached St. Louis the evening of the same day. Churches*

SCHOOLS.

When the old public school-house was erected in 1858. It was spoken of as "an ornament to the place and a lasting monument to the intelligent spirit of the citizens of Chester." That building was of insignificant pretensions in comparison with the one completed in 1882. The latter is a capacious and handsome structure of brick. Beside the city of Chester the school district includes portions of township seven, range six, and township seven, range seven. In addition to the

*As the history of the churches are shown in the ecclesiastical chapter it is therefore unnecessary to mention them here

central school building there is a school-house in the first ward used by colored children, and one in the third ward used for a primary school. Eight teachers are employed to whom during the year 1882-83 salaries were paid amounting to thirty-seven hundred dollars. A Catholic and a Lutheran school are also maintained which are largely attended by the children of those denominations.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The oldest secret society in Chester is, Chester lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which came into existence in July, 1850. *Randolph Encampment*, No. 55, originally established at Sparta in October, 1864, now meets at Chester.

The Masonic order, shortly after the Odd Fellows, succeeded in securing a foothold. Chester lodge, No. 72, dates from 1851. Servant was the first master, and Staley and Jones acted respectively as senior and junior wardens.

Herman G. Reynolds chapter, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted in October, 1865. It first met at Kaskaskia, and was subsequently removed to Chester.

Randolph council, No. 44, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered in October, 1869, with nine original members.

Chester lodge, No. 1798, Knights of Honor, was instituted in September, 1879 with twenty-two charter members.

Jefferson council, No. 648, American Legion of Honor, was organized in 1881, with twenty-six charter members.

The City Cemetery.—In August, 1843, the city, through Anzi Andersen and Seth Allen, trustees, purchased one acre and three quarters of land, on the west side of the Chester and Evansville road, for a burial ground. The trustees were directed to enclose the ground with a substantial fence, and to lay off lots which were to be sold for five dollars each. This with subsequent additions of land, is the Chester cemetery. The first body which here found a resting place, was that of John Bowman, who died on the eleventh of October, 1843. Among the conspicuous features of the cemetery, is a handsome monument to the memory of Governor Shadrach Bond, erected by the State of Illinois. Governor Bond's remains were removed from Kaskaskia to this place in 1880.

The first graveyard in Chester was on the summit of the bluff, above Mugge's mill. Several of the early residents of Chester were buried there. The place was difficult of access, and consequently a new location was selected.

The Tornado that swept over Chester on the morning of the ninth of November, 1864, was the most destructive storm with which the town was ever visited. The storm struck the town between one and two o'clock in the morning. Its violence was first felt in the neighborhood of the ferry landing, whence it pursued its destructive course over the bluff. The upper works of the ferry boat, the "Henry," were blown completely away, and portions were afterwards found at Coulterville, a distance of twenty eight miles. The smoke-stack was blown up over the hill about a mile. Twenty-two houses were blown down and damaged. Three persons were killed, Col. Gabriel Jones, Chancery I. Haskin and an orphan girl living with Capt. Auson Morey. A number of the citizens were injured.

Southern Illinois Penitentiary.—The act establishing the Southern Illinois Penitentiary was approved on the twenty-fourth of May, 1877. On the tenth of September, of that year, it was decided to build the penitentiary (a view of which is shown on another page) on a site about a mile above Chester, on the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Kaskaskia. In October, 1877, the erection of the first building was commenced. This was a frame dwelling, below the penitentiary, now used as the deputy warden's residence. The same month (October) the contract for building a cell-house and warden's-house was awarded to Baltes & Nelson, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The contract price of these buildings was ninety-five thousand and four hundred dollars. The construction of a two-story brick building for the confinement of prisoners was commenced in November, 1877.

On the twenty-first of March, 1878, two hundred convicts were received from Joliet, who were set to work on the construction of the buildings. Beside the buildings already mentioned, a large chapel, engine-house, tobacco-house, convict kitchen, female prison, and laundry, barn and solitary, have been erected, the work being mostly done by prison labor. The cell-house has room for eight hundred prisoners. Most of the convict labor is let to contractors at a certain amount per day.

The Southern Illinois Stock and Agricultural Association was organized in 1874. The original incorporators were William Hartzell, William McAdam, John T. McBride, William Swanwick, Guilford Warren, C. C. Williams, William A. Gordon, John H. Lindsey, and George H. Tate. The annual fairs have been the most successful in the southern part of the State. The association now owns fifty-two acres of land, of which one-half is enclosed. The officers in 1882 were: President, William A. Gordon; Vice-President, John G. Middendorf; Secretary, William Schuchert; Assistant Secretary, Frederick Bueckman; Treasurer, Isaac Lahnherr.

Manufactures.—One of the earliest manufacturing establishment in Chester, Cole's mill, is still in existence, and forms an important element in the business life of the place. It was established by Nathan Cole in 1837. Two years later the mill was enlarged and improved. The mill is now well supplied with new machinery, and has eight run of buhrs and five sets of rolls. Twenty hands are employed. The capacity is four hundred barrels per day. Two principal brands of flour are made, "F F F—G" and "Cole's Mill." From the time the mill was first put in operation, the flour has been extensively sold in the South, and the sale of the product is now divided between southern and eastern markets. A large stone warehouse and elevator, near the mill, was built in 1872. The firm is known as H. C. Cole & Co., and is composed of Henry C. Cole, Zachary T. Cole, and Charles B. Cole. A cooper shop, employing thirty hands, and turning out seventy thousand flour barrels each year, beside barrels for other purposes, is also connected with the mill.

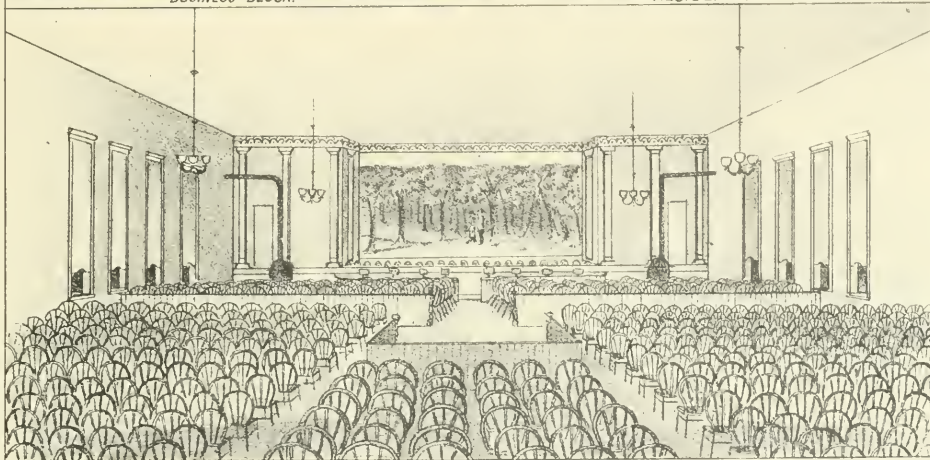
The Excelsior Mill of August Mugge was started in 1872 in a building near the river in lower Chester formerly occupied as a brewery. It has two run of buhrs, and is mostly



BUSINESS BLOCK.



RESIDENCE.



INTERIOR OF OPERA HOUSE.



OPERA HOUSE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY OF JOHN F. SCHUCHERT. CHESTER, ILL.

employed on custom grinding, though some flour is made for shipment. Three hands are employed beside the proprietor, and the mill makes from twenty-five to thirty barrels of flour per day.

The Chester Foundry and Machine Shop was placed in operation in 1868 by a stock company of which H. C. Cole, Joseph B. Holmes and Gabriel S. Jones were the leading members. March, 1869, it was rented to Joseph Baronowsky, who in 1873 became the possessor of the property. Mr. Baronowsky has since carried on the business. Iron castings of all descriptions are made, and special attention given to the manufacture of railings, hot-air furnaces and other kinds of house work. Repairs to all kinds of machinery are made.

The firm of Grace Brothers carry on the manufacture of carriages, phaetons, buggies and spring wagons. Richard B. Grace began business in Chester in 1880 in partnership with Edmund M. Montroy. The present firm, composed of Richard B. Grace, Michael Grace and John J. Grace, was established in 1882.

Farm wagons and agricultural implements are made by H. Hershbach & Bro., whose shop is located in Buena Vista. Henry Hershbach began business in 1872, and the present firm has been in existence since 1876. A specialty is made of the manufacture of the Chester wagon. A Braeher has also a shop for the manufacture of heavy wagons in Buena Vista. Joseph Pomorski is engaged in the manufacture of farm and spring wagons in lower Chester. He began business in 1899. Frank Gousman has carried on a wagon factory in the same part of the town. The wood-work part of the business is now in charge of Frederick Möller.

The manufacture of iron beam plows has been carried on by Henry Lortz.

James Douglas is the proprietor of the Washington Marble Works. He has been engaged in this business longer than any other man in Southern Illinois, having started in St. Louis in 1855, and since 1865 having been established at Chester. He manufactures all kinds of granite and marble work.

The Chester Monumental Marble Works are carried on by Edward Howorth and Robert D. Burns. The present

firm has been in existence since 1875. From six to eight hands are employed.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The citizens of Chester, on the 10th of February, 1835, met at the house of Thomas Short to decide whether or not to take advantage of an act of the Legislature authorizing the incorporation of the town. Richard B. Servant was elected President, and Joseph B. Holmes, secretary, but there being no person present to administer the oath of office to these gentlemen the meeting was adjourned. On the succeeding twenty-fifth of April a meeting was held at the house of Horace Francis, at which it was decided to incorporate the town. There were no votes in the negative. From the adoption of town organization the government was in the hands of trustees. The first board of trustees in 1835 were Richard B. Servant, President; John Paschall, Leonard Stevens, Horace Francis, Stacy B. Opydycke; Amos Emerson was subsequently elected in place of Opydycke, and Silas Leland in place of Paschall.

INCORPORATION AS A CITY.

In 1855 the Legislature passed an act incorporating Chester as a city. In October, 1855, the board of trustees divided the new city into three wards. The first ward embraced that part of the city between the Mississippi river and the north side of Buena Vista street; the second that part between the north side of Buena Vista street and the south side of Church alley; and the third ward comprised all of the city lying north of the south side of Church alley. The first election under the city charter took place on the 5th of April, 1856. The Mayor and Aldermen elected at that time were as follows: 1856—Mayor, Joseph Williamson; Aldermen—First ward, Richard H. Crittenden, Gabriel S. Jones; Second ward, Henry Stump, Isaac H. Nelson; Third ward, Alfred Whitaker, Frederick Buckman.

As the names of the officers are all a matter of record, we only give the names of the first trustees and the first and last officers under the city government.

1882—Mayor, William Schuchert, Aldermen—First ward, Nelson R. Crain, E. C. Segar; Second ward, George W. Staley, John Kennedy; Third ward, Christian Wegner, Isaac Lehnerr.

BIOGRAPHIES.



JOSEPH B. HOLMES.

PERHAPS few names are more familiar to the people of Randolph and adjoining counties than that of Joseph B. Holmes, and certain it is that none are treasured with fonder recollections. He was born in Newville, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of April, 1809, and came to Kaskaskia, Illinois, in the spring of 1829, to clerk for Mather, Lamb & Co., then doing business at that place. He removed with the firm to Springfield the following year, and remained in their employ until Oct 1st, 1833, having charge of their branch store in Chester during a portion of the time. At the last-named date he associated with Francis Swanwick and Gabriel Jones, Sr., also clerks in the employ of Mather, Lamb & Co., and formed the co-partnership of Holmes, Swanwick & Co., which for many years was the leading mercantile firm of Southern Illinois. After 1839, Holmes and Swanwick pursued the business alone, with head-quarters at Chester. They had branch stores at Steele's Mills, in Randolph county; Brownsville, in Jackson county; Pinckney-

ville, Frankfort, and Old Du Quoin. In addition to all this, they operated several castor-oil mills, and handled the produce of the greater portion of the territory from the Wabash to the Mississippi. The firm was never dissolved, but ceased to do business prior to the rebellion. Mr. Holmes engaged in active business until his death on November 7, 1879, and at one time was one of the most extensive landholders in Randolph county.

He was married at Kaskaskia on the first day of March, 1838, to Miss Mary Bond, second daughter of Gov. Shadrach Bond, with whom he lived happily until her death, a year before his own, July 19th, 1878. He left surviving five sons and two daughters. He never held any public office save that of Mayor of the City of Chester, which he filled from 1865 to 1873. He established a reputation during life among his fellow-men for unquestioned integrity of character and high moral worth.

*John Swanwick*

THE memory of none of the old citizens of Chester is treasured more highly than that of John Swanwick, who died September 15th, 1880, after having lived his four-score years. He was born in Chester, England, August 31st, 1799, and was the son of Thomas and Hannah Swanwick. Thomas Swanwick, a tobaccoist by trade, came to America in 1818. The following year came his family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. They located in what is now Perry county. Here they prosecuted the work of

farming. John had had four years' experience as a clerk for Bolton, in the city of Liverpool. In 1826 he returned to England, to take charge of an uncle's estate, and there remained until 1843, when he came to Chester. He followed merchandizing, and amassed considerable property. He is a very earnest and active member of the Episcopal Church, and gave largely of his time and means, to enhance its welfare. His unquestioned integrity of character, his goodness of heart, and life, endeared him to all.



Wm Schuchert

WILLIAM SCHUCHERT, of Chester, is one of the enterprising business men of Randolph county. He first took up his residence in Chester in 1848, and has been in business for himself since 1867. His native place is Ottendorf, Hanover, Germany,—here he was born Sept. 28th, 1832. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town. When sixteen years of age he was brought by his father to America, and for a time was left at New Orleans, whilst his father made his way to Chester, where he afterwards joined him. In 1849 he returned to Germany for his brother John

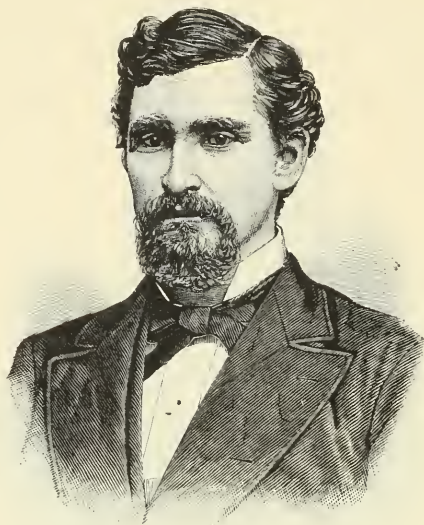
F., having saved sufficient out of his wages of \$10 per month to make the trip. He returned, arriving in Chester in Nov. 1849. In 1852, he went to California, returning in 1858. For a time after his return he clerked, then became proprietor of a store, in which business he has since remained. He was married to Louami F. Castellow in April, 1860. The Castellows were originally South Carolinians, and came hither *via* Tennessee. Mr. Schuchert was elected Mayor of Chester in April, 1881, the duties of which office he is discharging with great credit to himself and adopted city.



John F. Schuchert

FEW men work more earnestly for the general prosperity of towns of their adoption than J. F. Schuchert. Born in Germany, Feb. 3d, 1837,—the year 1848 finds him a resident of this country, whither he was brought by an elder brother. He obtained a good common-school education, and for several years clerked in stores of various kinds for different people. His first experience for himself, independent of the counsel of others, was as a retail grocer, then in general merchandizing. For two years he followed wholesaling in groceries at St. Genevieve; then, in 1877, returned to Chester. He is

the proprietor, as he was the projector, of the elegant Opera House elsewhere shown in this work, and is the owner of several buildings used for various purposes. He was first married to Elizabeth Hoppe, February 15, 1856. She died May 6, 1862, and on the 18th of March, 1863, he was married to his present wife, Saletha Ford. Mr. Schuchert is a man of enterprise, push, and ambition. Any mooted improvement in his city finds in him a friend and abettor. Ready as he is with voice and purse to aid any good undertaking, he is popular with his fellow-citizens.



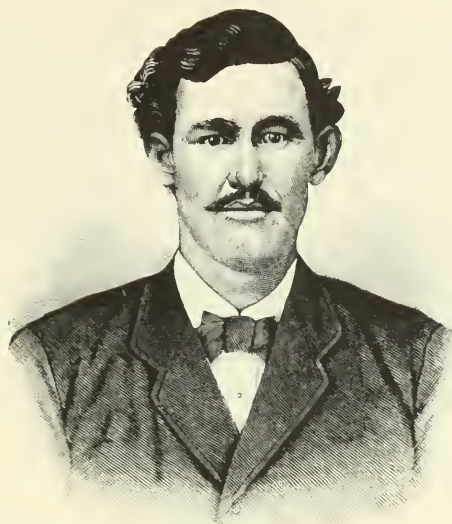
Wm R. Mackenzie

WAS born in Churchville, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, February 15, 1844. He is justly proud of his ancestry. His grandfather, Alexander, a highly educated man, came from Scotland to Nova Scotia, where even to this day a common quotation with the people is "As Deacon Mackenzie said." He could not, in his American home, give his sons like advantages he possessed in the old country, although the best possible part was done by them. Alexander, jr., the father of the subject of this sketch, now eighty-four years of age, still lives in the old homestead. Around him, the farthest not more than seven miles distant, are his four married daughters, Margaret, Nellie, Elizabeth and Isabelle Ann. Of the five sons, Alexander is a druggist in Chester. John, a valiant soldier, was killed in the battle of Fort Donelson. Daniel, who was first a Lieutenant, then Captain of Co. D, 80th Regt., Ill. Vol., died in Fredericksburg from disease contracted in the army. Thomas died in New Brunswick. Kenneth died in Nevada and the doctor is practicing in Chester. The maiden name of Alexander's wife was Elizabeth Macmillan, a daughter of William Macmillan who was pressed into the British service during the war of 1812.

Dr. Wm. R. Mackenzie came to the United States, landing in Boston in 1865. He had prior to this taught in the home school. From Boston he went out on a fishing expedition, full of adventure and incident, returned to Boston and thence to Sparta, Illinois, in 1867. Here he studied medicine and recited in Greek and Latin with Rev. Stuart. He graduated from the Medical Department Michigan University in March, 1870. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Ann Arbor, Mich., with his preceptor, Chapin, where he remained but a short time, returning to Sparta, then to Kaskaskia and in 1875 to Chester, where he has since resided.

On the 17th of May, 1875, he was married to Miss Nellie M. Gordon, daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Gordon, one of the oldest and most popular physicians of Randolph county. Two children bless this union. William A., born November 22d, 1877, and Robert, June 3d, 1882.

The doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations, of the Knights Templar, Cyrene Commandery No. 23, Centralia. He is an earnest, active, Republican. As a physician he takes high rank in his profession; as a citizen he is eminently social.



David L. Gerlach

WAS born in Central Precinct, four miles west of Sparta, Randolph county, April 24th, 1858. After attending the district school several years, he entered the Sparta High School in 1873, from which institution he graduated in 1875, in a class of eight—the first class graduated from that school. He was chosen the first President of the Alumni. In 1876 he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of St. Louis, where he remained but a short time, being called home to enter his father's office, that of Sheriff, as clerk. The day he reached his majority his father surprised him with the appointment of Deputy Sheriff. He was married to Miss Catharine Dauer, daughter of John and Margaret Dauer, April 29th, 1880. She died August 28, 1881, leaving a child to survive her, little Rosa.

In 1880, although but twenty-two years of age, Mr. Gerlach was elected Sheriff of Randolph county, on the Republican ticket. He was at the time the youngest man elected in Illinois to so responsible a position, and is believed to have been the youngest Sheriff in the United States. The duties of the office he discharged with signal ability. The nomination was made in convention by acclamation. The democrats nominated one of the best and most popular citizens of the county, John L. Taggart. The contest was most exciting, and resulted in his election by 71 majority.

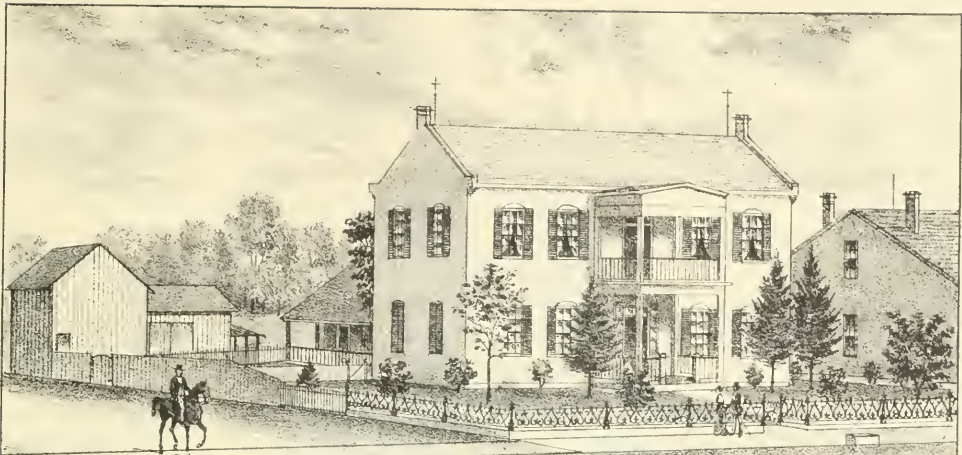
At present, Mr. Gerlach is a committee clerk in attendance upon the Legislation of the State. He is well qualified to fill any position of public trust, possessing as he does energy, pluck and earnestness. Courteous and generous he has hosts of friends.



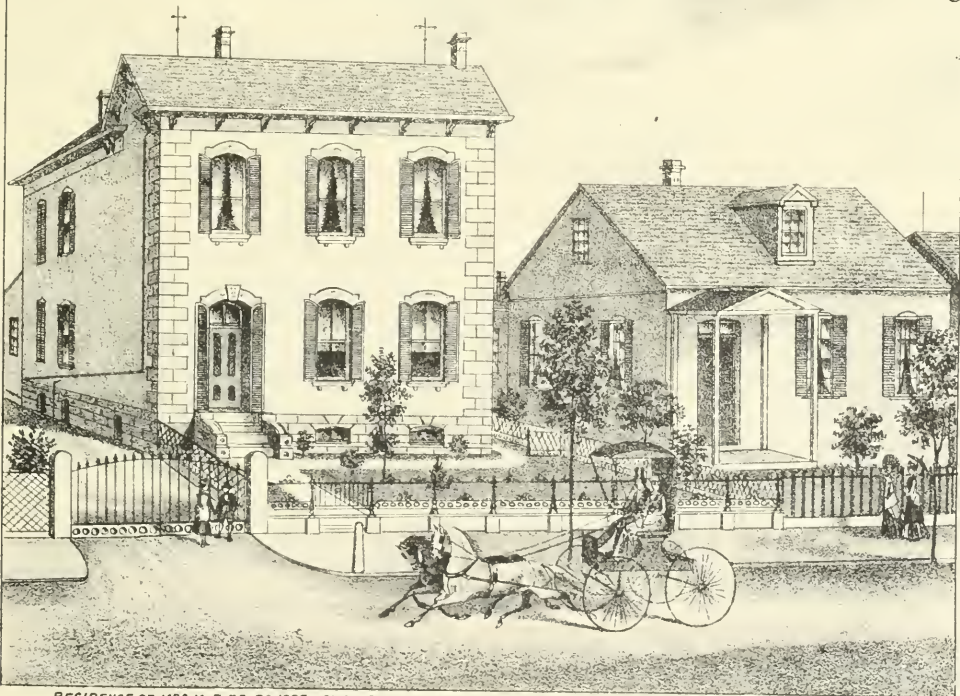
John Devine

WELCOMED to America's shores are representatives of every nationality. The Emerald Isle has furnished many thousands who have contributed no little to her prosperity. Almost every community numbers sons of Erin among its population. No better representative can be found in Chester than he whose name heads this article, and whose portrait graces this page. He was born in county Galway, November 15, 1837. He was the son of Philip and Margaret Devine; his mother's maiden name was Redington. Mr. Devine came to America, landing in New York city February 20, 1854; remained a few months in the city with friends, then went to Richland county, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1857 he went to St. Louis, and for about a year

followed the river between that city and New Orleans. In 1858 clerked for Hugh Dolau, in the liquor industry; after a few months, returned again to the river, and remained in this employ until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing; thence to Cairo, where he obtained a position as clerk in a boat store. Here he was married to Julia Woodward, of Clinton, Kentucky. In 1869 he moved to Grand Tower, where he went into the ice trade, which industry he has since successfully followed. His wife died Sept. 4, 1874, and on Feb. 23, 1876, he was married to his present wife, Ida Jones. In 1876 he was elected coronor of Jackson county; in 1879 moved to Chester, where he has since resided.

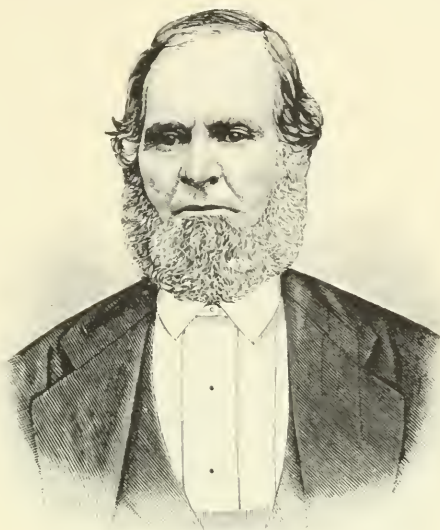


OLD HOMESTEAD
PROPERTY OF M^{RS} M. E. DE ROUSSE.



RESIDENCE OF M^{RS} M. E. DE ROUSSE, CHESTER, ILLINOIS.

RESIDENCE OF M^{RS} F. L. ROUSSEL, CHESTER, ILLINOIS.



Louis Derosse

ALMOST two centuries ago (1686) the first family of the name Derosse came from France to settle in Kaskaskia. Their descendants have accomplished much in behalf of the old town, each generation of their number furnishing some representative men. The subject of this sketch whose portrait heads this article, was the son of Pierre K. Derosse, Louis was born in Kaskaskia, August 28th, 1816. At sixteen he was bound as an apprentice to the cabinet making business, and worked at that business till he was twenty-one. In November, 1842 he was married to Elizabeth Unger who died in February, 1860, leaving four children. In April,

1836 he was married to Mary Mauger, of New Jersey yet of French blood. By this marriage there were born four children. Elizabeth, now in attendance at school, in Bellville, Leon, who was two years in St. Joseph College, in Teutopolis, Napoleon and John F.

Mr. Derosse filled various offices of profit and trust with credit to himself and friends. He was widely known and highly respected. He died May 2d, 1878. His widow, a woman of more than ordinary intelligence is doing an excellent part by her children and the estate left her through the decease of her husband.

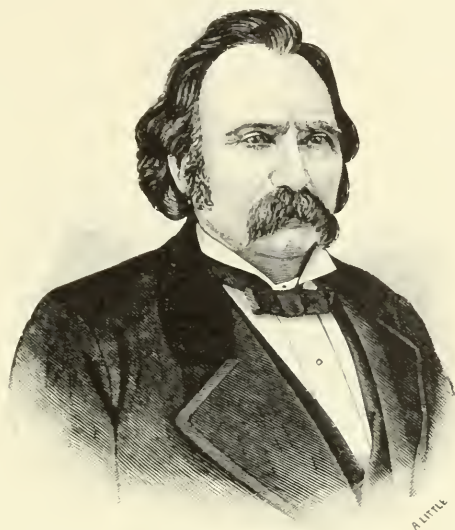


J. C. Holbrook.

MR. HOLBROOK comes of good old Puritanic stock, his ancestors having come to New England in 1640. More than a hundred farms are now to be found on the original homestead of the Holbrook's, near Sherborne, Massachusetts. His parents were Clark and Betsey (nee Bullene) Holbrook. Clark was a druggist, with which occupation he combined farming. J. C. Holbrook was educated at Brattleboro, Vermont. He left his native State in 1836, St. Louis, Missouri, being his objective point, thence to Ohio, where he studied law in the office of George Bell, in Hamilton, Butler county. Here he was married to Eliza McDill, daughter of Rev.

David McDill, May 15, 1845. By this marriage there are now four children living, Mrs. Clara H. Smith, an authoress of commanding ability, living in Chicago; Edward E., a druggist in Chester, Elizabeth, and Lydia. Mr. Holbrook entered the army in 1862, and was made pay-master, with rank of Major. From exposure, during the war, he became physically disabled, thus greatly lessening his powers and abilities as an attorney, and finally compelling abandonment of the profession he honored.

Maj. Holbrook is a genial gentleman; a fine conversationalist; a ready debator, and fine lawyer.

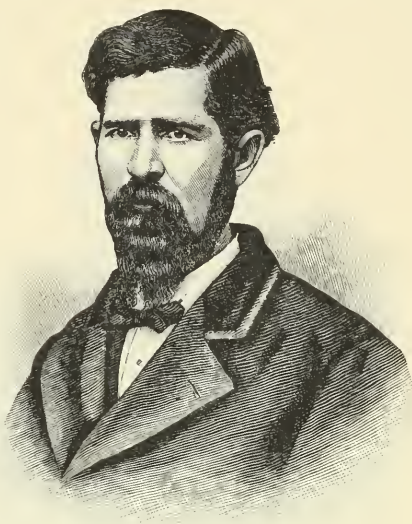


J. I. Pollock

DR. POLLOCK, one of the old established and popular physicians of Randolph county, began practice in 1855. He is a native of the county, having been born at Sparta, in September, 1829. The doctor received his early education in Sparta, in 1848, began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Farnan, who had located in Sparta in 1830, and was a leading physician for many years. In 1851 he entered St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated. In 1853, by the misfortune of losing his eyesight, he was compelled to undergo treatment, continuing till 1855, and which pre-

vented him from entering on his anticipated professional career, until that time. His vision restored, he began practice in Sparta, in connection with his old preceptor, Dr. Farnan.

Of Dr. Pollock's career, as a physician, it is only necessary to say, that it has been one of uniform success. He largely combines the qualities requisite for the skillful and popular practitioner of medicine. In 1857, he took up his residence in Chester, where he has since been most active in his profession.



John T. McBride

QUITE a colony of enterprising citizens came to Randolph County early in the present century, 1804 from South Carolina whose ancestors were from the northern part of Ireland, and yet earlier from the mountain portions of Scotland, among them was the grand father and father of the subject of this sketch.

William McBride, the father, was a substantial farmer, who had, by his industry acquired a good competency, and was always considered as one of the leading men in his section, in everything pertaining to schools and the general interest of society, leaving to his children the valuable injunction—"Be useful and you will be happy." He filled various offices of trust and honor, among others, that of Capt. of a Company of Rangers in 1812; County School Superintendent; Member of County Board; and represented his district in the State Legislature. He died in 1856 in the seventy-second year of his age, and was laid by the side of his wife Eliza, daughter of William Nelson, who was also an early pioneer settler, in the Nelson Cemetery, four miles south of Red Bud.

John T. McBride, was born March 15 1838, on his father's homestead in the western part of Randolph County. He

was the ninth in order of birth of a family of ten children. His earlier years were passed upon the farm attending school during the winter months. In 1858 he taught school; about this time an accident befell him which caused him to use crutches much of the time for three years. A horse running with him fell backwards upon him crippling him in the ankle. Rheumatism set in with the above result. During this time he taught school and in 1860, was elected Assessor and Treasurer of the county and re-elected without any opposition in 1862. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff, and again in 1868. In 1873, his brief rest from public service was broken by his being elected County Clerk, during which time, at the urgent request of many friends he served a term as Mayor of the City of Chester, but could not be induced to agree to re-election. At the end of his term as Clerk, he refused being a candidate for re-election, preferring retiring in order to devote himself to his private business. But in 1878 at the strong solicitation of many friends, and against his own wishes at the time, he consented to accept the nomination of his party for Representative, and was elected a member of the State Legislature from this district. In 1880 he received the nomination of his party, for State Senator,

and was only defeated by a small majority, caused by too great a confidence of himself and friends at the election, and the general political Tidal Wave, of that year, which in many places swept away large majorities; in each of these various positions, he acquitted himself with market ability, being universally regarded as an efficient and faithful public officer.

He was married to Miss Mary A. Wilson, a daughter of one of the early settlers, April 21st, 1859; she died December 28th, 1861. By her he had a daughter; Eliza G. who is now a highly respected teacher in the Red Bud schools.

His second marriage took place March 4th 1873. Mary C. Smith was the former name of his second wife; she was born and raised in Chester and was the daughter of Davis Smith; a son by this union survives, William K. S. McBride. She died Jan. 20th, 1876.

Mr. McBride was the third time married to Mrs. Mary E. Givin, March 1st, 1882. She was a Brown, and like himself this is her third marriage. Her first husband having been A. V. Burk and her second James Givin, both highly esteemed and early settlers of Randolph County.

Mr. McBride has been a steadfast Democrat in politics, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. His honesty and integrity of character together with a general disposition to make himself useful, by being a live active worker in every thing to advance the interest, and promote the prosperity of his county and section, and his frank, jovial manner, with his friends form the basis of his popularity. He is a man who never betrayed a trust; he has been faithful to the interests of the county, to his party and every confidence reposed in him.

And although generous to a fault, he has by his industry and perseverance, acquired a good competency, and is to day one of the substantial citizen of the county, occupying a worthy place, among those in the front rank who are enjoying the highest marks of popular esteem.

MATLACK AND WASSELL

Are the publishers and editors of that recognized leader among Republican journals of southern Illinois, the *Chester Tribune*. They are both young, energetic, determined men. J. B. Matlack was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1847. His parents were William L. and Harriet A. Matlack, the one a native of New Jersey, the other of Maryland. When sixteen years of age Mr. Matlack entered the office of the "Star of the West" at Sparta, to learn the printer's art; thence to Chester, where he engaged on the "Picket Guard" as a typo; then to the "Clarion" office, where he worked off the first copy of that paper. Next to Belleville as assistant foreman in the "Advocate" office, when patent outsiders were issued therefrom. The business management of the Nashville Journal was intrusted to him in 1870. This paper he bought in 1872; sold out to Wassell Brothers, and went into the State Auditor's office, Springfield, Ill., in 1876. In 1881 he bought the

"Tribune," in connection with Wassell. He was married to Emily Wassell of Chester, October 18, 1869; by her he has two children living, one dead.

James F. Wassell is a native of Chester, where he was born May 10, 1856. Charles Wassell, his father, is a merchant tailor of this city. James learned the printer's trade in the home offices. In various capacities he has been connected with the Nashville Journal, (of which he became part proprietor in 1876), and a paper in Petersburg, Menard county, where he was foreman. In 1880 he returned to his home, and in 1881 became associated with Mr. Matlack in the management of the Tribune.

They are making a fine success of their paper, possessed as they are of thorough practical knowledge acquired by long experience in the work, and of a familiarity with the expectations of the reading public in a paper's make-up. It is fast becoming a recognized power in behalf of Republicanism throughout southern Illinois.

WARREN N. WILSON.

The ranks of the legal profession are largely recruited from among farmers' ambitious sons. Such an one was Warren N. Wilson. He was born February 8th, 1821, on the present site of the village of Baldwin. His parents were James and Jennie Wilson, (nee McBride.) They were natives of this county. George Wilson his grandfather was one of the pioneers, coming here as he did in 1806. The Wilsons were study, energetic men, possessed of that vim and push so necessary in reaping success from frontier life.

Warren N. Wilson obtained in the home schools a fair education, and having determined to leave the path his father before him had trodden, i. e. farm life, for professional labor, entered Shurtliff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, where he attended three years. He next commenced the study of law with Harizel and Johnson, and in 1877, after passing a highly creditable examination, was admitted to practice at the bar. Recognizing his eminent fitness for discharging the duties of the office, Judge Watts appointed him Master in Chancery in 1880, a position he yet holds and the duties of which he discharges with fidelity and care. Early in life Mr. Wilson espoused the cause of Democracy and vigorously defended its principles. His first Presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley. He entertains the faith of his fathers, being, as were they, a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife's maiden name was Helen Crittenden, a daughter of Richard Crittenden of old Kentucky. She adorns her station in life with the true grace of a daughter of Kentucky. By her Mr. Wilson has two bright children, John Thurman and Edmond Crittenden by name.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Wilson is earnest, pains-taking and is winning a fair share of practice; as a citizen he is a social, high-minded, and true to his friends.

H. C. HORNER.

Few young men throughout the State of Illinois have made more rapid advancement in their profession than the subject of this sketch. Dependent alone upon his individual exertions, unaided by fortuitous circumstances, he has acquired a position at the bar that commands respect. To the local bar he is known as the "Arkansaw traveler," having been born in Lawrence county in that State, October 23, 1854. His father, Benjamin Horner, was a native of Pennsylvania, a merchant by occupation. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Merriweather, was an Alabamian. In 1860 the family came to Chester, where Benjamin died in March, 1861. Mrs. Mary Horner is still living. H. C. Horner was educated in the Public Schools of Chester. At the age of sixteen he entered the school-room as a teacher. In this work he continued until the time of his admission at the bar. During the time he bent his energies to a mastery of the elements of legal knowledge studying with Hartzell and Holloway and with Alexander Hood. In June, 1877 he passed such an examination as entitled him to enter the lists as a practitioner of law. Accepting the saying of Webster that there was "plenty of room in the upper story" he has worked faithfully to accomplish his ends. As a lawyer he is clear, incisive and forcible. Feeling, as have many fellow-members of his profession, the necessity for a treatise on———he set to work and gave the profession a valuable and exhaustive work. Ever studious he avails himself of every means to enhance his knowledge. For a time after his admission he was associated with J. Perry Johnson, but since 1880 he has been alone.

He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fleming, November 28th, 1877. Politically, Mr. Horner is in full accord with the principles of the Republican party, and has been an active participant in its successes.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL.

THE present efficient and popular Treasurer of Randolph county, was born near the village of Blair, Randolph county, January 12, 1848. His ancestors on his father's side were among the pioneers of the county, having come from Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1807. His father, Andrew J. Campbell, was a practical unassuming farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Caudle, was born in this county. Her people were originally from South Carolina. William A. Campbell obtained a fair, district school education near the place of his birth, which was supplemented by a commercial course in Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he graduated in 1878. For several years he had been a teacher in common schools, beginning in St. Clair county. For three terms he taught the home school. In 1871 he entered upon mercantile life in Blair, which he prosecuted quite successfully until 1877, when he again entered the school room as a teacher. During much of his life he has been more or less engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Mary J. McKee, daughter of S. C. McKee, of Blair, October 8, 1874. By this union

there has been born one child, whose name is Samuel Andrew Jackson Campbell, perpetuates memories of his grand-fathers. Politically, Mr. Campbell has ever been an active, consistent Democrat. His first vote was cast for Greeley, in 1872. His efforts in behalf of Democratic success received recognition upon the part of party friends and associates, who nominated him as candidate for County Treasurer, in 1882. In the November election he was chosen by a majority of three hundred and thirty-four votes. He is a member of the Masonic order; courteous to all; pains-taking as an official, he is fast proving himself to be the "right man in the right place."

ABRAM G. GORDON.

The legal profession attracts to its ranks a fair share of the youth of our land. In Randolph county many have tried its experiences—some doomed to failure, others to meet success. Of this latter class is Abram G. Gordon, who was born in the vicinity of Percy, Nov. 6, 1849. His family is of Scotch and German descent. A brief course of instruction gained in the public schools of his district was supplemented by a thorough scientific course taken in McKendree college, Lebanon, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in 1871, receiving his degrees in both the scientific and law departments. He at once returned to Randolph county and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in the village of Steelesville. In 1874 he moved to Chester, where in March, 1875, he associated himself with Alexander Hood. The firm received a fair share of the business of the county. For a time these parties practiced separately, until recently, when they again united their destinies under the firm style of Gordon & Hood. Mr. Gordon was the first prosecuting attorney of Randolph county after the creation of that office, the duties of which he discharged for a period of several months with credit. He has gained a promising place at the bar by virtue of close application to business, unremitting effort and studious habits. His private character is above reproach, and his relations cordial with his friends and acquaintances. He was married to Miss Clara J. Short, a native of Randolph county, in November, 1872.

Mr. Gordon is a Democrat in his political principles, and has voted generally for the candidates of that party ever since attaining his majority. His industry is fast gaining for him a large and lucrative practice, whilst his eminent social qualities make for him hosts of friends.

WILLIAM M. HOLMES,

Editor and proprietor of the *Valley Clarion*, Chester, Illinois, is a native of Randolph county, having been born here November 5th, 1856. His father, of whom portrait and sketch can be found elsewhere in this work, was Joseph B. Holmes, a native of Pennsylvania and early settled here, having come to Kaskaskia in 1829, where he prosecuted milling and merchandising. His mother was a daughter of Gov. Shadrack Bond. The remains of both were laid away in Evergreen cemetery, Chester.

William M. Holmes chose the profession of law and pursued its study with Messrs. Hartzell and Morrison and was admitted to practice in 1878. Soon after he made an extensive western trip, occupying a year and a half's time. Returning he bought the *Valley Clarion* and entered upon a journalist career. He is making the *Clarion* the leading

democratic journal of southern Illinois. As a writer of political articles, Mr. Holmes wields a graceful pen, and is forcible and vigorous. In compilation of news he gives particular attention to local correspondence, a feature that makes his paper a welcome visitor to many homes.

KASKASKIA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



THE exact date of the founding of Kaskaskia cannot be stated with certainty. It has been supposed that members of La Salle's party stopped here on their way back from their voyage of discovery to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, and gave rise to the present town. The conjecture has also been made that Tonti here established a trading-post in 1686. The evidence, however, seems conclusive that the birth of the town arose from the transfer of the Jesuit mission from the banks of the Illinois river to this spot about the year 1700.

This mission was established by Marquette in the year 1675. Its site was the Indian village of Kaskaskia, near the present town of Utica, in La Salle county, Illinois. The Kaskaskia Indians then inhabited that region. After the death of Marquette, Father Claude Allouez had charge of the mission at different periods from 1677 to 1690. From 1691 to 1693 Sebastian Rasle was the priest, and he was succeeded by James Gravier. The latter was ardent and enthusiastic in his work. He reduced the language of the Illinois Indians to grammatical rules, and made many converts among the savages to the Christian faith. The journal of Gravier, written in the years 1693 and 1694, shows that the mission, at that period, was still located on the banks of the Illinois. Fathers Bineteau, Pinet and Gabriel Marest labored there as missionaries in 1699. Letters and journals written in 1699 and 1700 indicate that up to the latter year the mission retained its original site. Its removal to where the town of Kaskaskia now stands, likely, took place in the autumn of the year 1700, when the Kaskaskia Indians, to escape the ravages of their powerful and warlike enemies, the Iroquois, journeyed to the South and founded their village near the mouth of the river to which they gave their name.

For the first years of its existence Kaskaskia obtains little note except as a mission station. Its history is chiefly drawn from the parish records, now in the keeping of the bishop of the diocese, and the letters and journals of the early priests. Its population was increased by the arrival of hardy French voyageurs from Canada and adventurous immigrants direct from France. Marriages between the French and Indians were frequent. Marest was joined in

1707 by Father Mermet, who had previously labored as a missionary at the great village of the Peorias. Mermet, whose health was feeble, remained at the village for the instruction of the Indians; while Marest, who describes himself as "so constituted that I can run on the snow with the rapidity with which a paddle is worked in a canoe, and who have, thanks to God, the strength necessary to endure all these toils," roamed through the forest with the rest of the Indians, who spent a great part of their time in the chase. "Our life," he writes, "is spent in roaming through thick woods, in clambering over hills, in paddling the canoe across lakes and rivers, to catch a poor savage who flies from us, and whom we can tame neither by teachings or caresses."

The labors of these missionaries are not without their fruits. In 1820 the Illinois Indians are spoken of as nearly all Christians. They cultivated the ground in their own way, and under the influence of religion had become industrious, raising poultry and live stock to sell to the French. The women were adroit, weaving of buffalo-hair a fine glossy stuff, which they dyed of various colors and worked into dresses for themselves, manufacturing a fine thread with great ingenuity. A parish was regularly formed in 1719, of which in 1720 Father Nicholas Ignatius de Beauvois had charge. Separate missions were established. One "about half a league above Old Fort Chartres, within gun-shot of the river," was under the direction of Father Joseph Ignatius le Boulanger, who is spoken of as a man of great missionary tact and wonderful skill in languages. His Illinois catechism and instructions in the same dialect for hearing mass and approaching the sacraments, were considered by other missionaries as master-pieces, and, for their benefit, were literally translated into the French language. Boulanger, in 1721, was assisted by Father de Kreben. Another Kaskaskia village was six miles inland from the Mississippi, and of this Father John Charles Guymonneau, who, it appears, was the leading authority of the church in Illinois, had charge. On the organization of Louisiana as a colony, Illinois became subject to its government, and the superior of the Jesuits at New Orleans had the superintendence of the Illinois mission.

The first military occupation of the village was late in the year 1718, when Pierre Duqué Boisbriant, commandant at the Illinois, arrived with a detachment of troops. He did

not, however, long make the place his residence. Selecting a site for a military post on the bank of the Mississippi, sixteen miles above Kaskaskia, he set his men industriously to work, and by the spring of 1720 had completed Fort Chartres, which thenceforth was the residence of the commandant and the centre of military authority. About 1718 the village sprang into new life, and the arrivals from France and Canada were numerous.

In 1721 a monastery and college were established by the Jesuits. In 1725 Kaskaskia became an incorporated town, and Louis XV, the French king, made a grant of commons to the inhabitants.

THE PARISH RECORDS.

During this period the records speak of baptisms, weddings and deaths, and thus some idea is obtained of the social life of the place and the names of its principal citizens. In the early baptisms it is noticeable that the names of the women are mostly Indian, though occasionally both parents are French. On the register in 1720, appear the signature of Le Sieur Pierre D'Artaguette and Le Sieur Girardot the former captain, and the latter, ensign of a company of troops, both godfathers at baptisms. D'Artaguette was the gallant young French officer who subsequently became commandant at the Illinois, and in 1736, led an expedition against the Chickasaws, which resulted in his capture by the enemy and his death at the stake.

In 1721, the register is signed by Le Sieur Nicholas Michel Chas-in, commissary of the Company of the West, in the country of the Illinois, and Le Sieur Philippe de la Renaudiere, director of mines for the same company, both leading men in the colony. The rites of the church frequently solemnize marriages between Frenchmen and Indian women. The wedding of a native of Brittany with Anne, a female savage of the Nachitchees tribe, in 1724, is witnessed by Girardot and other citizens, and in 1726, the marriage of Jacques Hyacinthe, of the Pawnee nation, and Therese, a freed savage woman of the Padoucah tribe, is celebrated. In 1725 two Indian chiefs, one the head of the Tamaroa tribe, make their marks as witnesses of the marriage of a Frenchman with a German woman. The names of the witnesses to the marriage of Joseph Lorrin and Marie Phillippe, on the twentieth of October, 1727, shows that it was one of the notable social events of the day.

The Chevalier Vinienne, commandant of the port on the Wabash, where the city of Vincennes now stands, and one of his officers, St. Angefle, made their toilsome journey by river and through forest, to sign their names on the register and to dance at the wedding. A long entry on the seventh of January, 1748, tells of the wedding of Monsieur Joseph Buehet, "Principal Secretary of the Marine, Sub-delegate of Monsieur the Commissary Ordonnateur and Judge at the Illinois," once a widower, and Marie Louis Michel, twice a widow. The ceremony is performed by the Reverend Father Guyenne, Superior of the Missions of the company of Jesus, in Illinois. The Chevalier de Bertel, major commanding for the King at Fort Chartres, and Benoit de St. Clair, captain commanding at Kaskaskia, are

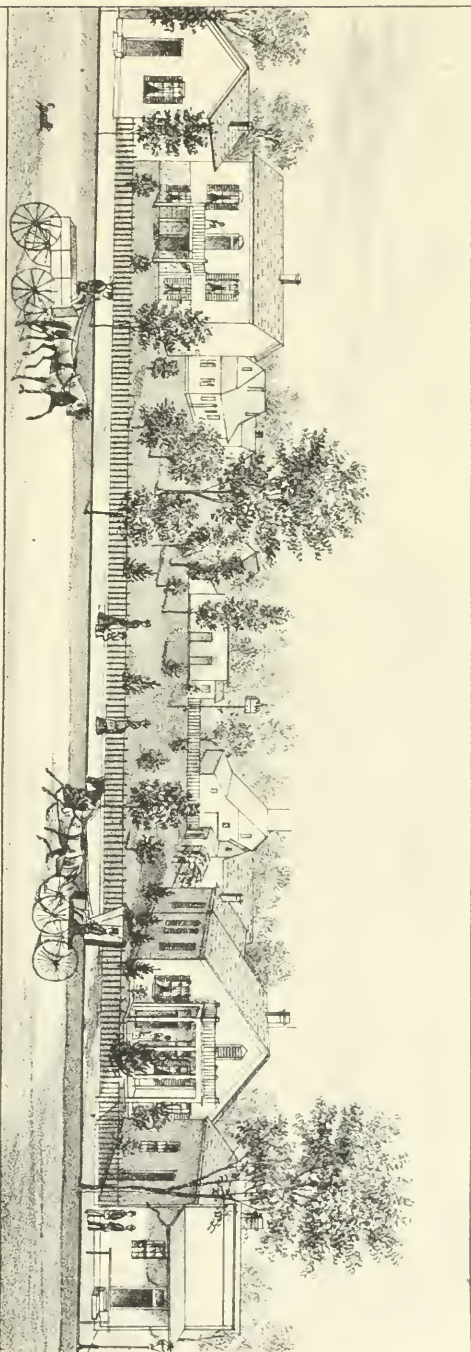
among those who sign their names as witnesses. Afterward follows the wedding of the daughter of Sieur Leonard Billeront, royal notary at the Illinois, with the son of Charles Vallée. The last name will be recognized as that of a family conspicuous in the early history of Kaskaskia, representations of which may still be found throughout the Mississippi valley. In April, 1873, occurs the marriage of Philippe Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave, to Michel Marie Dufresne, daughter of Jacques Michel Dufresne, officer of Militia. This Rocheblave became commandant of the Illinois, after the cession of the country to Great Britain, and was the last British Governor. In July, 1778, he was taken prisoner at Fort Gage, by George Rogers Clark, who took possession of the Port in the name of the Thirteen American Colonies, then engaged in their struggle for independence from the British crown.

Although the Kaskaskia Indians and others were friendly, there is evidence that deprivations were frequently committed by members of hostile tribes. An entry on the parish register in 1722, reads as follows: The news has come here this day of the death of Alexis Blaye and Laurent Bransart, who were slain upon the Mississippi by the Chickasaws." Immediately afterward comes a statement that on the twenty-second of June of the same year was celebrated in the parish church at Kaskaskia, a solemn service for the repose of the soul of the lady Michelle Chauvin, wife of Jacques Nepven, merchant of Montreal, aged about forty-five years, and of Jean Michelle Nepven, aged twenty years, and of Elizabeth Nepven, aged thirteen years, and Susanne Nepven, eight years, her children. They were slain by the savages from five to seven leagues from the Wabash.

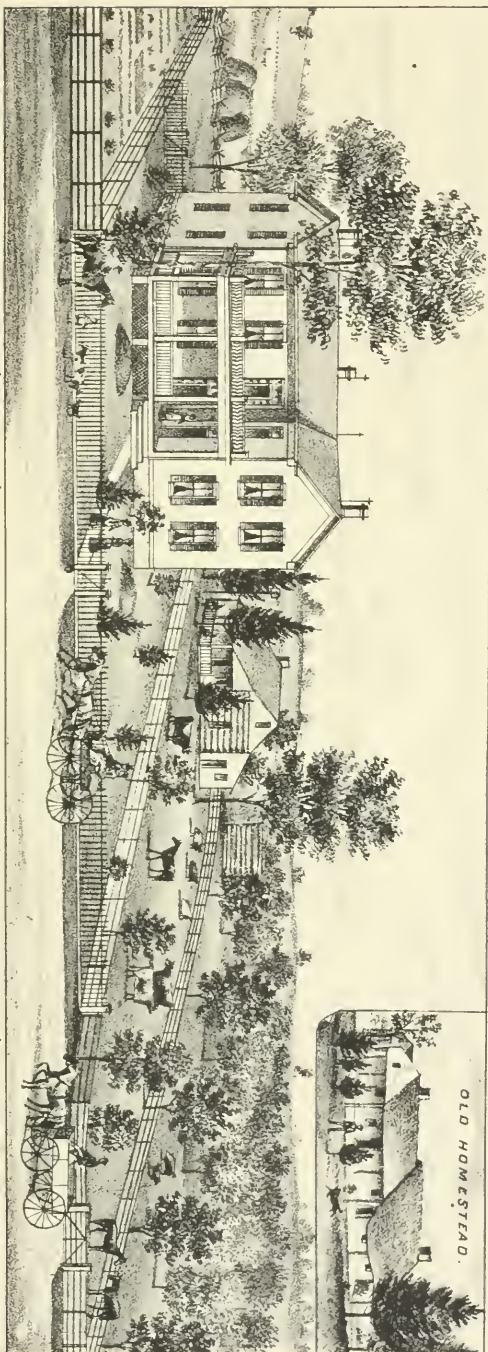
THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS

in Kaskaskia, included Bazyl Lachapelle, Michael De Rouse, Baptiste Montreal Boucher De Mon brun, Charles Danie, Francis Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Buyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, and families by the name of La Deroutte and Noval.

Bazyl Lachapelle came from Canada in company with eleven brothers, but he alone remained permanently in Kaskaskia. Antoine, Louis and Baptiste were his sons. Michael De Rouse was the ancestor of the most numerous French family in Illinois. In France the home of the family was the village of St. Pierre, and from this circumstance its early members in Illinois were called St. Pierre De Rouse. Michael De Rouse was the father of Michael, Joseph, Phillip, Jerome and De Bordeau, each of whom left descendants. Jean Baptiste St. Gemme, called Beauvais, from the fact that the family came from Beauvais in France, became a resident of the village about 1750. Capt. Pitman, in 1766, speaks of him as the wealthiest citizen. He purchased the property of the Jesuits on its sale under the decree for the suppression of the order. He kept eighty slaves, and furnished eighty-six thousand pounds of flour "to the King's magazine," which was only part of his harvest for one year. He left six sons, Raphael, Antoine, Charles, Joseph, Vitol and Baptiste. Raphael and Charles became citizens of Louisiana, and Antoine of Arkansas. Vitol and Baptiste



RESIDENCE, OFFICE AND OTHER DWELLINGS THE PROPERTY OF DR. W. M. R. MC KENZIE CHESTER, ILL.



OLD HOMESTEAD.

RESIDENCE AND FARM (320 ACRES) OF THOMAS GANT, SEC. 24 T. 6 R. 7 (CHESTER PRECINCT) RANDOLPH CO. ILL.

were among the early French settlers of St. Genevieve, and left numerous descendants in that part of Missouri. Raphael St. Gemme took part in the defense of Fort Daquesne, and was among the French force which defeated Gen. Brad dock in 1755. Baptists Montreal came from Canada, and was a man of industrious and quiet disposition. Boucher de Montbrun became one of the prominent citizens of Kaskaskia. His wife, who belonged to the Lauglois family, was a woman of much beauty and respectability. Charles Danie was a quiet farmer. The earliest grant of land of which there is any record was made to him on the tenth of May, 1722. Francois Charlesville was among the early arrivals in the village from Canada. He engaged in the river trade to New Orleans, and by his industry, shrewdness and energy amassed a considerable fortune. His four sons were Francois, Baptists, Charles and Louis. Antoine Bienvenu reached the village from France by way of New Orleans, and brought with him abundant means.

Kaskaskia in 1766 is spoken of by Capt. Pitman of the British army, "as by far the most considerable settlement in the country of Illinois, as well from the number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation." The water-mill built by Monsieur Paget, on the site of the present Reiley's mill was in use at that time both for grinding corn and sawing boards. The principal buildings in town were the church and Jesuits house to which a small chapel was attached. These were built of stone, as were some of the other houses in the village, and in the opinion of the writer made a good appearance, "considering this part of the world." The Jesuits plantation contained two hundred and forty arpents of land, well stocked with cattle, and with a brewery. This property was sold for the crown by the French commandant, after the country had been ceded to the English under the decree for the suppression of the order of the Jesuits. The population of the village, in 1766, is placed at sixty-five families, "besides merchants, other casual people and slaves."

The cession of Illinois to Great Britain deprived Kaskaskia of many of its wealthy citizens. Some removed to St. Genevieve, and others joined in founding St. Louis. It is supposed that one-third of the inhabitants left the village. These removals took place about 1765, at which time the British troops took possession of Fort Chatares. The territory had been ceded three years previous, but the fact for some time was not generally known. By taking up their residence west of the Mississippi, these people supposed they could remain under the French Government though, in fact, by a secret treaty made in 1762, the country west of the river had been ceded to Spain. On Clark's conquest the citizens of the village readily transferred their allegiance from Great Britain to the sea-board colonies. Indeed, some enthusiasm for the American cause seems to have been shown by the leading inhabitants. A militia company volunteered to assist Clark in the capture of Cahokia, and Father Gihault visited Vincennes and induced the inhabitants there to sever their relations with the British government and to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth of Virginia. Kaskaskia in 1778, is said to have been a village of

two hundred and fifty houses. If this statement is true it shows a considerable growth from 1766 when Capt. Pitman reported that sixty-five families resided here, "besides merchants, other casual people and slaves." Capt. Pitman's enumeration, however, was taken at a time when the population was doubtless at its lowest ebb, on account of the recent hegira of wealthy families, with large numbers of slaves, to the west side of the Mississippi to escape the English rule. Up to this time the population of Kaskaskia was wholly French. The great part of the families had come from Canada, and some up the Mississippi direct from France. After the conquest by Clark there began an immigration from the country east of the Alleghenies. Enterprising merchants seized upon the advantages of the place as a trading point; English blood became infused into the village; and the slow and sleepy life of an exclusive French settlement gave way to the vigor of Anglo-Saxon methods. It was during this period, the half century succeeding the American Revolution, that Kaskaskia made its greatest progress and reached the zenith of its prosperity.

FORMER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the men who assisted in inaugurating the new era was John Edgar. By birth he was an Irishman. He had been an officer in the British Navy, and at the beginning of the revolutionary war resided at Detroit, his wife was an American by birth, and her sympathies were warm for the colonial cause.

The British commander at Detroit seized Edgar, on account of his openly expressed sympathy for the American cause, and he was sent as a prisoner to Quebec. On his way there he escaped near Montreal, and found his way within the American lines. Remaining for a time with the army of the colonists, he then sought greater safety in the wilds of the west, and in 1784, settled at Kaskaskia. His wife joined him two years later with twelve thousand dollars which she had saved from the confiscation of his property. This was the nucleus of a large fortune. For many years he was the wealthiest citizen of Illinois, and paid more taxes than any other person in the territory. He adopted a mercantile career, and his store contained a large stock of goods. He rebuilt Paget's flouring mill, which had fallen into a ruined condition, and before the year 1800, made large quantities of flour which he shipped to the New Orleans market. He was large and portly in person and genial and benevolent in disposition. He was elected a member of the legislature of the North Western territory which convened at Chillicothe, Ohio, during the administration of Gov. St. Clair. He was appointed by the United States, Major General of the Illinois militia, and at the annual general musters deported himself with great dignity. On the organization of St. Clair county in 1790, he was made one of the judges of the common pleas court, and thenceforward his name frequently appears on the court records for more than a quarter of a century. The Edgar mansion on Elm street, the ruins of which could still be seen a few years ago, was one of the finest residences in Kaskaskia, and was the resort of distinguished visitors. On Lafayette's visit to

the place in 1825, a reception was given in its parlors in his honor. Mrs. Edgar, a woman of grace and accomplishments, was the acknowledged leader of the fashionable society, which made Kaskaskia gay in the old days of its prosperity. Gen. Edgar died without children in 1832.

John Doyle, who had been a soldier under Clark, returned to Illinois with some of his comrades, and settled in Kaskaskia in 1781. He made some aspirations to learning, and understood the French and Indian languages, as well as the English. He taught school and his name deserves to be perpetuated as perhaps that of the first American who engaged in the occupation of a teacher in Illinois. Soon afterward, John and Israel Dodge became residents of Kaskaskia. The latter was the father of Henry Dodge, who served in the United States senate from Wisconsin, and the grandfather of A. C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa. The Dodge family in 1794 removed to St. Genevieve, and manufactured salt on the Mississippi, a few miles below St. Genevieve, at the mouth of Saline creek.

William Morrison for years the leading spirit in commercial circles in Illinois, made his home in Kaskaskia in 1790. He established the firm of Bryant and Morrison long known as one of great wealth and high standing. His partner was his uncle, Guy Bryant, a resident of Philadelphia. The main store, both wholesale and retail, was at Kaskaskia. From it the merchants of St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, supplied themselves with goods. His trade extended from Kaskaskia around to Pittsburg, to New Orleans, Prairie du Chien, and the Rocky Mountains. He was a person of vast energy and superior business faculties. For many years he carried on a heavy commerce on the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and New Orleans. His boats were the largest and the best that up to that time had ever stemmed the waters of the Mississippi. He accumulated a large fortune. In 1801 he built a fine stone house on Elm Street and furnished it in a costly and elegant manner; it was considered the best in the Illinois country. He died in April 1837, and was buried in the old grave-yard.

Robert and James Morrison, brothers of William, came to Kaskaskia in 1798. They both became prominent and distinguished citizens. The wife of Robert Morrison (*nee* Miss Donaldson) was a lady of much refinement and culture. She frequently wrote for the papers on political and other subjects.

One of the most distinguished and worthy citizens of Kaskaskia was Pierre Menard. He was born at Quebec, in Canada, in the year 1767. His father was an officer in the French service. He reached Vincennes in 1786, and was employed by Col. Vigo as agent in the Indian trade. In 1789 he accompanied Vigo across the mountains to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they had an interview with President Washington, relative to the defence of the western frontier. In 1790 he came to Kaskaskia, where he established a store. For many years he acted as Indian Agent for the United States Government, and also in several instances was appointed commissioner to negotiate Indian treaties. The Indians had great respect and affection for him. He carried on an extensive trade with several tribes, and it was said

that, at any time, an Indian would prefer giving Menard his peltry for nothing than to receive double value for it from a long knife American. In the early history of Illinois Menard was foremost in almost every enterprise. He was elected one of the representatives from Randolph county to the Legislature of the Indiana territory in 1803, and attended the legislative sessions at Vincennes. He was a member of each territorial Legislature of Illinois from 1812 to the organization of the State government in 1818, and during this time served without interruption as president of the legislative council. He is said to have presided over this body without parade or show, but with great common sense, and to have fostered wise and equitable laws for the growing commonwealth. He was elected the first lieutenant-governor of the State. Menard county, on its organization in 1839, was given its name in his honor. By his mercantile business and investments in land, he acquired a large fortune, which, to some extent, was diminished by his liberal disposition and desire to accommodate his friends, many of whose debts he was obliged to pay. His first partner, on coming to Kaskaskia, was a gentleman of Vincennes named Du Bois. In 1808 he became a partner in the great trading company of Emanuel Liza, for which he transacted business among the Indians in the Rocky mountains. The firm of Menard & Valle was established about 1824, and carried on a mercantile business, chiefly with the Indians, for several years. He died in 1844. The house in which he lived is still standing on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, just below the town. Of his children, Edmond Menard alone survives.

In the year 1795 Francois and Hypolite Menard followed their older brother, Pierre, to Kaskaskia. The former became a noted navigator of the Mississippi, and secured a reputation for judgment, courage and skill as a boatman, not surpassed by that of any other *habitué* of the river. Hypolite Menard was a farmer in the point below Kaskaskia, and an estimable and popular man. He was elected in 1828 a representative from Randolph county in the Sixth General Assembly.

John Rice Jones, the first lawyer that ever practiced before the Illinois courts, became a citizen of Kaskaskia in 1790. He was a Welshman by birth, and from Philadelphia, where he had enjoyed the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, Dr. James Rush and other distinguished men, removed to Vincennes in 1787. Further mention of Jones is made in the article on Bench and Bar.

Dr. George Fisher, one of the early physicians, became a citizen of Kaskaskia in 1798. He was a Virginian by birth. He was the first sheriff of Randolph county, a member of the first and third territorial legislatures, in which he served as speaker of the house of representatives, and delegate in 1818 to the convention which framed the first constitution of the State. Among the other physicians was Dr. William L. Reynolds, who came from Bracken county, Kentucky, and settled at Kaskaskia in 1809. He was a man of good professional education and ability, and for a long time stood at the head of his profession. Dr. Truman Tuttle came in 1802 as surgeon in the United States Army. After the removal of

the troops he remained at Kaskaskia and practiced his profession. Both he and Dr. Reynolds removed to Cahokia. Dr. James Rose reached Kaskaskia from Kentucky in the year 1805.

To the town belongs the distinction of being the home of the first Governor of the State of Illinois, Shadrach Bond. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in the year 1773, and in 1794 came to Illinois with his uncle, Shadrach Bond, settling in the American Bottom in what is now Monroe county. He was elected a member of the legislature of Indiana territory, in 1812 the first delegate to Congress from the territory of Illinois, and afterward was appointed receiver of public monies at the Kaskaskia land office. He removed to Kaskaskia in 1814, and made a large farm west of the village. The house in which he lived may still be seen. At the expiration of his term of office he became register of the land office. He died in April, 1830. He was buried at his farm. His grave being threatened by the encroachments of the Mississippi, his remains, within a year or two, have been removed to the cemetery at Chester, where the State has erected a fitting monument to his memory.

Of the early lawyers, James Haggin came to Kaskaskia in 1804, Benjamin F. Doyle in 1805 and John Rector in 1806. Haggin returned to Kentucky, and there became a distinguished lawyer. Doyle served as attorney general for the territory in 1809. Nathaniel Pope, the first secretary of the territory of Illinois, came to Kaskaskia in 1804. He resided at St. Genevieve till 1808, and then returned to Kaskaskia. He was territorial secretary from 1809 to 1816, and in 1817 and 1818 was the delegate to Congress. On the admission of the State into the Union he was made judge of the United States district court, and held that office for more than thirty years. He removed to Alton in 1844, and died in 1850. His son, General John Pope, now of the United States Army, was born in the Bottom near Kaskaskia. Elias Kent Kane began his brilliant career as a young lawyer at Kaskaskia in 1814. He was a native of New York, and a graduate of Yale college. He was appointed by Governor Boud secretary of State on the organization of the State government in 1818. (See Bench and Bar for further sketch).

Sidney Breese came to Kaskaskia in 1818, and Gen. James Shields located here in 1832 as a school teacher. They both became prominent in politics and eminent jurists. (A more extended sketch of these gentlemen may be found in the chapter on Bench and Bar.)

KASKASKIA SINCE 1800.

In the last century Kaskaskia was essentially a French village. The French style of architecture prevailed, and rows of low one-story houses lined the streets. The only brick house in the place was built about 1750 with bricks brought in boats from Pittsburg. Gradually the old French exclusiveness broke away, and a few years before 1800 the leading places in business and society began to be taken by men of English blood. Early in the present century a large floating population poured into the town. Immigration to

Illinois had set in rapidly, and every new settler directed his course to Kaskaskia, from which point he explored the country and selected his location. From 1810 to 1820 the town probably contained more people than at any other period of its history. A census taken at that time showed a population of seven thousand. Its merchants carried on a heavy trade, and an air of bustle and activity pervaded the streets. About 1820 other towns began to spring up; it was no longer the center of immigration, and gradually and quietly it lost its importance, and gave way to rival settlements. The flood of 1844 gave the finishing blow to its prosperity. Many of the inhabitants left after that disaster. It was the seat of government of the Territory of Illinois from 1809 to 1818. It was the county seat of Randolph county from 1795 to 1848. The first newspaper was established here in 1809, by Matthew Duncan.

After the time of Morrison, one of the leading mercantile firms was that of Menard & Valle, composed of Pierre Menard and Jean Baptiste Valle. They began business about 1824. They also carried on a store at St. Genevieve, where Valle lived. Their trade was chiefly with the Delaware, Shawnee, and Peoria tribes of Indians in Missouri and Arkansas. They owned part of the stock of the American Fur Company. They sold guns, ammunition, strouds, and other articles of Indian use, and received in exchange furs and peltries. Their trade was remunerative, and out of it they were said to have made half a million of dollars. Mather, Lamb & Co. carried on business at the same time with Menard & Valle. This firm had for its members Thomas Mather, Stacy B. Opdycke, James L. Lamb, and Edmund Roberts. A branch of their business was established at Chester on the commencement of the growth of that place, and the members of the firm subsequently became residents of Springfield. Hugh H. Maxwell also had a store during the same period. He was a native of Ireland, and a man of some education. He married Mary O. Menard, a daughter of Pierre Menard, in the year 1811. He died in 1832. His widow survived him thirty years. In more recent years George W. Staley was one of the merchants of the place. His store was burned down. William and J. P. Lakenan were engaged in the mercantile business before 1844, and removed to Chester. Thomas Short was another merchant. Gustavus Pape, who now has the only store in the place, has been in business for many years.

Among the physicians in former days was Dr. Josiah P. Betts. He was successful in his practice. Soon after Chicago began its growth he went there, but returned to Kaskaskia about the year 1844, and a few years subsequently died. Dr. Thomas M. Hope became a resident of the place about 1836. He married a daughter of Judge Nathaniel Pope, and removed to Alton. Dr. James Burch, previous to his death in 1878, had practiced his profession at Kaskaskia for many years.

In 1844, before the flood of that year, the town was more than twice as large as now. The population, by the census of 1880, was three hundred and fifty. It is now not more than two thirds of that. The washing away of the neck of land separating the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers, in

April, 1881, placed the town on an island, and took away a considerable portion of its trade. The bank of the Mississippi was once three miles distant. The river has gradually crept to within a mile of the village, and further encroachments are feared. Some of the old buildings still remain. On Chartres street is the old hotel, a large building with porch fronting the street, and a spacious room inside in which balls and parties used to make gay the social life of the village. In the dining room La'ayette sat down to a bounteous collation in 1825. Farther up Chartres street, on the corner of Poplar, is the brick building in which the Bank of Kaskaskia, chartered by the legislature in 1817, transacted business. Its walls are now leaning and threatened with destruction. It was originally built for a dwelling, and it was once the residence of Elias Kent Kane. It was used for a time, also, as the United States land office, which afterward transferred its location to a frame building across the street.

The old state house, in which the territorial and state legislatures held their sessions, stood on the north side of Elm street, the second block above the residence of William Morrison. It was a store building. The legislature is also said to have met in the second story of the building now occupied by Pape's store. This is one of the oldest buildings that have survived from ancient times. The old county court house has been rebuilt, and presents a modern appearance. It is used as the public school building. A brick house on Elm street, above the site of the state house, is one of the oldest buildings still in existence. It was once the residence of Mr. Ayrondale, magistrate and register of the land office. In a stone house east of the old convent site an Indian chief, Louis Duquoin, lived many years. On his death he was buried in the Catholic grave yard. Raphael Widen, a clerk for Menard & Valle, and a justice of the peace, also lived and died in this house.

In place of the log mission chapel built on the establishment of the mission, a stone church was erected as early as 1720 at the expense of the French government. This was replaced in 1774 by another structure, which was taken down in 1801 on account of a fissure in its walls. The next church building stood till 1838, when it was likewise demolished. The present church was built in 1843. In it hangs the old bell, cast at Rochelle in France in the year 1741, and sent to Louis Buyat, by him to be given to the infant church in America. It was the first church bell that ever rang west of the Allegheny mountains.

The Convent of the Ladies of Visitation was established at Kaskaskia in May, 1833, by a colony from the parent house at Georgetown, District of Columbia. With it was connected Menard Academy, patronized with much zeal and benevolence by Pierre Menard. A large building was erected for the accommodation of its inmates. It was opened for pupils in 1836. During the few years of its existence it enjoyed a high reputation. The flood of 1844 compelled an abandonment of the institution.

Two attempts have been made to bridge the Kaskaskia. The first bridge was built about the year 1824 by William

Morrison. It was constructed of trestle work, and after being used a year or two, fell to the water. The second bridge was erected by the Kaskaskia Bridge Company, whose capital stock was twenty thousand dollars, of which the county subscribed one fourth. Work was commenced on the structure in 1840. It consisted of three spans, and on the west side was to be a drawbridge. The plan on which it was built was deficient, and in May, 1843, before it was opened for general use, it fell by its own weight. A ferry has been maintained across the Kaskaskia from an early date in the history of the town. The franchise was formerly owned by Pierre Menard, and it is now in the possession of his son Edmond Menard.

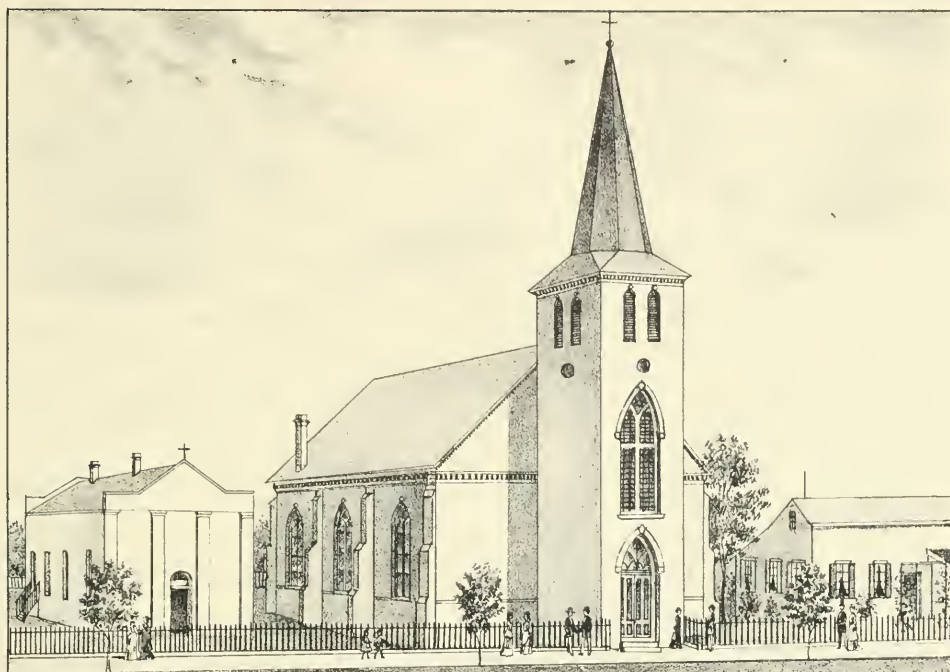
The old records of the town have been destroyed. For about thirty-five years no officers were elected under the charter. In 1871 it was resolved to revive the town government, and Julien Chenu, the only surviving member of the old board of trustees, made appointments to fill vacancies in the board. On the 24th of May, 1873, the citizens voted to incorporate as a village under the general law.

To the town of Kaskaskia belongs the Commons, comprising nine thousand acres of rich land in the point between the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers. About seven thousand acres is capable of cultivation. Three thousand acres are now under lease, and furnish a liberal income to the village for school and church purposes. Under the old management all the inhabitants had equal access to the Commons for pasturage and fuel. By an act of the legislature passed in 1854, the citizens were authorized to elect five trustees every two years, who should exercise charge of the Commons, lease portions thereof, and apply the proceeds to church and school purposes only. The first trustees to serve under this act were Savinien St. Vrain, Edmond Menard, Dennis Kavanaugh, Joseph Baronowski, and Adam Feaman. The Common Field was also originally owned jointly by the villagers, though each resident was assigned an individual portion. The United States commissioners, in 1809, determined the rights of each citizen, and the lots have since been held in fee simple.

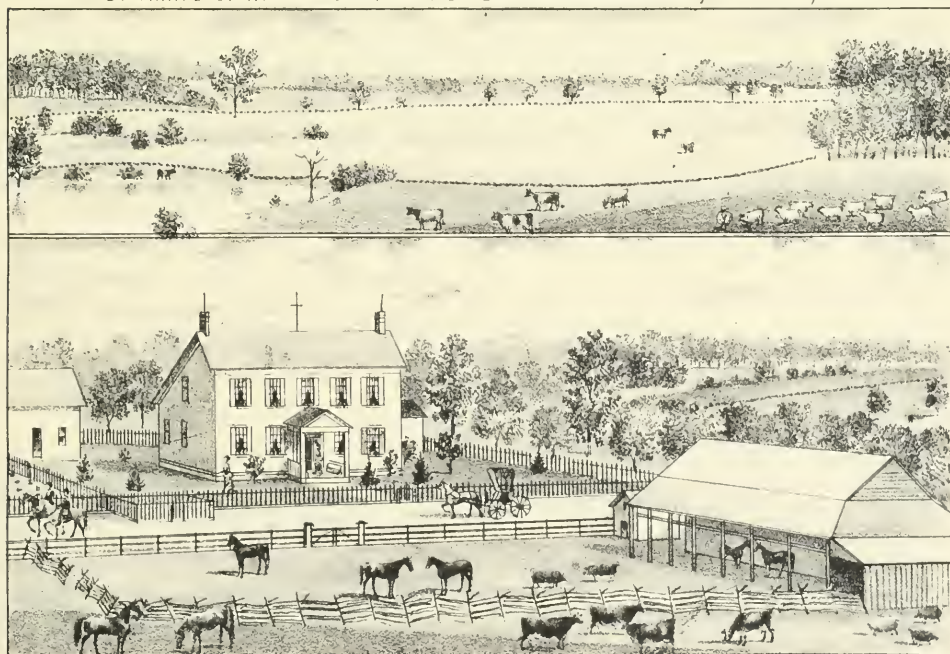
The business interests are now represented by Gustavus Pape as general merchant and postmaster. Donatus Beiter deals in drugs, and Charles M. Wheeler in drugs and groceries. Dr. H. M. Boldt is the only physician. Beside the public school, there is a school conducted under the care of the Catholic church.

KASKASKIA POINT

Embraced a rich body of land below the village of Kaskaskia, between the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers, occupied by the Common Field and Commons of Kaskaskia. Two ferries over the Kaskaskia river furnish easy access to Chester. The town of Dozaville, on the Mississippi, was projected by William Doza in 1872. There is a general store, of which the proprietor is Leon E. Delassus, also the owner of a saw mill. A drug and grocery store is kept by E. Ellison. It is without a postoffice, mail matter being received at Kaskaskia.



ST. MARY'S OF HELP - ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY, CHESTER, ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.M. CRISLER, SEC 36, T6, R 7, (CHESTER PRECINCT) RANDOLPH CO. ILL.

LAND OFFICE AT KASKASKIA.

We append the following letter received November 25, 1882, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., in regard to the land office at Kaskaskia:

"GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., requesting information concerning the land office at Kaskaskia, Illinois, I have to inform you that the land district was created by Act of Congress approved March 26, 1804, and it was discontinued by order of the President dated November 12, 1855. The transfer of the records to the office at Springfield was effected on February 25, 1856.

I am unable to furnish you with a complete list of the names of the officers prior to 1821 for the reason that this office was formerly a branch of the Treasury Department, and the records then in that Department were destroyed by fire in 1832. A partial list, however, was obtained from other sources, and the following embraces all the data I am able to give you.

REGISTERS.

Nicholas Jones, commissioned	March 7, 1821.
Shadrach Bond	January 28, 1823
Miles Hotchkiss	April 30, 1832
Joseph Fearman	June 20, 1841
Ferdinand Maxwell	September 24, 1840
Daniel P. Roberts	March 28, 1854.

Each of these officers retained his position until the appointment of his successor.

RECEIVERS.

Edward Humphries, commissioned	March 5, 1821.
Samuel Crawford,	August 5, 1840
Richard B. Servant,	March 17, 1843.
John A. Langlois,	August 2, 1845.
Ezra C. Coffey,	June 8, 1850.
William Adair,	June 3, 1854.

From original papers on the files of this office dating from 1801 to 1809, the names of Michael Jones and E. Backus appear as Register and Receiver, and in 1815 Michael Jones and Shadrach Bond appear as holding the office of Register and Receiver respectively. I regret that I am unable to furnish you more specific information.

Very Respectfully,

N. C. McFARLAND, Commissioner.

FORT GAGE

During the progress of the war with the Chickasaws and other hostile Indian tribes, a fort was built on the high hill opposite Kaskaskia for the defense of the town. The date of its construction was the year 1736. Of its size and strength tradition gives no information. In 1756, during the old French and English war, it was repaired and strengthened, and occupied by a French garrison. From that time to the present the bluff on which it stood has borne the name of Garrison hill. In 1766 the old fort was destroyed by fire, and soon after another was built on the same spot by the English. Its shape is described by Capt. Philip Pitman as that of an oblong quadrangle, of which the exterior polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was constructed of very thick squared timber, dovetailed at the angles. Within the walls were a stone magazine, the commandant's house, and other smaller buildings. On the abandonment of Fort Chartres in 1772 the British garrison occupied the fort to which the name of Gage had been applied in honor of the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. On the night of the 4th of July, 1778, it was captured by Col. Clark. The garrison then consisted of twenty soldiers under command of M. Rocheblave, the British commandant in Illinois. Its approaches were guarded by four cannon. The records of the English possession of the country are said to have been destroyed on the night of the surrender by the wife of M. Rocheblave, so that many valuable documents belonging to that period were lost. While Colonel Clark remained in Illinois he occupied the fort as his headquarters. At the close of the war of the Revolution the fort remained unoccupied until 1801, when it was garrisoned by a detachment of United States soldiers. Colonel Pike's regiment was stationed here for a short period. It was soon abandoned. The walls crumbled and fell to the ground and the building decayed. The lines of the fort are now marked by embankments of earth. The parade ground north of the fort is grown up with timber. The site commands a beautiful view of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers and the adjacent bottom.

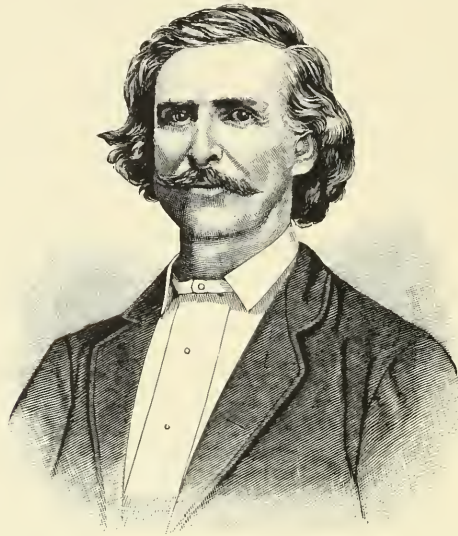
BIOGRAPHIES.

LOUIS J. DEROUSSE, JR.

ONE of the younger representatives of the family of that name, so conspicuous during the past in the history of Randolph county, was born in Kaskaskia, September 22, 1854, being the son of the late Louis Derosse, who was for many years a well known citizen of this town. His father died in 1878. A portrait and sketch may be found of him on another page of this work. He has followed farming and mercantile pursuits all his life. On the eighth of November, 1881, he was married to Miss Odila M. Chann, daughter of

Joseph M. and Sophia A. Chann. Captain Chann was formerly the proprietor of the landing on the Mississippi river a few miles from Kaskaskia, and known as Kaskaskia landing.

Louis J. Derosse is following the footsteps of his deceased father, in that he is an office holder. He was elected constable in 1881, a position his father had held many years before. He is an ardent working Democrat, a member, together with his wife, of the Catholic church.

*E. Menard*

THERE are names cherished with pride by every lover of the early history of his commonwealth. Among such in Illinois is that of Menard. Pierre Menard, a Frenchman, came to Kaskaskia in 1790. He married Angelique Souci, in 1792. He traded with the Indians, taking their furs, pelts, etc., in exchange for goods, also engaged in farming. He was a prominent citizen, and took an active part in every public enterprise. Upon the organization of the State, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. His father, John Menard, fought at Quebec under Montgomery. Edmond, a son of Pierre, was born in Kaskaskia, February 7, 1813. He inherited much of his father's disposition. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Legislature, which then convened at Vandalia, and was continued during the first session after

the removal of the capitol to Springfield. He has followed merchandising and farming. His neighbors held him in high esteem, because of noble qualities, and generous impulses, prompting him to deeds of charity. The poor of the old town of Kaskaskia, recognize in him a benefactor and friend. His little acts of kindness, such as supplying a distressed family with meat or provisions, furnishing them with horses to enable them to drive the plow, etc., are many, and treasured in memory of all who know him. Among his fellow-citizens and to each one of them he is "Uncle Edmand." So much is said of his father and family in the pioneer and other chapters of this work, owing to their great prominence that a lengthy sketch is deemed unnecessary in this connection.



J. G. Burch

ONE of the prominent farmers and large land-holders of Kaskaskia bottoms, is Joshua G. Burch. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, November 15, 1815, and has been a resident of Randolph county since 1840. His ancestors were Virginians. In 1770 they located in Kentucky, where they were compelled to live in a fort for protection against the Indians, at that time John H. Burch, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a mere lad.

Joshua G. Burch was married to Bridget Tewel, April 11th, 1837. She was a native of Ireland, but had been principally raised in Kentucky. By her he had eight children, four of whom are living. She died October 12, 1875, and

on the thirtieth of September, 1876, Mr. Burch was married to Catherine Allen.

To him belongs the credit of having brought the first wheat drill to the county, also the first thresher. The bringing of the thresher caused as much excitement then as would a circus now. The third year after the sowing of the first wheat introduced into the vicinity of Kaskaskia, he threshed out twenty-nine thousand bushels with his new thresher. He devotes much of his attention to the raising of stock, and now in the evening of life rents out large areas of his farming lands to tenants. He is a Democrat of the old Jackson stamp.

DR. H. M. BOLDT.

GERMANY, the land of scientists and philosophers, has furnished this country thousands of men of culture and erudition. Of college professors, lawyers, and physicians, not a few have taken high rank in the country of their adoption. Lovers of the patriotism that comes of American institutions of the liberty thereby extended, they annually come in great numbers. Dr. H. M. Boldt, a young man, belongs to this class; he was born in Dantsic, Germany, July 15th, 1851. Obtained a liberal education, not alone in his native State, but in Berlin, where he completed his college course. In 1872 he learned to love American institutions from knowledge gathered respecting them, and announced to his father his determination of crossing the sea. His father thought he was joking, and up to the very hour of his departure would not have it otherwise. Arriving here, he set about mastering the English tongue, then selected medicine as his chosen profession. Most assiduously did he persecute his studies; he entered the office of Dr. Tuholski, in St. Louis, where he remained several years. In 1879 he graduated as Doctor of Medicine from McDowell College, St. Louis. The same year found him in old Kaskaskia ready to practice. The field had been recently vacated and he was anxious to try his powers. Right rapidly has he grown in the estimation of the people among whom he has cast his lot. A student from force of habit, he leaves no investigation, once undertaken, until a proper understanding has crowned his efforts. As a physician he is gaining a good practice, in which he is giving eminent satisfaction. Based upon his knowledge of American institutions, he is an ardent Republican, and cannot understand why any of his fellows, prompted by motives similar to his own, coming from Germany, can be anything else. His characteristics briefly summed up are earnestness, enthusiasm, laborious research and the exercise of sound judgment.

CHARLES M. WHEELER.

AMONG citizens of Kaskaskia who have contributed no little to the rejuvenation of that time-honored spot, none has worked more faithfully than Charles M. Wheeler. He was born in St. Genevieve, Missouri, January 4th, 1844. His parents were James M. and Mary Wheeler. His father was a Londoner, and came to America when he was but fourteen years of age; he died in Kaskaskia April 4th, 1860 after a residence of about thirty years. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Boardman, died Sept. 15th, 1846, and is, together with her husband, buried in Kaskaskia Cemetery.

Charles M. attended first the public schools of Kaskaskia and subsequently the seminary at Connewago, Penna., which he entered at the age of fourteen. Here he studied the classics and after three years returned home to enter the employ of Riley as clerk. After a short time he went to Kansas City in the same manner of business. Under force of circumstances he joined the rebel army under General Price. Prior to his doing this he had written a letter to a sister in which he used the expression, "I hope the North will send down enough men to bring South Carolina back; she had no business to secede." Despite his Union sentiments, freely expressed, he found himself compelled to enter the Southern army. His command surrendered to General Canby at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. He remained a year in Louisiana in attendance at school at Mt. Lebanon for a year thereafter, returning to Kaskaskia in 1867, since which time his life has been spent in clerking and merchandising in Kansas City, Memphis and Kaskaskia. He was married to Miss Mary Reily, Sept. 1st, 1869. By this union there have been born five children. In 1881 he purchased the drug store he now manages. In 1873 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, an office he still holds. He is an ardent, active Democrat, politically, and is quite prominent in conventions of that party, being generally a delegate. During the last campaign he was made chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the county.



FLORENCE.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



N Township 6, R. 7 West, lies Florence precinct. It has many natural advantages, in the respect to good soil, and a plentiful supply of timber, admirably adapting it to the growth of all the grains grasses and fruits. It is drained by Nine Mile creek and its tributaries, Little Nine Mile, and Robison creeks. The Kaskaskia river, bounds its western side, and affords a means for transportation of its products. Evansville bounds it on the north, Blair and Chester on the east, and Chester and Kaskaskia on the south. It is from the number and charac-

ter of the pioneers though, that much of the interest attached to this precinct derives its origin. Ellis Grove on section 17, in the middle of the western part has long been renowned. Here improvements were made as early as 1780 by settlers who had formerly been soldiers under the famous Colonel Clark. The names of these old settlers were John Montgomery, Joseph Anderson, John Dodge, John Doyle, David Pagon, M. Augustus, James Curry and Levi Teel. This settlement on which, at first, a few small farms with their humble cabins served to sustain and shelter the pioneers was almost broken up before the year 1790.

The year 1791 marked the advent of one of the most noted and prominent pioneers, a man who was the hero of numberless exploits with the Indians, who had been one of

Colonel Clark's old soldiers, when he made his march to the Wabash in 1778, and who took part with General St. Clair in his disastrous defeat in 1791. This was Stacy McDonough. He was born in the state of New Jersey, and was of Scotch descent. A natural backwoodsman, fond of the rifle, he seemed to court danger. In 1793 while passing down the Ohio river on a boat which he commanded, he received a wound from a shot in the shoulder by the lurking savages, which afflicted him through life, still he was undaunted and always engaged in some perilous exploit. He served with General Anthony Wayne, whose disposition suited him. During the war of 1812, he carried the mail from St. Louis to Shawneetown, though a route thickly beset with dangers from the hostile Indians, but the danger did not deter him, and he made his trips regularly. He was a Captain in the ranging service, and proved a man of marked ability, and one of the most popular men in the new settlement. He lived on a farm where he first located nearly half a century and died deeply mourned. He left two sons, James and David; the former settled on the lower end of Opossumden Prairie, about the year 1820. David lived on the farm made by his father.

In 1793 Jonathon Pettit another noble specimen of the pioneer, came to the settlement, and was a valuable acquisition. He erected a mill on Nine Mile creek, at a point where the Chester and Evansville road crosses it. He was an active and leading man, and was prominent in all important movements. He joined the Rangers, in 1812 and discharged his arduous duties in a highly creditable manner. His sons were David, Henry, Jonathan and Joseph. Among the first emigrants to the county after 1800, was Robert Reynolds from Tennessee, and originally from Ireland. He located first in Kaskaskia and after a short time came to the settlement of Hughs and Pillars. He became a leading man and filled several important offices. After a residence of twenty years he went to Madison county where he died. He was the father of John Reynolds, who afterwards became Governor of the state, and Thomas Reynolds who became an eminent lawyer and Judge. George Franklin who came to Illinois in 1801, settled on a farm in section 22, T. 6, R. 7 W. John and Ephraim Bilderback came to Illinois in 1802. Ephraim made a farm in the region of the settlement on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, about one mile north of Riley's mill. They soon became representative men and were noted for their ability and industry. Their descendants are numerous, and are now scattered in every direction.

In 1811, there came to the settlement a man named John Young, who located on a farm near Ellis Grove. Stephen Young who lived in the same neighborhood was his son. John Young arrived in company with Harmon's family.

James Milligan living on section 21, T. 6, R. 7 W., is the son of David Milligan who emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, and thence to Illinois in 1812. He first settled four miles south of Pinckneyville, on Four Mile Prairie, and after a years residence there, removed to where Sparta now stands. He raised a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, Fergus, James, David, Hezekiah and William were the names of the sons, and Elvira, Sarah,

Mary and Martha were the names of the daughters. James Milligan is the second son, and was born in North Carolina, March 4th, 1801. He came with his father to Illinois in 1812. In 1821 he married Nancy McDonough, a daughter of Stacy McDonough before mentioned. Mrs. Milligan was born March 17th, 1808, on the old McDonough place within a mile of where she now lives. He served in the Black-Hawk war. One of the early settlers in the vicinity of Ellis Grove, was William Fisher, a son of Archibald Fisher, who came from Scotland to America some time before the Revolutionary war, and settled first in South Carolina and afterward in Tennessee, where his son William married Ann White. He was the father of the Archibald Fisher, who received his grandfather's name, and was born in Tennessee. In 1804 William Fisher moved to Randolph county, Illinois, and settled a few miles northeast of Ellis Grove. Archibald was at this time a boy of three years. The Bollinger Family were among the early settlers of Randolph county. They were natives of Tennessee, where they were a numerous and well known family. Daniel Bollinger came with his father to Ellis Grove about 1828. In 1873 he opened a store in Ellis Grove. In 1874 he was appointed post-master.

Elisha and Edward Seymour came to Randolph county in 1822. Edward lived in Randolph county until 1849 when he joined the adventurous band who were attracted to the Pacific Slope. He accompanied his brother Elisha, and engaged in mining, with varied success, until the death of his brother, who was drowned in May, 1851, while trying to ferry a man over Salmon river when it was swollen and in a dangerous stage. In the winter of 1851-'52, Mr. Seymour made the journey homeward by way of Panama, and returned to his old home in Randolph county, where he settled up his brother's estate, and continued to reside in the county until his death in 1876. He left two sons, George D. and Henry E., both of whom live in the county. Elisha, his brother, married Sarah McDonough, a daughter of Stacy McDonough, and sister of James Milligan's wife.

Christian Beare is an old settler, who came from Switzerland in 1832. He first located upon a place two miles north of Ellis Grove, and engaged in farming until 1842, when he settled upon his present place, section 18, a quarter of a mile southwest of the village.

Hiram Roberts came to Randolph county in the year 1839, when fifteen years of age, since which time he has resided in it, except a period of three years spent on the Pacific coast. His father's name was James Roberts, a native of New Jersey, who was married to Margaret Murphy, in the city of New York. He first moved to Ohio, and settled at Columbus, where Hiram, his son, was born. The family moved next to Michigan, and subsequently to Tazewell county, Illinois. In 1839 they moved to Randolph county and settled in the neighborhood of Ellis Grove. Daniel Preston Roberts, the grandson of William Roberts, who came to Illinois from Kentucky about the beginning of the present century, was born Nov. 30th, 1816, near Kaskaskia. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was appointed register in the land office at Kaskaskia until its

close. In 1866 he bought a farm half a mile west of Ellis Grove, where he still resides.

One of the earliest Germans to locate in this precinct was John George Schoepel, a native of Bavaria, Germany. He emigrated to America in the fall of the year 1839, landing at New Orleans. On coming up the river the boat was frozen in the ice opposite Kaskaskia. This incident caused him to stop at that place, though it was his intention to settle in Missouri. He was a tailor, and, after working a few weeks at his trade, he settled about one mile north of Ellis Grove, and engaged in farming. He died in 1858. Some of his children are still residing in the vicinity.

There are few of the old settlers now in Florence precinct. They have fought their battles with life and passed away. The old landmarks have gone with them. The primitive log church has been supplanted by those of brick or frame, and the old squatty school-house of round poles, without window or floor, has been succeeded by elegant frame structures. On every hand the old traces of pioneer life are gone.

Riding along the road from Evansville to Ellis Grove, if the traveller were to pause when he comes to Nine Mile Creek, he would look in vain for any remains of the old mill erected by Jonathan Pettit in 1798, but he can let his memory revert to the scenes at that time. The little band of pioneers or their boys, engaged in games of ball or feats of wrestling and throwing the shoulder-stone, while awaiting their turn for their grist, enjoying themselves in their leisure time in the rude manner of the pioneer life, world to day, if sketched by the artist, make an interesting picture.

ELLIS GROVE.

The village of Ellis Grove is beautifully located in an

elevated region about two miles east of the Kaskaskia river, on the west half of section 17. The region around the village has some natural advantages in the way of timber, soil and water. It was at an early period a place of note. In 1852 George Ellis purchased a part of the old Hunt farm, put up a house and opened a store. A post-office was also established and Mr. Ellis appointed post-master. A Union meeting-house was erected the same year, which still stands, though now used as a dwelling. A school-house was put up also. These buildings gave to the little place somewhat the appearance of a village. Mr. Ellis had his land surveyed into town lots, and called the place Ellis Grove. The plat was recorded Oct. 9, 1855. In 1855 a church building was erected by the Baptists, which was burned in the spring of 1882. The society was in a flourishing state. Mr. Ellis had his store destroyed by fire in 1857, and removed to Urbana; and William Crawford moved in, opened a store, and took charge of the post-office.

Present Business.—The town has now a population of about two hundred, some of whom are of German ancestry; one dry goods store, owned by J. Beard & Brother; two hotels, one by Mrs. John Schoepel, and one by Mrs. Fred. Peters; two blacksmith shops, one by William Kuntz, and one by Frederick Dudenbostel; one wagon shop; one drug store, by Henry Lilly, who is also the post-master, a justice of the peace, and a notary public; two physicians—Dr. J. B. Ray, and Dr. J. Howard; also, one German Methodist church.

There are two school-houses, one quarter of a mile each from the centre of the village; and a saw-mill, owned by Heob, Lutz & Neuling.

WATERLOO.

MONROE COUNTY.



ELLEFONTAINE was the earliest settlement in the county. The first American colony came from Maryland and Virginia to Illinois in 1781, and of its members three, James Moore, Larken Rutherford, and James Garretson, settled at or near the Bellefontaine in 1782. This name had been applied by the French to a

spring of water a mile south of the site of Waterloo, at which they had doubtless often camped on their journeys between Kaskaskia, Cahokia and St. Louis. By the side of this spring Moore determined to build his future home, Rutherford settled in the vicinity. Early in the present century he removed to the neighborhood of the present town

of Belleville, in St. Clair county, where he died. He had been a soldier under Colonel Clark in his expedition to Illinois in 1778. Garretson selected a location a mile northeast of where the town of Waterloo now stands, on claim 516, survey 720, a grant of land which he received from the government. He afterward removed to the American Bottom, near Moredock Lake, where he ended his days. Moore and his family clung to the original settlement at the Bellefontaine. The grant of four hundred acres of land which he obtained from the Government (claim 220, survey 394) covering the spring, has remained in the possession of the Moore family from the last century to the present time.

Captain James Moore was born in Maryland in the year 1750. He subsequently settled in Virginia, his oldest son, John Moore, being the only one of his children born in Maryland. He settled in Virginia on the banks of the Kanawha river. He took part in the expedition to Illinois

in 1778, under the command of Colonel George Rogers Clark, in which it is generally supposed he served in the commissary department. He was adventurous and daring in disposition. He, with his companions, reached Kaskaskia in the fall of 1781, and there remained during the winter. The next spring he settled at Bellefontaine. It was supposed when these immigrants left the country east of the Alleghenies that little danger need be feared from the Indians. It was not long, however, before the savages began to make trouble, and James Moore was elected captain of the company which came to be raised for the protection of the colony. Illinois at that time was a county of Virginia, and the commission which Captain Moore received was from the Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry. He was directed to establish a military post and command the Illinois militia. A fort, or blockhouse, was accordingly built at Bellefontaine, and afterward, during the Indian war this was one of the most frequent and noted places of resort. Captain Moore's efforts were of great value in establishing amicable relations with the Indians, so that it was not until 1786 that serious trouble began with the hostile tribes. With Gabriel Cerre, a wealthy merchant of St. Louis, he entered into trade with the Indians, and for some time maintained his headquarters on the site of Nashville, Tenn. He died in or about the year 1788, his family obtaining scanty results from his venture in the Indian trade. His wife, whom he had married in Maryland in 1772, was Catharine Biggs. At her husband's death she was left with a family of six children, the oldest of whom was but fourteen years of age, and the youngest an infant. She kept the family together, though her situation was one of trial and embarrassment. By this time the Indians had resumed their encroachments, though their object seemed to be to steal rather than to kill, some of them boasting that they spared the settlers so that they might raise horses and provisions for them. Her neighbors planted for her a crop the first season after her husband's death, some standing guard against the Indians while others tilled the field. At one time the danger became so imminent that the family was driven to the block house in the American Bottom for protection.

The oldest son, John Moore, on attaining his majority in 1794, married Elizabeth Whiteside, the oldest daughter of William Whiteside, who had reached Illinois in 1793. He settled north of Waterloo, on claim 223, survey 397. He died in the year 1833. He was a lieutenant in the Illinois militia, in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14, and the first treasurer of Monroe county. William and Benjamin, the two next sons of James Moore died in early life. The fourth son, James Biggs Moore, known as General Moore, was born in Virginia in 1780. He embarked in various business enterprises, and for some years traded on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers between New Orleans and Pittsburg, making his voyages in a keel boat. He abandoned the boat business to settle three miles northeast of the present town of Waterloo, on what was known as the "tan yard farm." He here invested in a large tanning enterprise, at that time, perhaps, the largest west of the Alleghenies. He organized a company of rangers in the war of 1812-14,

and was commissioned its captain. He was appointed sheriff of Monroe county by Governor Ninian Edwards, and was the first to fill that office after the organization of the county. He was sheriff several years, and afterward for two terms represented the county in the State Legislature. He was a man of active business enterprise, and established a mill on Prairie du Long creek, and a carding factory near his own homestead. He died on the tan yard farm in 1840. Enoch Moore, the next son of the pioneer, was born in the old block house at the Bellefontaine in the year 1783, and was probably the first white child born within the limits of the present county of Monroe. He secured a good education and became an excellent surveyor. Much of the government surveying in this part of Illinois was done under his direction and supervision. He married Mary Whiteside. During the war of 1812-14 he served as a private in the company of rangers commanded by his brother, Captain James B. Moore. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the first constitution of the State of Illinois, and was elected a representative in the State Legislature. He was also at different times circuit clerk and judge of the probate court. He was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In company with one of his sons, McKendree Moore, he engaged in the mercantile business at Waterloo. He died in the year 1818. His home was the farm now owned by Joseph W. Drury north of Waterloo. Mary Moore born at Bellefontaine in 1784, became the wife of Colonel David Robinson. J. Milton Moore, the youngest son of the pioneer, Captain James Moore, was born in Bellefontaine in 1786. Several years of his boyhood were spent with his uncle Zacheus Biggs, in Virginia, where he received a good common school education. He had a strong liking for mathematics and qualified himself as a surveyor. Soon after he was sixteen years of age he was made surveyor of St. Clair county, and filled that position for several years. He surveyed a considerable part of the public land in Monroe county, running the lines of the sections and townships. He was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14, and served as a justice of the peace for many years. He died in 1844.

The old claim 2666, survey 978, a mile or more southeast of Waterloo, was granted by the government on account of an improvement made by Auguste Biggerstaff in the year 1786. The testimony before the board of commissioners to adjust land claims in the Kaskaskia district showed that Biggerstaff cultivated corn and raised a crop that year. Peter Casterline testified that he assisted Biggerstaff to lay the foundation of his cabin, to deaden some timber and put in a crop. Andrews' run, a tributary to Fountain creek, which rises north of Waterloo, was so called from the Andrews family, which settled at its head in early times, and who were massacred by the Indians. James Andrews was a young Virginian who came to Illinois, and shortly afterward married Capt. Joseph Ogle's daughter, and settled on Andrews' run. Here he was attacked by the Indians, himself and wife killed, and his child, a girl three years of age, taken prisoner. Her name was Drusilla. She was recovered through the agency of some French traders of St. Louis,

and was raised in the family of James Leman, at New Design; she married Henry Mace. Governor St. Clair confirmed a grant of four hundred acres of land, covering the original improvement made by Andrews, to his daughter Drusilla, on which she and her husband afterward spent their days. The Huff and Moredock family, on coming to Illinois first settled in the vicinity of Bellefontaine, and in 1809 the claim was affirmed by the commissioners to John Moredock. The massacre of Mrs. Huff and part of the family by the Indians, in their journey up the Mississippi, is elsewhere related. Huff himself was killed by the Indians, on the road between Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. The family removed to the American Bottom, on Moredock lake, and John Moredock became a noted citizen of the county. On claim 229, survey 784, about three miles north of Waterloo, the first improvement was made by Samuel Hanley. This grant was confirmed by Governor St. Clair to William Biggs, in whose possession it also was at the time of the report, made in 1813, of the commissioners to adjust land claims in the Kaskaskia district.

Biggs lived a long and eventful life in Illinois. He was born in Maryland in the year 1755, and at the age of twenty-three enlisted in the expedition for the conquest of Illinois, commanded by Colonel George Rogers Clark. He held a commission as lieutenant, and served during the years 1778 and 1779. He returned to Virginia, was married, and shortly afterward, in company with his two brothers, came to Illinois and settled at Bellefontaine. In the spring of 1788, while on his way to Cahokia, in company with John Vallis, he was attacked by the Indians and taken prisoner. He was released on the payment of \$260 ransom money. He afterward wrote a narrative of his captivity. He was appointed by Governor St. Clair sheriff of St. Clair county in 1790, and filled the office for a number of years; he was also a justice of the peace, and judge of the court of common pleas. He was elected to serve in the legislature of the Northwestern territory two terms. In 1808 he was chosen to represent St. Clair county in the legislature of Indiana territory, and by his efforts contributed to the division of the territory and the establishment of the Illinois territory the following year. From 1812 to 1816 he represented St. Clair county in the legislative council of General Assembly of the territory of Illinois.

South of the Moore tract, below Waterloo, Michael Miller settled at an early day. He was from Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois about the year 1800. The farm north of Waterloo, which was for many years the residence of Geo. L. Ditch, was first improved by Benjamin Marney. While returning up the river from New Orleans, where he had taken a flat-boat loaded with produce, he was seized with yellow fever, died and was buried on the bank of the Mississippi. This was in the early part of the year 1822. William Agnew was an old resident of the precinct, and occupied a farm in section 2 of township 2 range 10, now owned by Conrad Kohlmar. James Taylor lived on the Loehr place, three miles north of Waterloo, on the St. Louis road. In the same neighborhood was the old Eberman place, where the Rev. William Eberman lived for many

years. At this place, early in the present century, Thomas Marrs, afterward a resident of the American Bottom, settled.

David Robinson, who has been mentioned as having married the only daughter Capt. James Moore, was a lieutenant in the company of his brother-in-law, Capt. James B. Moore, in the war of 1812-14, and was afterward appointed by Governor Ninian Edwards a colonel of militia. In later life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in the year 1833.

CITY OF WATERLOO.

The tract of land on which the original town of Waterloo was laid out was purchased by George Forquer, in 1818. The projectors of the town were Forquer and Daniel P. Cook. The latter was a prominent lawyer, a resident of Kaskaskia and afterward a member of Congress. Forquer was born in Pennsylvania in 1794, and came to Illinois with his mother, Mrs. Ford, and his half brother, Thomas Ford, (afterwards Gov. Ford), in 1804. He also was the original proprietor of the town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi, above Harrisonville. He opened a store at Waterloo, but his mercantile venture proved a failure. He then undertook the study of law and engaged in politics, in both of which pursuits he was successful. The Ford family lived in Waterloo for many years, inhabiting a little log house which stood at the west side of the present Main street, just south of the old Morrison place. Mrs. Ford died here, and was buried in the cemetery east of town. At Waterloo Thomas Ford grew up to manhood and began his distinguished legal and political career.

Much of the land on which the town is now built was, previous to the laying out of the town, owned by David H. Ditch who acquired it by entry from the government. He was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1781, and married Hannah Forquer, sister of George Forquer. They came to Illinois in 1804, Mrs. Ditch fording the Kaskaskia river on horseback with one of her children tied behind her. After living some time in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and in the American Bottom near Harrisonville, Mr. Ditch moved to the site of Waterloo. He built the log house, afterward known as the Morrison house, which stood until the spring of 1881, when it was torn down. This in early days was used as a hotel, and when Waterloo first became the county seat, the courts were held in this building.

For many years the growth of Waterloo was slow, and it remained a place of small size and importance. The first permanent store was established by Emery Peter Rogers, for many years a leading citizen of Waterloo. A young man named Ruddisill also sold goods for a time in the early history of the place. Rogers was born in Massachusetts, and came to Illinois about the year 1816. He first taught school and then opened a small store, his stock of goods consisting of a barrel of whiskey, some tobacco, powder and lead, and a few other articles indispensable to the pioneers. This store was kept in a log building on Main street, on lot eight of Rogers' subdivision, opposite the house to which he afterward removed, which is still standing. For some time this was the only store in the county. A store had been estab-

lished at Harrisonville in early times, but for some years was discontinued. About the year 1826, Mr. Rogers enlarged his store, and put in a more general and complete stock of goods. He put up a large rock building which stood where the Rogers homestead now is. Part of the building was used as a hotel. It burned down in 1843, and in its place the present brick building was erected. He kept the hotel until 1847, and continued the store until his death in the year 1850. He was a man of large frame, weighed about two hundred and forty pounds, was intelligent and well educated, and enterprising as a business man. In addition to his store, he had a carding mill and saw mill in his part of the town, and erected a number of buildings. He was commonly known as Peter Rogers, and his part of the town received the soubriquet of Peterstown, by which it is still known. He embarked in several outside enterprises, and had he not met with several serious disasters, such as the fire which burned his store, the loss of a barge load of tobacco in the ice, and of an investment of thirty thousand dollars in a steamboat, he would have accumulated great wealth. As it was he died in good circumstances and left a comfortable estate behind him. His first wife was Mary Miller, daughter of Michael Miller, who came from Pennsylvania, and settled south of Waterloo about the year 1800. His second wife was Eunice Rogers, the widow of his brother, Lemuel Rogers. His third wife, Caroline Robinson, daughter of David Robinson, is still living.

Another store was started about the year 1838, by McKendree Moore, in partnership with his father, Enoch Moore, and was carried on until the death of the son in 1840. It was kept in a brick building, about fifteen by twenty-two feet in dimensions, which stood on the site of Peter Bickelhaupt's hotel, on Main street, opposite the court house. Shortly after the Moors engaged in the mercantile business, another store was started by James B. Needles (father of Thomas B. Needles, formerly State Auditor) and John Gall. The date of its establishment was about the year 1839, and it was carried on for nearly ten years. Soon after 1840, the town began to increase in population, and in 1841 and 1842, two or three additional stores were started. Isaac Clark and Zaccheus B. Moore, opened a store on the corner of Main and Third streets, where the marble shop now is. Ferdinand Rose had a store on Main street, just south of Peterstown. Rose was afterward interested in business with John B. Frank. In 1845, there were four stores; that of Rogers; one carried on by George Leip on the west side of Main street, corner of Mill street; one belonging to Conrad Stroh on the west side of Main street, father north, and one opened that year by John Frank and Major K. F. Trail. Lafayette Warnock carried on the mercantile business from 1848 to 1854. Among other merchants who carried on business in Waterloo previous to 1860, were John A. Reed, Napoleon Bond, George Lutz, John G. Shaeffer, Charles Heer, Henry Boedeker, M. T. and Harrison Horine, George Leip, William Moore, William Devine, Berger, David Walsh, John Borchert and Frederick Timmermann.

In 1836 the town contained not more than twenty buildings. Beginning at the north end of the town, the brick

building still standing, the one farthest north on Main street, was occupied that year by David Nolan. He was clerk of the circuit court, a member of the bar, and died at Vandalia in 1838, while at the capital as member of the legislature. The next was a small frame house with two rooms, occupied by Catherine and Delilah Hilton, seamstresses. The next was the residence and store of Emery Peter Rogers, and on the opposite side of the street lived Benjamin Dean. Next below on the east side of the street was a log building, owned by Peter Rogers, father of Emery P. Rogers, into which Jesse Slate, the father of E. P. Slate, moved on his arrival in the town from Massachusetts in June, 1836. Opposite was the log building in which Emery P. Rogers kept his first store, and which in 1836 was used as a workshop. Luke Patterson had erected this building and sold it to Rogers. On the east side of the street, further down, a man named Owens lived. The next house was the building known as the old Morrison place, a large log structure two stories in height, built by David H. Ditch, in which in early days he kept a hotel. Next on the west side of the street was the residence of Dr. John Rogers. He was a brother of Emery P. Rogers. He had acquired a good medical education and had practiced his profession in Massachusetts some years before coming to Illinois. He came to Waterloo in 1826, and followed his profession till his death in 1858. He was the leading physician of the county during that period, and his practice, which extended over this county with St. Clair and Randolph, kept him busy day and night. On the east side of the street, opposite Dr. Rogers, was a story and a half log house, with two rooms below, used as a school-house. James Rogers, brother of Emery P., and Dr. John Rogers taught school in this building for several years. The building on Main street, the second block north of the court house, now occupied by Borntraeger's store, was used as a dwelling in 1836 by Daniel Converse, who for many years filled the office of county clerk. The next house was on the northeast corner of Main and Mill streets, where Stroh's saloon now is, and in it lived John Coleman. He was the proprietor of a mill which stood just east of his residence on Mill street and north of the court house. This was first built as a wind mill in 1830, or shortly afterward. Its operation as a wind mill was not very successful, the mill only running when the wind blew with a certain force. About 1837 it was changed to an ox mill. The court house in 1836 was a small two-story brick building, with the court room below and the county offices above, and stood a short distance southwest of the present structure. The Methodist church, the only one in town, stood near the site of the present church building. The southwest corner of Main and Third streets was taken up by a log building in which was kept a grocery. On the west side of Main street, below Fourth street, there was a log house in which Isaac Clark lived in 1836, but which shortly afterward was purchased by John Gall. On the west side of Main street, north of Third street, was a frame house, into which William H. Bennett moved in 1836, and on the northwest corner of Main and Third streets was a blacksmith shop.

The merchants of Waterloo in the year 1855 were Emery P. Rogers, John S. Borchert, M. T. Horine, Charles H. Heer, John G. Schaeffer, Conrad Stroh, Hoener & Moore, David Walsh, Martin Dunn and Vincent Sum. The latter two had small stores. The flouring mill on the site of the present Edwards and Chouteau mill was carried on in 1855 by Francis A. Gauen and Fridolin Meyer. John Coleman's mill, on Mill street opposite the court house, was then running. It was at that time operated by steam, though wind and then ox power had previously been tried. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1857. In "Peters-town" Emery P. Rogers had a saw mill, and a brewery was carried on by John Koechel.

In 1858 Jacob Miller and Valentine Briegel built a large brick mill east of the town. Its site is now included in the corporation limits. It was bought by Chouteau, Edwards & Co., and torn down in 1874. The first brewery in Waterloo was built in 1847 by John Koechel, who began operations in a small frame building. The original building was torn down about the year 1852, and the present brick building erected in its place. Koechel ran it till 1865, and then leased it to other parties. It was sold in January, 1882, to Michael Schorr and Henry Wilmesmeier, and is now run by Schorr. About 1858 John Herold started a brewery in a building, partly brick and partly frame, which stood in the southeast part of the town. It burned down in 1869. The firm of Wellier & Burch ran it for a time. A small distillery was operated by Edward Kemuff for five or six years. It stood in the south part of town.

Among the physicians who practiced in Waterloo in former years were Drs. Somerville, Harper, De Puyt Doelicht, Smith, Bull, Copp, Bollert, Whiteside, Koernel and Deming.

The German population of Waterloo began to increase rapidly after 1840. The town has a beautiful situation on elevated ground, from which an excellent view of the surrounding country is obtained. The line of the bluffs is distinctly visible, and beyond the Missouri hills. It is twenty-three miles from St. Louis by the St. Louis and Cairo railroad. The population is estimated at twenty-five hundred. There are three newspapers, two English and one German. The Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Catholics have churches. In addition to public school, both the Lutherans and Catholics maintain large parochial schools, and there is a convent under the care of the Catholic sisters. A large and handsome brick public school building was erected in 1871.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

The town of Waterloo was incorporated by act of Legislature, approved in February, 1849. The charter was amended in 1855, and again in 1859. Since the latter date no amendment has been made. The town government is in the hands of a board of trustees, five in number, elected in December of each year.

The board in each case being elected in December of the year previous to that given:

First board, 1859—M. T. Horine, (president), George DePuyt, Charles Borntraeger, Adam Kumpf, and Ambrose Hoener.

1860—Harrison Horine, (president), Francis A. Gauen, Charles Borntraeger, Ambrose Hoener, and Fred Müller.

1861—Harrison Horine, (president), Francis A. Gauen, John Koechel, Charles Borntraeger, and Ambrose Hoener.

1862—Christian H. Kettler, (president), John Koechel, Charles Borntraeger, Hubert Künster, and Henry C. Talbott.

1863—John Koechel, (president), Charles Borntraeger, George Gauen, Christian Jobusch, and Henry C. Talbott.

1864—Hubert Künster, (president), John Koechel, Henry C. Talbott, and Christian Jobusch.

1865—Henry C. Talbott, (president), Adam Kumpf, Louis Eilbracht, H. F. Borntraeger, and James A. Kennedy.

1866—Charles Frick, (president), Hubert Künster, Dr. A. Wetmore, John Moeller, and Adam Reis.

1867—Charles Frick, (president), Hubert Künster, Dr. A. Wetmore, Adam Reis, and Valentine Sturtzum.

1868—Charles Frick, (president), Dr. A. Wetmore, Servais Sondag, Jacob Muller, and Valentine Sturtzum.

1869—Conrad Herchenroeder, (president), Frederick De Puyt, George L. Riess, Adam Reis, and Henry Colmar.

1870—Harrison Horine, (president), George De Puyt, Frederick De Puyt, John S. Borchert, and Stephen Heim.

1871—Christian Jobusch, (president), Stephen Keim, Anton Gatzert, George De Puyt, and Henry C. Talbott.

1872—Christian Jobusch, (president), Stephen Keim, Anton Gatzert, George De Puyt, and Henry C. Talbott.

1873—Christian Jobusch, (president), Stephen Keim, Anton Gatzert, George De Puyt, and Henry C. Talbott.

1874—Hubert Künster, (president), George De Puyt, Anton Gatzert, George Schmitt, and Henry C. Talbott.

1875—Hubert Künster, (president), Henry C. Talbott, Anton Gatzert, Adam Reis, and Henry Colmar.

1876—Hubert Künster, (president), Henry C. Talbott, Anton Gatzert, George Schmitt, and Edward Borntraeger.

1877—George Schmitt, (president), Edward Borntraeger, Anton Gatzert, George C. Gauen, and Henry C. Talbott.

1878—Edward Borntraeger, (president), Anton Gatzert, George C. Gauen, Joseph W. Rickert, and Ferdinand Cavi.

1879—George C. Gauen, (president), Anton Gatzert, Joseph W. Rickert, Ferdinand Cavi, and Peter Bickelhaupt.

1880—Ferdinand Cavi, (president), John Moeller, Joseph W. Rickert, Peter Bickelhaupt, and George Morrison.

1881—Frederick H. Borntraeger, (president), Ferdinand Cavi, Joseph Gauen, and Peter Bickelhaupt.

1882—Ferdinand Cavi, (president), Peter Bickelhaupt, Charles Metzger, Philip Arras, and Henry Oldendorph.

1883—Ferdinand Cavi, (president), Peter Bickelhaupt, Charles Metzger, Philip Arras, and Philip Wagner.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Waterloo Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.—The original charter of this lodge was granted July 14, 1847, with five charter members. After a few years the lodge ceased to work, and the charter was surrendered. It was restored May 15th,

1880, and the lodge was re instituted June 1st of the same year. At this writing it is in successful operation.

Waterloo Encampment, No. 106, was instituted March 1st, 1881, with eleven charter members. During the year (1881), a handsome brick building was erected on Mill street, the upper part of which is owned by the Odd Fellows and is used by them for lodge purposes.

Urban Lodge, No. 1939, *Knights of Honor*, was instituted on the twenty-fifth of August, 1880, with seventeen charter members.

Monroe Lodge, No. 365, *Order of Horugari*, was instituted Jan. 28th, 1875, with sixteen charter members.

MANUFACTURES.

The flouring mill of the Chouteau & Edwards Co is the main manufacturing establishment of Waterloo. A steam-mill was first built on the site of the present building in the year 1848, by Major Xerxes F. Trail. He ran it a couple of years, and it then passed into possession of Francis A. Gauen and Fridolin Meyer. Gauen afterward operated it alone, and in 1865 it was purchased by the firm of Chouteau & Edwards. A company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, was incorporated in July, 1877, under the name of the Chouteau & Edwards Co., the present owners. Improvements were made, and the present building erected in 1877. The manufacture of flour was carried on by the old methods till 1881, when the Stevens' rolls were introduced, and the machinery of the mill entirely reconstructed. The mill has a capacity of one thousand barrels per day, which, in 1883, it is proposed to increase by two hundred barrels. There are fifteen sets of double rolls, three of single rolls, and twelve run of buhrs. The product in 1882 was about one hundred and twenty thousand barrels. The main building is six stories in height, and in area sixty by eighty-four feet. The elevator buildings have a storage capacity of eighty-five thousand bushels, and there are also extensive cooper shops in connection with the mill. The motive power is furnished by a Harriss-Corliss engine of twelve hundred horsepower. Forty-three men are employed in the mill, and thirty-eight in the cooper shop. Part of the product is shipped direct to the East, and the balance disposed of in St. Louis, through the commission house of Chouteau & Edwards. The officers of the company are:—President, James C. Edwards; Vice-President, J. Gilman Chouteau; Secretary and Treasurer, S. F. Chenot.

The manufacture of plows and wagons is carried on by the firm of Oldendorph Bros., composed of George and Jacob Oldendorph. The business was established in 1872. The manufacture of iron-beam plows is made a specialty. Beside this firm, the manufacture of wagons is carried on to some extent by Philip Arras, Adam Kumpf and Philip Wagner; and of carriages and buggies by Louis Teichgraber and Philip Mitchell. Henry Kemper and Mr. Mittendorf carry on the wheelwright business. Louis Wahl has a machine shop for the repair and manufacture of agricultural and other machinery.

The Waterloo Marble Works were established in 1875 by the firm of M. C. Rodeuberger & Co., of which M. C. Ro-

denberger and William Kestner are members. Marble and granite monuments, headstones and tablets are made and sold. The trade of the firm extends to St. Louis and to adjoining counties in Illinois. Ten hands are employed in the shop. The firm also operate a quarry, seven miles west from Waterloo, in Bluff precinct, from which limestone—said to be the finest in the State—is quarried. In the summer eight men are here employed. The Monroe County Marble Works, on Mill street, were established by Henry Fischer in 1879, and have turned out a large amount of monumental work.

J. F. Gotshall Knitting Machine Manufactory, started in 1879, runs three machines; manufactures between three and four hundred dozen pairs of socks and stockings during the season; supplies local demand only.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Commercial Bank, the only one in the county, was established January 1st, 1883, and is conducted under the firm name of H. Kunster & Co., operated under articles of co-partnership, Wm. H. Horine, jr. as Cashier, with a capital stock of \$15,000.00, with the following stockholders: Hubert Kunster, Christian Jobusch, Jos. W. Rickert, William Bode, and William Erd. They have a good fire and burglar proof safe with time lock.

General Stores.—Bode and Jobusch, Edward Borntraeger, Louis Eilbraecht, George C. Gauen, Frank Heer, Fred Joedecke, Henry Jung, Herman Koechel, George Pinkel, Jacob Pluth, Fred Sauerhage.

Physicians.—J. P. Denning, Hugo Rothstein, A. Wetmore, F. Bock, Nicholas Soteriades, A. Wichmann.

Post Office.—H. Kunster, P. M.

Hotels.—City Hotel, Peter Bickelhaupt; Southern, Peter Feller.

Livery Stables.—Drury and Hilton, Daniel Stein.

Druggists.—H. Kunster, L. and W. E. Eichelbraecht.

Jewelers.—August Forkel, Charles F. Gauen.

Tailors and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Becker and Ruppert, Louis Pieper.

Soda Factory.—Henry Boeke.

Lumber Yard.—George C. Gauen, R. and C. Grosse.

Hardware.—R. and C. Grosse, Henry Walhaus.

Brick Yards.—Ben. Hoffman, Jacob Burkhardt.

Shoes and Tinware.—Frederick Klemm, John Gaerteer, jr.

Agricultural Implements.—Philip Zimmer, Louis Wall.

Dentist.—C. M. Fike.

Veterinary Surgeon.—Frederick Wagner.

Photographer.—H. Rundle.

Furniture and Undertakers.—August Siegel, Quernheim and Sons.

Saddlers.—Henry Jobusch, Mat. Schmitz, Conrad Hierchenroeder.

Cigar Manufacturer.—Fred Linne.

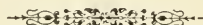
Shoe Stores, also Makers.—John Braun, John Moller.

Shoemakers.—Theodore Sontag, J. W. Meyer, Jacob Rodenhauser, George Schmitt.

Bakeries.—Philip Herbert, Rudolph Moltenschart.

Brewery.—Michael Schorr.
Blacksmiths.—Adam Kumpf, Louis Mueller, Oldendorph and Bros., Henry Oldendorph, Louis Teichgraber, Philip Wagoner, Philip Arras.
Wagon Makers.—Philip Mitchell, Herman Mittendorf, Henry Kemper.
Millinery.—Miss Elizabeth Shuell, Mrs. Mary Welch.
Carpenters and Builders.—Chas. Sieber, Ferdinand Cavi, Henry Winterman.
Butchers.—Theodore Ruch, George Ruch, Anthony Ruch, Henry Fischer.

Painters.—H. W. Müller, Louis Grimmel, Louis Strubig.
Plaster.—Wm. Vanhalter
Barbers.—Frank Leidenheimer, Philip Bremser.
Stores and Saloons.—George Eschenfelder, Martin Dunn.
Saloons.—Peter Bickelhaupt, Henry Bickelhaupt, Fred Borntraeger, Peter Feller, Louis Arns, Louis Bersche, Ben. Goethe, Joseph F. Gauen, Conrad Herman, John Lutz, Vincent Rapp, Peter Ray, U. H. Stroh, John Stolgenberg, Adam Weddel, Charles Wilson, Daniel Stein.
 The attorneys and newspapers will be found in the chapters on the Bench and Bar and the Press.



BIOGRAPHIES.

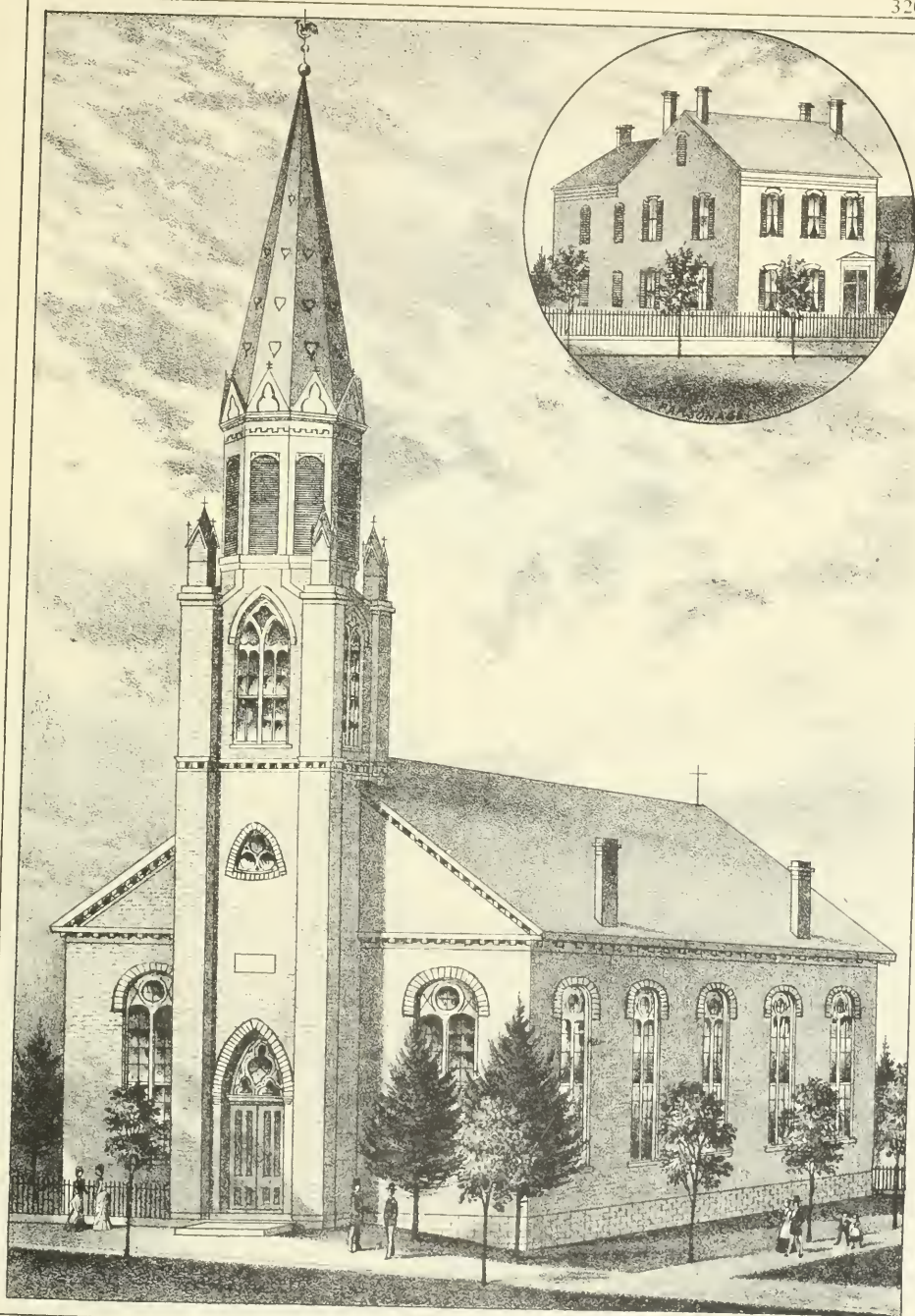
HON. JOHN JANSON.

ONE of the substantial and prominent farmers of Monroe county is the subject of this sketch. His father Valentine Janson, is a native of Hesse Darmstadt. He came to America in 1838, and settled near Columbia, in Monroe county, where he engaged in farming, which vocation he followed until a few years ago when he retired, and at present he is a resident of the village of Columbia. While yet a resident of his native country he married Elizabeth Seibert. By that union there were seven children, six of whom are yet living. John, the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was born near Columbia, in Monroe county, Illinois, March 17th, 1839. He grew up on his father's farm and received a limited education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. The schools of his youth were few, and much inferior to the present ones. He being the eldest son and of a naturally industrious disposition, his time was much occupied in assisting his father to make a home and acquire a competency. His education is therefore more the result of habits of close observation, united with a naturally strong mind than of instruction in schools, or book knowledge. He remained at home the chief assistant of his father until he reached his twenty-third year, when he commenced farming for himself on land rented and belonging to his father. This arrangement continued for five years, when he purchased the farm, which then contained one hundred acres, and to which he has added sixty more, and there he has made his home to the present. On the 7th of October, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza, daughter of John and Hannah Weilbecher. Mrs. Janson was born in St. Clair county, Illinois. There have been five sons and four daughters born to Mr and Mrs. Janson. The names in the order of their birth are John, Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, Catherine, Philip, Christian, Emma and Herman Janson. Politically Mr. Janson is a staunch Democrat, but is in no wise a strict party man. He votes the ticket of his party in all national and State election, but in matters pertaining to

the county or local officers he votes for the best men and measures regardless of party affiliations. He is a friend of education and takes an active interest in the public schools of his neighborhood, and was school director for fourteen years. In 1882, at the earnest solicitation of his friends he consented to allow his name to go before the citizens of the county, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and at the ensuing election in November following was elected by a handsome majority, and at present is serving the people in that honorable capacity.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK HARTMANN.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in the Province of Hanover, September 3, 1835. He is the son of Louis and Louisa (Rhinehart) Hartmann. His parents came to America in 1853 and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois, and there died in 1854. His mother also died in the same county. He was a farmer in Illinois, but in Germany was a marble cutter. Christian F. at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to the shoemaking trade. He worked at it for a short time after coming to this country. In 1858 he began for himself on his portion of the farm, and remained there until in 1865, when he came to Monroe county and bought 175 acres in chain 26606, in T 2, R 9, and there he has made his home to the present. He also owns a farm in the Bottom. On the 15th of June, 1858, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Matthew and Catherine Ritzel. Her parents were natives of Germany, and came to America when Mrs. Hartmann was two years of age. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann. Two died in infancy. The names of those living are Christina C., Kate, George, Caroline, Christian and Emil Hartmann. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Politically he is a Republican. He is a strong advocate of good schools, and very much in favor of education.



EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WATERLOO, ILLINOIS.



Paul C. Brey

THE subject of the following sketch is of German nativity. He was born in the vicinity of Ulm, September 10, 1834. His father, Ernst Brey, was a native of the same place. He came of a family possessed of ample means, and being of scholastic turn of mind was educated in the University of Tuebingen, became a teacher, studied theology, and subsequently adopted the profession of teacher of languages, which he followed until his advanced age compelled his retirement. In 1849 he emigrated to America and settled in New York. One year later he came west, to St. Louis, and there made his home, and there he continues to reside. He married Maria Regina Kr  ner, a native of Germany. She died in St. Louis in the year 1858. Of that union there were seven children who arrived at the age of maturity, four of whom are yet living. Paul C. Brey is the second child and eldest son. He received a good education in the schools of his native country. He came with his father to America in 1849, and soon after attended one session of the public schools at Williamsburg, N. Y. At the expiration of the school term some friends procured for him a situation in a general retail dry goods store. He remained there in a clerical position until 1852, when, at the urgent request of his father, who had come west to St. Louis two years before, he joined him, and soon after his arrival secured a situation in a wholesale book and stationery house in St. Louis. He learned the business, and continued in it until 1857, when he came to Monroe county and settled in Burksville, and there opened a general store. He continued merchandising until 1873, when he removed to Waterloo, where

he has continued to reside up to the present. Soon after Mr. Brey came to Burksville he was appointed postmaster, a position he held for seventeen years. He soon became prominent in the precinct where he settled, and was called on to fill various positions of trust. In 1863 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the scales of justice for six years. He also held other minor offices, such as township treasurer, school director, etc. In 1873 his standing and character as a citizen of Monroe county received honorable recognition at the hands of the voters of the county, by being elected county clerk. In 1877 he was reelected, and, under the act of the legislature regulating the time of holding elections, held over until 1882, when he was elected for the third time, without opposition. The frequent elections without the aid or connivance of party machinery, but by the free, untrammelled votes of the people, show the standing and popularity of Mr. Brey. As a clerk he brings to the office a thorough business training, industrious habits, and a very affable and accommodating disposition, all of which combined makes him very popular as a public officer. On the 13th of August, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Sophia A., daughter of Alex. H. and Mary Frances (Carlisle) Durfee, old settlers of Monroe county. By that union there are nine children. Mr. Brey has always been a consistent Democrat of the Douglas school. In 1861 he was solicited by some of his young friends to raise a company for the Forty-ninth regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, (Col. Morrison's regiment), but being a newly married man he declined, but served the United States afterward by proxy.



Joseph W. Rickert

THE subject of the following sketch was born at Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, 1841. He is the second in a family of six children. His parents were French and German. His father, Andrew Rickert, was a native of Alsace, France. He came to America in 1832, landing in New York; from there came west, then went south, and married in Vicksburg, and there remained until 1845, when he came north to Illinois, and settled in Monroe county, and here died a few years ago. Joseph W. received his primary education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he entered the St. Louis University, and remained there until 1861, a period of nearly five years. His further attendance at college was prevented by the death of his mother. He remained at home until in October, 1861, when he came to Waterloo as a teacher in the public schools. He taught nine months, and by the exercise of great prudence and economy he saved the greater part of his salary, which, by a little assistance from his father, enabled him to return to college, where he graduated, received his diploma and the degrees of A. B. and A. M. After his graduation he returned home, then went to Central City, in Marion county, and there taught school, and at the same time read law under the direction of Judge H. K. S. O'Melveney. In May, 1865, Mr. Rickert returned to Monroe county, and continued his studies in the office of James A. Kennedy, of Waterloo. In the fall of the same year he went south on a tour combining business with pleasure, and visiting different cities

on the Mississippi river. In the following May, 1866, he returned home and reëngaged in teaching in different places until 1868, when he went to Chester, Randolph county, and resumed the study of law in the office of Johnson Hartzell. In March, 1869, he was admitted to the bar. He came direct to Waterloo and opened a law office, and formed a law partnership with I. P. Johnson, who was then state's attorney for the district. In the same fall he was elected superintendent of public schools of Monroe county. At the conclusion of his term in 1873 he resolved to devote his energies and entire time to the practice of the law, which had then already become reasonably lucrative and which has since grown into a large practice.

Politically, Mr. Rickert has uniformly voted the Democratic ticket. He represented the counties of Monroe, Randolph, and Perry in the session of the legislature in 1875, and while a member of that body succeeded in placing upon the statute books important laws in relation to road matters in counties not under township organization. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney for the county, and reëlected in 1880, and at present is serving the people in the capacity of public prosecutor. On the 22d of May, 1873, Mr. Rickert was united in married to Miss Minnie Ziebold, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, but a resident of Monroe City at the time of her marriage. By that union there are two children living, whose names are Josie L. and Minnie E. Rickert, George F., the only son, died in infancy.



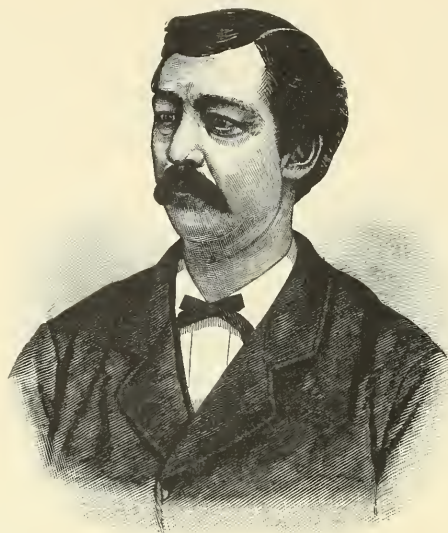
Photo of Payne

THE Payne family is of English ancestry. Thomas J., the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England, and came to America in 1773, and settled in Lexington, Ky., which was then a small frontier village. There his son, whose name was also Thomas J., was born, the date of which was June 10, 1800. The latter grew to manhood and remained in Kentucky until 1834, when he moved to St. Louis and engaged in land speculations, and continued there until 1847; then removed to St. Charles county, in same state, and lived there until 1858, when he returned to St. Louis, and purchased the residence on the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, and there lived until his death, which occurred September 21, 1866. Mr. Payne in his life was a shrewd business man, and at an early date foresaw the great rise and future values of real estate in St. Louis and the west. He was very successful in his ventures, and amassed a handsome fortune before his death. He was thrice married; his first wife was a Craig; she died leaving two children, both of whom are since dead; his second wife, and mother of Thomas J. Payne, was Mrs. Mary Jones, née Hill; she was of French descent; she died in St. Charles county in 1853. By that union there were three sons, viz., the subject of this sketch, Bryant M., who died in his twelfth year, and Edward Howard Payne, who at present is a resident of Fulton, Calloway county, Mo. The father, subsequent to the death of his second wife, married again, but there was no issue by that marriage.

Thomas J. Payne, the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Louis county, at a place now the northeast corner of Shaw's Garden, St. Louis, October 20, 1841. He was a

mere lad when the family moved to St. Charles county, and there Thomas received private instruction and was prepared for admission to the College of Christian Brothers in St. Louis; he remained in that educational institution two terms, then entered the St. Louis University, and remained there about the same length of time, and then went to William Jewell's College in Clay county, Mo., and remained there six months, after which he returned home and worked on his father's farm in St. Louis county, near Webster Station, and remained there until the war of the Rebellion broke out. Being a southerner by birth and education, he espoused the cause of the south and promptly entered the service of the Southern Confederacy; he became a member of the Third Arkansas cavalry, and remained in the service from July, 1861, until the war. He was twice slightly wounded, and once taken prisoner, but remained a captive but a short time when he escaped. After the war closed he returned to the farm in St. Charles county, then to St. Louis, and in February, 1866, came to Monroe county, Ill., and took charge of a farm in the American Bottom, one mile east of Harrisonville; he remained there until 1880, when he came to Waterloo, and since then has made this place his residence.

On the 21st of November, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Margaret James, née Raynor. Mrs. Payne was born in Monroe county. They have had six children, three of whom are living; two died in infancy and one in early childhood. Their names in the order of the birth of those living are, Fannie E., Mary Alice, and Thomas Jefferson Payne. Politically, Mr. Payne is a staunch and reliable Democrat.



John Wiesenborn

THE present circuit clerk of Monroe county is the manor born. The place of his birth is at a point six miles southwest of Waterloo, and the date July 25th, 1847. His father Frederick Wiesenborn, was a native of Germany. He emigrated to America when quite young and settled in Monroe county, and here followed the occupation of a farmer until his death. He married Miss Caroline Erd, who was also of German birth. By that union there were five children, two of whom are yet living, viz: Caroline who is the wife of Peter Miller, a resident of this county, and John the subject of this sketch. The latter received his primary education in the public schools of the county, and his literary education in the St. Louis University, where he spent two years. And subsequently took a course in Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis. He then returned to Monroe county, and went to work in a flouring mill, in which he continued two years, then went back to the farm where he remained until 1875, when he received the appointment of Deputy Circuit Clerk under John Seyler. Mr. Seyler died in Sept. 1879, and in the following November, Mr. Wiesenborn was elected

to fill out the unexpired term. In 1880, he announced himself as a candidate for the full term, and in the ensuing election was elected by a handsome majority, and at present he is serving the people in that official capacity. Mr. Wiesenborn as clerk gives satisfaction. He is a careful and competent officer, kind and accommodating to all who come in contact with him as an officer of the county. The records of the office are kept up and are neat and clean. System and order prevail in all departments over which he exercises control. By his close attention to his office and earnest disposition to faithfully discharge the duties thereof, he has earned the esteem and good will not only of those who honored him with their suffrages, but all others. On the 26th of January, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. daughter of Valentine Schnetz. Her parents were natives of Germany, they came to America at an early date and settled in Monroe county. There have been two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiesenborn, whose names are Annie and Frederick Wiesenborn.



James D. Canniff

Is a native of Orange county, born June 15th, 1850. His parents James and Mary (Bowen) Canniff were natives of Cork, Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1848 and settled in New York, where they remained until 1855 then came west to St. Louis and the following year removed to Monroe county, Illinois, and settled on a farm in the American Bottom and there Mr. Canniff remained until his death which occurred in 1867. He was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation. His wife and mother of the subject of this sketch survived him and died in 1879. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Canniff two of whom are yet living—George W. and James J. The latter received his primary education in the public schools of Monroe county. At the age of fourteen years he entered the college of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis and there remained for a period of five years. His health failing he was compelled to abandon college, before graduating. He returned to this county and engaged in teaching, in which profession he continued for seven years. He then determined to adopt the profession of law as the future business of his life. With this idea in view he commenced the study, read the standard

text books and diligently continued his studies for two years, when at the June term, 1880 of the Appellate court, held at Springfield, Illinois, he was upon examination admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in Waterloo, in connection with William Winkelman a prominent lawyer of Belleville Illinois. Mr. Canniff is yet upon the threshold of his professional experience. He brings to the profession a mind well trained by years of study in schools and in teaching, studious habits, industry and a determination to succeed and to the possessor of these traits of character, success in the future is almost, if not positively assured. Politically, Mr. Canniff is a Democrat, thoroughly imbued with Democratic ideas and principles and an active supporter of that political organization. In 1882 his zeal and labors in behalf of his party, received honorable recognition by being nominated and elected to represent the counties of Monroe Randolph and Perry in the Twenty-third General Assembly of the state. While a member of that body he served on several important committees, and took an active interest in the legislation and laws enacted at that session.



W. H. Hilyard

THE present superintendent of schools of Monroe county is a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey. He is the son of Henry and Dorcas Hilyard. Mr. Hilyard was reared upon the farm, and like farmer's sons spent the winter months in the public schools of his neighborhood, wherein he received his primary education. His academical education was received in the academy at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J. In 1865 he entered the business college at Poughkeepsie, New York, and remained there until completing a full course. In 1866 he came west to St. Louis, and soon after came to Monroe county, Illinois, and here began teaching school, in which profession he continued for ten years. In 1873 his zeal and industry in the cause of education received honorable and suitable recognition by being elected superintendent of the schools of Monroe county. In 1877 he was re-elected, and under the change in the law with regard to the time of holding elections, held over until 1882, when he was elected for the third time,

and at present is discharging the duties of his office. These frequent elections may be regarded as testimonials of Mr. Hilyard's energy and efficiency in building up the school system of the county to the high standard that it now occupies. On the 1st of January, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Fults, who was born in Mitchie precinct. By that union there are two children, whose names are Horace M. and Perry C. Hilyard. Mr. Hilyard is a member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. A. M. and holds membership with Columbia Lodge, No. 474, and also is a member of Belleville Chapter, No. 106, and Tancred Commandery, No. 50, Belleville, Ill. He belongs to Waterloo lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., and Encampment No. 106, and also belongs to the beneficiary order, A. O. U. W. of Monroe Lodge, No. 165. During the past four years Mr. Hilyard has been clerk in the office of the sheriff of the county, and collects all the taxes and disburses the same.

WILLIAM ERD.

JUDGE WILLIAM ERD is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, born February 22, 1828. He was educated in the excellent schools of his native country. In 1842 he came to America and settled in Monroe county, Illinois, and here worked upon a farm until 1845 when he received the appointment of deputy circuit clerk, under W. R. Morrison. The same fall Mr. Morrison resigned the office of clerk to take a seat in the Legislature, and Mr. Erd was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In 1856 Mr. Erd was elected circuit clerk and was reelected every succeeding four years, and served until the latter part of 1876. In 1877 he was elected county Judge and under the amended law, regulating the time for holding elections, held over until 1882 when he was reelected to the same position. His present term will expire in 1886. Politically, Judge Erd has been a life long Democrat.

CHARLES METZGER.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in Kirchheim under Teck, Wurtemberg, Germany, December 27th, 1840. He is the third son of John and Caroline (Kicherer) Metzger. Charles received his early education in the latin schools and gymnasiums of his native city. His father was a man in good financial circumstances, and was an iron manufacturer. In the spring of 1860 young Metzger left Germany and came to America and came direct to the west. He settled in St. Louis, and soon after engaged as salesman in a grocery and provision store in which capacity he remained two years. He then engaged in the business for himself. He carried on the mercantile business for two years and then sold out and engaged as clerk in a wholesale house.

Three years later he engaged in the commission business in which he continued for some time. In the year 1873, Mr. Metzger became, a resident of Waterloo. Here he clerked for his brother-in-law, George L. Riess, the present county Judge of Randolph county, Illinois. In 1875 Mr. Metzger secured the appointment of deputy county clerk, under Paul C. Brey, and has continued to be deputy clerk to the present. The same year 1875 he was elected a justice of the peace to to fill out an unexpired term, and in 1877 was elected for the full term and reelected in 1881.

It may, also be mentioned that Mr. Metzger has been a member of the board of Trustees of Waterloo for the past three years, and has been clerk for that body during that time.

On the 11th of February, 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Victoria, daughter of Rev. John J. and Victoria (Petit) Riess. Mrs Metzger was born in Centerville, (now Millstadt) St. Clair county, Illinois, by that union they have had born to them three children, whose names in the order of their birth are, Ida, Alfred and Arthur Metzger. In politics Mr. Metzger was originally a Republican and remained, a member of that political organization until 1872, when he, like thousands of other men of an independent turn of mind, "liberalized" as it was called and voted for Horace

Greeley for president. He soon after joined the Democratic party and has remained a true and steadfast supporter of its principles to the present. He is a member of the ancient order of A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Chapter and Commandery. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and Haunagari Lodge (beneficiary) No. 376, and a member of Knights of Honor Lodge. Mr. Metzger is held in high esteem by those who know him best. He possesses fine social qualities and has hosts of friends. In the capacity of deputy county clerk he has always been found efficient, courteous and accommodating, and makes it pleasant for all who come in contact with him.

DR. HUGO ROTHSTEIN.

DR. ROTHSTEIN, a prominent physician of Waterloo, was born in Linnepe Rhine, Prussia, December 31, 1838. His family occupied a good standing in society, and he received a thorough education and was a student in the principal German Universities. He came to America in 1857, and went directly to the west, and spent seven months in the then unexplored region of the Rocky mountains afterward embraced in the territory of Montana and Idaho. In 1858 Dr. Rothstein located in St. Louis, Mo., and in 1859 revisited his home in Germany, but returned the same year to St. Louis, where in 1861 he opened an office as physician, having for two years pursued the study of medicine in Pope medical college. He had previously studied medicine in Germany. He is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College. He continued the practice in St. Louis, afterward at Pilot Knob, Mo., was medical inspector in the United States Army, and in May, 1865, came to Waterloo, and here he has by industry and careful attention to his duties built up a large and lucrative practice. On the 28th of March, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Louise, daughter of Morris Wuerpel, of St. Louis, Mo.

PETER BICKELHAUPT

WAS born in Germany in March, 1831; he is the son of Philip and Eva (Arras) Bickelhaupt. His father was a weaver by trade; he came to America in 1849, landing at New Orleans and from there came north to St. Louis, and from there went to Centerville, in St. Clair county, and in the latter place Peter learned the blacksmith trade. He remained in Centerville three and a half years, then went to Burlington, Iowa, and remained there until 1856, when he settled in Mayesville in Monroe county and then followed his trade. He afterward went to Monroe City and opened a saloon and also engaged in the milling business. In 1871 he came to Waterloo and took charge of the City Hotel as proprietor, and has conducted it to the present. Under his management the City Hotel has acquired a reputation for good cheer. Politically Mr. Bickelhaupt is a Democrat. He has occupied several offices of local trust, and at present is a member of the Board of Trustees of Waterloo.



Charles A. Schlierholz, Eng.

THE subject of the following sketch is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was born November 11, 1850. He is the son of Joseph and Matilda (Walz) Von Schlierholz, and the third in a family of six children. His father is and has been for a number of years chief engineer and counsellor of the Royal Wurtemberg Railway, and is a resident of Stuttgart. Charles was educated at the university of Tuebingen and Stuttgart and in the Polytechnic Institute at Lantrach, Germany, where he studied engineering and surveying. Subsequently he was employed in the engineering department of the Royal Wurtemberg Railway, under the direction of his father, and there received a practical knowledge of civil engineering and surveying. In 1868 he passed his military examination. He remained in the service of the above-named company until June, 1870. The following fall he emigrated to America, and came direct to St. Louis, where he spent a few months, then went to Chicago, and there followed surveying and engineering until after the great fire of 1871, after which he went to Bloomington and taught school. Soon after he was employed by

Messrs. Warner & Beers, map publishers, as topographer and draughtsman, and remained with that firm until 1874. In October, 1874, he came to Waterloo, Monroe county, and here he has remained to the present. Since he has been a resident of this county he has followed his profession, and at the present time holds the position of drainage and levee engineer of the districts in the county. In 1881 he held a similar position in Randolph county.

On the 25th of June, 1875, Mr. Schlierholz was united in marriage to Miss Christina Sopp, a native of Waterloo. By that union there were two daughters, named Matilda and Flora Schlierholz. He is a member of the Order of K. of H, No. 1939, and is district deputy of the Order. He is also a member of the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 165, and Treubund, No. 5, and Harrugari, No. 365. Politically, Mr. Schlierholz was originally a Republican, but in 1880 he joined the Democratic ranks, and has since remained a staunch advocate of the principles of the latter political organization.

GEORGE E. JAHN,

THE present able editor of the "Times," Waterloo, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born September 24, 1851. He is the son of John T. H. and Catherine Elizabeth Jahn, who were natives of Nassau, near Weisbaden, Germany. Mr. Jahn, the elder, was a believer and advocate of the republican theories, the agitation of which led to the revolution of 1848, and in which Mr. Jahn was concerned. His participation in that short struggle placed him under the ban of the government, and he came to America, landing here in 1849. He settled in St. Louis and remained there until 1856, when he came to Monroe county and here died, in 1862. He was a jeweler by trade; his wife died in 1874. George E. is the youngest of the family. He received a good education in the public schools of the county, then followed teaching for some time; subsequently entered the office of the "Advocate," and learned the printer's trade. In 1876 he edited the "Ava Register," in Jackson county, Illinois. The paper was subsequently changed to the "Ava News." The paper did effective service in the campaign of 1876, and advocated the claims of Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. In December, 1899, Mr. Jahn returned to Waterloo and took editorial charge of the "Times," which arrangement still continues. On the 5th of February, 1881, he established the Monroe "Freie Presse," a German paper, and has also conducted it to the present. Both papers are strongly Democratic in tone, and under Mr. Jahn's management have risen to be very popular, and are recognized among the prominent and potential organs of the party in southern Illinois. Mr. Jahn is an unswerving Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and at present is at the head of the order (N. G.), in Waterloo Lodge No. 27. He is also a member of K of H Urbana Lodge, No. 1839, and member and speaker of Turner Society, Waterloo, Illinois. On the 10th of October, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J., daughter of James and Harriet (Hatfield) Rainey. She was born in Jackson county Illinois.

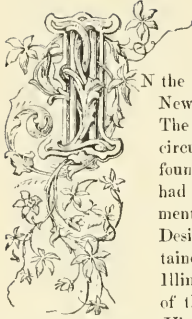
HON. AMBROSE HOENER

WAS born at Cologne on the Rhine, Germany, in 1825. He comes from a sturdy, long-lived German family; his father was a wealthy merchant of the above-named place, and died at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. His mother survived and died in her eighty-eighth year. Mr. Hoener received a good education in the Latin schools and a thorough education in the commercial college in Cologne, and served an appreciative apprenticeship in the mercantile business under the direction of his father. Subsequently he

traveled for a number of years for a large business house, through Holland, Switzerland and the German states. Being strongly impressed with republican ideas and theories, his sympathies were enlisted on the part of the revolutionists, although he was compelled to serve in the Prussian army opposing them in the uprising at Baden. In 1849 he left Germany and emigrated to the United States. He settled in St. Louis, but soon after went to St. Clair county, in Illinois, and in 1851 came to Waterloo, where he has since resided. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed for two years, after which he was prevailed upon to accept an official position. His peculiar ability and fitness for public life was soon recognized, and he became the recipient of the people's favor, and was repeatedly elected to positions of honor and trust. He was assessor and treasurer of Monroe county for four years, and county clerk for twelve consecutive years, and police magistrate for eight years. These frequent elections testify to his popularity, and are testimonials to his worth as a man and citizen, and his ability and fidelity as an officer of the county. Politically he has always been an uncompromising Democrat, giving an unqualified support to the principles and nominees of that political organization. In 1876 he was selected to be the senatorial standard-bearer for the 48th District. It was believed that he was the most popular man for that position, and was the one to harmonize all the antagonistic and conflicting elements of the party, and bring out its full strength. The prediction was verified in his election by the large popular vote of 5,574 against 4,679 for his opponent, an influential and popular Republican. While a member of the state Senate Mr. Hoener was chairman of the committee on finance, and was also assigned to several other important committees. While a member he earned the reputation of being an able, industrious legislator and a highly competent and creditable representative for his constituents. His entire course in that body was marked by a desire to legislate in the interest of the whole people rather than in favor of the few. During the protracted senatorial struggle which resulted in the election of David Davis to the United States Senate, Mr. Hoener being dissatisfied with the tactics of the majority and desiring to hasten the business of the Legislature, thereby saving the people much money, arranged a meeting of the German members of both houses, and proposed to them that in the event that Davis was not elected on the first ballot after the reassembling of the different bodies, that he would propose the name of Ex-Governor Koerner. This arrangement was concurred in by all the members present, but it coming to the knowledge of the majority, they at once upon the next ballot elected Judge Davis. We have no doubt his election was the result of the action of Mr. Hoener and his German friends.

NEW DESIGN.

MONROE COUNTY.



In the year 1786 the first settlements at New Design seem to have been made. The name is said to have arisen from the circumstance that James Lemen, the founder of the colony, observed that he had a "new design" to make a settlement south of Bellefontaine. The New Design settlement, previous to 1800, contained the largest American colony in Illinois. It was the common rendezvous of the immigration from Kentucky and Virginia, and with Bellefontaine, the head quarters of the whole American population in the last century. Its founders were attracted by the elevated and beautiful country, then prairie, afterward overgrown with timber, from which the courses of both the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi could be traced. The settlement rapidly increased in size, and by the year 1790 a considerable number of families had here made their homes. In 1800 the population is estimated to have been two hundred and fifty. The location of James Lemen's house, on survey 395, claims 502, about four miles south of Waterloo, nearly marked the centre of the colony.

James Lemen was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in the autumn of 1760. His grandfather had emigrated to America from the north of Ireland. His father died when James was a year old. His mother married again and he was raised in the Presbyterian faith. In 1777, during the war of the Revolution, he enlisted in the Virginia forces. He took part in the battle of White Plains. He served in the army two years, and then returned to Virginia. He lived for a time in the vicinity of Wheeling, and their married Catherine Ogle, daughter of Captain Joseph Ogle. He came to Illinois in 1786, arriving in July, of that year, with his family by a flat boat from Pittsburg, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Kaskaskia. After James Smith, a Baptist preacher, arrived and preached in the New Design settlement, Mr. Lemen professed religion, and thenceforth he was an active member of the church. He was an earnest opponent of slavery, and mere expressions of his in a sermon preached in the Richland church in 1809, caused the division that sprang up between the Baptist churches of southern Illinois. He was Justice of the Peace for many years under the Territorial government, and also acted as Judge of the County Court. His first dwelling was a log cabin, and he afterwards built a brick house, which is still standing, and which was the first brick house erected within the limits of the present county of Monroe. His house stands on the northwest part of claim 502, survey 395. This tract was conceded

to James Lemen in right of his militia service. The building is thirty by twenty feet, and contains four rooms, two above and two below. Near by is the grave yard where rests the remains of several members of the Lemen family and other pioneers of that settlement. Elder James Lemen died on the 9th of January, 1823. His wife died July 14, 1840, aged seventy-five years. James Lemen raised a large family of children; six of his sons were preachers of the gospel; one, Robert, taught school a number of years, and was of great benefit to the settlement. James, who was born at the New Design, in 1787, was elected to several important public positions. He served several times in both branches of the State Legislature, and was a delegate from St. Clair county to the convention which framed the first constitution of the State. Early in the present century Robert, Joseph, and James Lemen, Jr., removed to the Ridge prairie, in St. Clair county, and there made prominent settlements.

Captain Joseph Ogle was one of the pioneers of New Design. He was born in Virginia in 1744. He commanded a company of Virginia troops during the Revolutionary war, holding a commission as captain from Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia. He came to Illinois from the neighborhood of Wheeling, Virginia, in 1785. With him came Joseph Worley, and James Andrews. He was a man of untiring energy, and strong will power, in his honor one of the counties of the State received its name. He professed religion under the preaching of the Rev. James Smith, at New Design in 1787, and was appointed leader, by the Rev. Joseph Lillard, in 1793, of the first Methodist class ever formed in Illinois. Members of the Ogle family removed from New Design, and in 1796 made a settlement in the American Bottom, near where the road from Bellefontaine to Cahokia descended the bluff.

In 1802 Captain Ogle made one of the pioneer locations in the Ridge prairie, near the present town of O'Fallon, in St. Clair county, where he resided till his death, in 1821. His descendants reside in St. Clair county.

In the year 1793 the most numerous colony Illinois, so far, had received settled in and around, the New Design. This colony embraced families by the name of Whiteside, Griffin, Gibbons, Enoch, Chance, Musick, and Going. In it were many daring, enterprising, and influential men, whose arrival was hailed with great satisfaction by the other settlers, who were anxious to strengthen the colony against attacks of the Indians. The Whitesides were born and raised in North Carolina. They subsequently settled at Whitesides' station, southeast of Columbia.

Joseph Kinney also reached the New Design settlement in

1793. He raised a crop during the summer of that year and then returned to Kentucky for his family, which he had left on Bear Grass creek, seven miles from Louisville. From the site of Louisville he descended the Ohio to Fort Massacre, from which place he crossed the country to Kaskaskia, and from there came to New Design settlement. He lived on the Rock Horse creek until his death in 1803. He had seven sons and four daughters, who grew to years of maturity. One of his daughters married Mr. Demint, in Kentucky, in 1792. Demint came to Illinois, and made a farm southeast of New Design. (In section eighteen, township three, range nine.) He was a pious man, and a good citizen. One Sunday morning, while bridling his horse, to go to meeting, the horse kicked him so severely that he died. This occurred in the year 1811.

Andrew Kinney, son of Joseph Kinney, built a water mill on the site of Monroe city. The youngest daughter married Joseph Lemon, 1809. She had no education, whatever, at the time of her marriage, but went to school afterward, learned to read and write, and became the mother of a large and respectable family of children. William Kinney was born in Kentucky, in 1781, and was nearly thirteen when he came to Illinois with his father. At nineteen he married. In 1803 he removed to a place a few miles north-east of the present city of Belleville. In 1809 he opened a store on his farm, and at that time could barely write. He became interested in religion, was baptized in 1809, and afterward became a member of the Baptist ministry. He was several times elected, from St. Clair county, to the State Legislature, and in 1826 became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He died in 1843.

Robert McMaham, a native of Virginia, came to Illinois, from Kentucky, in 1793, and settled at New Design. The next year he selected a location for a farm southeast of New Design, in what is now known as the Yankee Prairie. Here several members of his family were murdered by Indians on the twenty-sixth of January, 1795. The circumstances of this affair are elsewhere related. This massacre took place on the northeast quarter of section nineteen, township three, range nine, about a mile west of Burksville station. McMaham removed to Ralls' ridge, in Randolph county, and thence to the vicinity of Troy, in Madison county, where he died in 1822.

In the years 1796 and 1797 important additions were made to the New Design settlement. Solomon Shook and Mr. Borer arrived from Virginia in 1796, and the next year witnessed the coming of a large colony from the country adjacent to the south branch of the Potomac in Hardy county, Virginia. A year or so previous David Badgeley, Leonard Carr, Daniel Stookey, Abraham Eyeman, Mr. Whetstone and Abraham Stookey, made the journey to Illinois from Virginia on horseback and thoroughly explored the country with the view of selecting a good location for their neighbors in Virginia. David Badgeley, who was a Baptist preacher, held religious meetings in the American settlements.

The summer of 1797 was uncommonly wet and rainy, and the streams between Fort Massacre and Kaskaskia were

all swollen beyond their banks. After arranging their wagons and horses and making all things ready for the journey, they set out from Fort Massacre for New Design. The ravages of disease carried off almost one-half of this Virginia colony during the first summer and fall of their arrival. The prevailing sickness was a malignant fever supposed to be contagious. Scarcely a household but mourned the loss of one or more of its members.

After 1797 the country was healthy, and that part of the colony which remained did well, and furnished many valuable citizens. The Carr, Stookey, Eyeman, Shook, Mitchell, Clark, Badgeley, Teter, Miller and other families left numerous and respectable descendants. About 1800 many, among whom were Edward and Thomas Todd, moved from New Design to the American Bottom. The neighborhood of the present city of Belleville in St. Clair county received a number of early settlers from this colony.

David Badgeley was one of the earliest Baptist ministers in Illinois. During his first visit in 1797 he preached in the settlement from the 4th to the 30th of May, and baptized fifteen persons. Among the settlers was Joseph Chance who had been set apart as a lay elder in Kentucky. He and Elder Badgeley organized, with twenty-eight members, the first Baptist Church in Illinois. It was called the New Design Church. James Smith, a Baptist preacher from Kentucky, preached here in 1787, and Joseph Lillard, a Methodist, in 1793. John Clark, a Scotchman by birth, who had followed the seas in early life, and in 1781 had been pressed into service on board a British man-of-war, which lay off Charleston harbor, and had swam ashore at the risk of his life, rather than fight the Americans, came to Illinois in 1797, and both preached and taught school at New Design. He is said to have been the first preacher of the gospel to cross the Mississippi and preach to the Americans west of the river, a proceeding contrary to the regulations of the Roman Catholic Spanish government of Upper Louisiana. Elder Joseph Chance, who with David Badgeley, organized the pioneer Baptist church in Illinois, was born in Delaware in 1765. He removed to North Carolina, thence to Kentucky, and in 1794 came to Illinois. One of the earliest movements in Illinois toward forming a Bible Society was made at New Design.

The first American school teacher in Illinois was a resident of the New Design settlement, and there taught his first school. This was John Seeley. He first came to Illinois in 1783. An early physician named Wallace attended to the sick at New Design in 1797.

The Tolin family is one of the oldest in the precinct, coming from Virginia, and settling near where Burksville now stands in the last century. Isaac Tolin, who was a small boy when he came to Illinois, married Susan Demint. The oldest son by this marriage was Judge George Tolin, for three terms one of the judges of the Monroe county court who died in 1874.

The farm on section seven of township three, range nine, now owned by Valentine Schneider, was, in early years, the house of Joshua McMurtrey. He was from Virginia. In 1818 a number of families came from Ohio, chiefly from

the vicinity of Marietta. Some of them settled in the Prairie, and from that circumstance it was called Yankee Prairie. One of these immigrants was Rev. Daniel Hilton, a minister of the Baptist church. For many years he was pastor of the Fountain Creek Baptist Church. Several of his descendants reside in the county. Daniel M. Barker, a native of Vermont, settled in the New Design prairie in 1818. In 1854 he removed to Red Bud where he died. He had nine children, Hiram, Lewis, Albert, Miron, Eveline, Melcena, Susan, Eliza and Daniel Perry, of whom Lewis alone now resides in this county. Several became residents of Randolph county. Zebediah Barker, the father of Daniel M. Barker, settled a mile and a half west of the present town of Burksville, on land now owned by H. Johanning.

With the Ohio immigration came the Norton and Gilman families which settled on Dry run, south of Burksville. Moses Varnum, born at Belfast, Maine, came from Ohio with his family in 1818. Jewett and Justus Varnum were his two sons and he had two daughters, one of whom married Daniel M. Barker. Jewett Varnum made an improvement in the northwest quarter of section seventeen, township three, range nine, and Justus on the southeast quarter of section eighteen.

Among later settlers in the precinct were Eben Alexander and John Durfee, who came about the year 1837, and entered land on Horse Creek. They built a saw mill on Horse creek. Richmond Durfee, a nephew of Alexander Durfee, started a store half a mile northwest of the present Burksville station, the first store in this part of the county. After a year or two it was removed to the Horse prairie, near the county line. He afterward started a store in Red Bud. The Durfees were natives of Fall River, Massachusetts, and came to Illinois from Ohio. Harrison Druce, a native of the State of New York, settled where he now lives, in section sixteen, township three, range nine, in 1842. John Murphy and his son James settled near Cambria station in 1840. Soon after 1835 a number of families of Irish descent settled in the precinct, among which were the Sennott, McLaughlin, Burns, Dugau, Lynch, Donahue, Cooney, Dwyer and Butler families. St. Patrick's Catholic church was established in their neighborhood.

There are two stations of the St. Louis and Cairo railroad, Cambria and Burksville stations, within the limits of the precinct. There are three post-offices, Burksville and New Design, at Burksville station; and Tipton at Cambria.

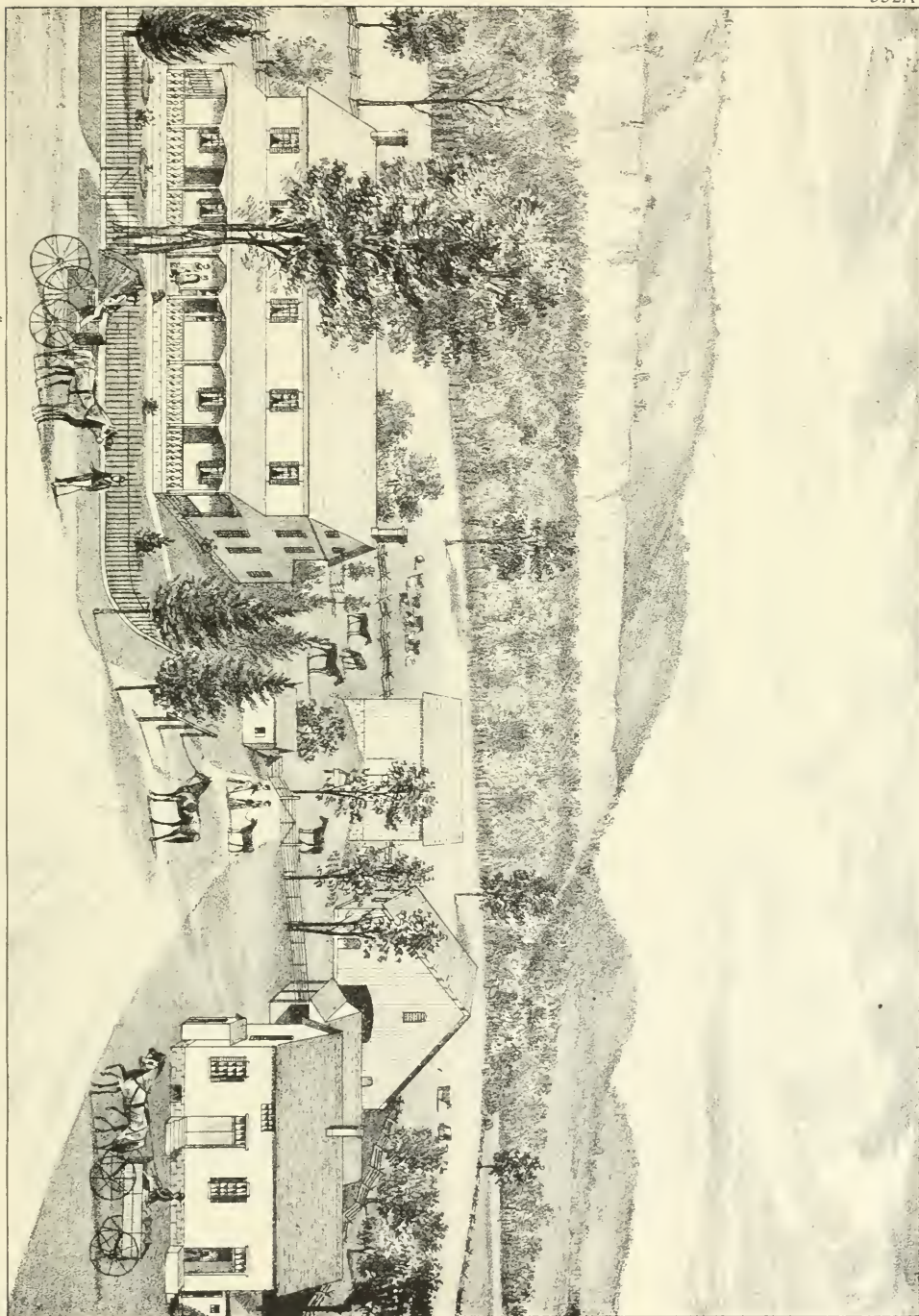
BURKSVILLE.

The commencement of the growth of the town of Burksville was the starting of a store in 1851 by John G. Burkhardt and John Metzler Burkhardt was a resident of St. Louis. Napoleon Fitzpatrick was taken in as a partner in 1854, but in about a year afterward disposed of his interest to the other members of the firm. The store was purchased in 1857 by Paul C. Brey, and the same year Jacob Miller, subsequently a resident of Red Bud, was made a partner. Afterward Mr. Brey became again the sole owner, and continued the store until 1864, when Francis Schifferdecker obtained an interest, which in 1866 he sold to Alexander Durfee, who died in 1868. The store was burned in 1872, and Mr. Brey then formed a partnership with Anton Langsdorf, which continued till 1874, since which time the business has been carried on by Mr. Langsdorf.

The second store was established in 1856 by Miron Barker and Rudolph Kuederle. Frederick Zimmermann and George Baum also carried on the mercantile business for a time. The original town site was owned by John P. Brown, who sold the lots in parcels. The name of Burksville was given the place in 1857 in honor of John G. Burkhardt.

An addition known as "Hendricks' addition" was then made in 1858 by Gerhardt J. Hendricks, and one in 1868 by Fred Burkhardt. A post office was established in 1857 and Paul C. Brey appointed the first postmaster. He retained the office till his removal from the place in 1874, since which time the position has been filled by Anton Langsdorf. The town contains about twenty dwelling houses, and has a population of about one hundred and twenty.

There is an Evangelical Lutheran church, and one of the same denomination two miles and a half south. The business interests of the place are now represented as follows: merchants, Anton Langsdorf and Charles Boehne & Son; shoemaker, Frederick Zimmermann; saw mill and blacksmith shop, Frederick Meyer; blacksmith, William Enrich; wagon maker, William Klein; harness maker, Jacob Blette; hotels, Fred Burkhardt and Anton Conrad. Burksville is nearer than any other town to the geographical centre of the county. At Burksville station on the railroad two miles distant, a store is carried on by Jacob B. Berger.



"EAGLE CLIFFS", THE RESIDENCE OF ISAAC EBERMAN, MOREDOCK PRECINCT, MONROE CO. ILL.

MOREDOCK.

MONROE COUNTY.



MOREDOCK precinct lies wholly in the American Bottom. Within its limits were made some of the earliest settlements in Illinois, and it has been the home of many distinguished and celebrated men. One of the first improvements was made by Shadrach Bond who settled in the bottom near the mouth of Dug hollow in the year 1782. He was a native of Maryland, and was raised near the city of Baltimore. He held a conspicuous position among the early settlers of the county. Although quiet, unassuming and unambitious, he was several times elected a representative in the legislatures of both the Indian and Northwestern territory, and for many years was justice of St. Clair county court of common pleas, before Monroe Co. was organized. He was familiarly known as Judge Bond. He had a strong mind and a liberal and generous disposition. He was not ambitious for wealth but was the owner of a large body of land. Claim 322, survey 399, was granted to him (the confirmation being made by Gov. St. Clair) in right of an old French concession. This comprised four hundred acres, and extended from the foot of the bluff to the bottom. Claim 321, survey 400, containing four hundred acres, is the grant of land which he obtained by virtue of his improvement. His house was at the mouth of Dug hollow, in the bottom a short distance from the bluff, and some scattered stones still remain to mark its site. On his death he was buried in the old graveyard on the bluff just above his residence.

At the same time with Bond, James Garretson came to Illinois. He settled first near Bellefontaine, a mile north-east of the present town of Waterloo, where four hundred acres of land was given him on account of the improvement he there made. He subsequently made his home in the bottom. He was the owner of claim 2609, survey 407, confirmed to him in right of the militia claims of himself, James Bryan, and Benjamin Ogle. On the tenth of December, 1788, while hauling hay in company with Benjamin Ogle, he was attacked by two Indians. Ogle was struck in the shoulder by a ball, Garretson escaped. In stacking the same hay Samuel Garretson, a brother to James Garretson, and a man named Reddick, were killed and scalped by the Indians. James Garretson on the eighteenth of March, 1800, married Mary Carr, daughter of Joseph Carr, who came to the new design settlement in 1794. It was right after his marriage that he settled in the bottom of what is now Moredock precinct. He was an honest and upright citizen, and an ordained preacher in the Baptist church.

One of the most remarkable persons who ever lived in this part of the country, was John Moredock. In his honor the precinct received its name. His house was on the south side of Moredock lake on the farm now owned by William Winekleman. His father, Barney Moredock, having died, his mother married as her second husband Michael Huff, and in the year 1786, the family set out from the Monongahela country, in western Pennsylvania, for Illinois. They embarked in a boat on the Ohio at Red Stone, where the town of Brownsville was afterward built. While ascending the Mississippi, they encamped for the night near the Grand Tower. Here the party was attacked by the Indians. Mrs. Huff, and one of her sons were killed. The body of the woman was frightfully mangled before the eyes of her son, John Moredock. The rest of the family came to what is now Monroe county. The list of land grants made on account of the improvements shows that Huff, at an early date, began the cultivation of a farm about a mile north of the site of Waterloo. The family subsequently settled in the American Bottom. Mr. Huff was killed by the Indians between Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia. The calamities which the Indians had visited on his family excited deep feelings of hatred and vengeance in the breast of young Moredock, and he swore eternal enmity against the savage race. He was a boy when he came to Illinois, and his mind and character were formed under the peculiar circumstances that belong to a wild and new country. He had little opportunities for education. He could merely read and write, and possessed a scant acquaintance with the rules of arithmetic. In 1803, he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, which convened at Vincennes the same year, he was a man of much strong common sense and though young made a good legislator. He had some talent and taste for military life. He was first Captain of a company, and afterward became Major of a battalion. In 1814 he was elected to the legislative assembly held at Kaskaskia, under the territorial government. He had two daughters, but neither of whom left children; they were excellent rifle shots, and it is said of them, that they could take off the head of a squirrel from the top of the tallest tree. Major Moredock was in the service during the war of 1812—14 as Major. He died in 1830.

At the mouth of Trout hollow in early times lived a German by the name of Jacob Trout, after whom the hollow received the name which it still bears. He was a tanner, and traces of his old tan vats can still be discovered in the hollow a short distance from the bottom. He had a wide reputation for making an excellent quality of leather, and grew rich. An old lady, still living, Mrs. Phoebe Miller

relates that one of the wonders of her childhood, was a visit to Trout's house and the sight of a chest full of silver dollars. After living at this place many years he moved to a farm on the river where he died.

Benjamin Byram lived for many years north of Moredock, where he was the owner of claim 825, survey 582, comprising four hundred acres of land. This claim was given him in virtue of an improvement right, he having settled here previous to the year 1788. On claim 1417, survey 771, lying between Moredock lake and the bluff and immediately below the mouth of Trout hollow, Elisha Nelson made the first improvement. He lived there a few years, the grant of land obtained as account of his improvement passing into the possession of Shadrach Bond, and afterward into that of John Moredock. Claims 597, survey 562, on the river a mile below Smith's landing, is a grant of four hundred acres made on account of an improvement here made in early times by James Curry. How long he lived there is not known. He was one of Clark's soldiers, and a man of great bravery and hardihood. He came to the neighborhood of Kaskaskia shortly after the year 1780, and in the spring of 1788 had a desperate fight with the Indians. A ferry was carried on from the Missouri side of the river at this point in early times, for the claim is described as situated "on the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Smorlesses' Ferry." The Rev. David Badgley who had previously preached at the New Design, preached in the American Bottom during the winter of 1797-98, and with Elder Joseph Chance, formed a Baptist church in this precinct in April 1798, Aaron Badgley lived on Moredock Lake, nearer Harrisonville.

On claim 576, survey 402, at the bend of Fountain creek, east of Smith's Landing the first improvement was made by Robert Watts. George Atcheson succeeded to his right to the grant, and lived here for many years. In early times a brick house was built near the creek, on that part of the claim now owned by Philip Jehling and which was known as the George Atcheson house. Andrew Porter, in former years, occupied the farm in the bend of the creek, included in claim 576, which is now owned by James Dacre. He married a daughter of James Garretson as has been before remarked. Daniel Shook, an early resident of the precinct, who came to Illinois from Pennsylvania, settled on claim 851, survey 406. He carried on a blacksmith shop and farm. Joseph, Benjamin and Jacob Shook were his sons. Farther up Fountain creek lived a man named Brewer. Solomon Shook, a brother of Daniel Shook, lived on claim 620, survey 564, on the north side of Moredock lake, on land owned by John Sennott, on claim 917, survey 563. Ichabod Valentine lived in early times. The brick house on claim 309, survey 423, was built by Dan. Sink. It is one of the oldest houses now standing on Eagle prairie. It and the Atcheson house were the only two brick houses in this part of the county. In the assessment of 1817, Sink's house was assessed at six hundred dollars, within one hundred dollars of the highest valuation placed on any dwelling-house in the county, two others being assessed at seven hundred. On claim 957, survey 422, Henry Starr lived at an early period.

Jehu Scott for many years lived on a farm included

in claim 578, survey 420. He was a native of Maryland, and was mostly raised in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He learned the blacksmith trade in Pennsylvania, and moved to Kentucky. In 1797 he came to Illinois and settled in the bottom, in Moredock precinct. His second wife was Polly Kinkead, daughter of James Kinkead, who came to Illinois in 1786. He carried on a blacksmith shop. He was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14. He died near Freeburg in St. Clair county, in January, 1840. The house in which he lived, in the east part of claim 578, is still standing, though additions and alterations to it have since been made. Below Scott a man named Jameson made an early improvement. William Walker, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., settled near the old Donner place, between that farm and the brick church, in 1825. His daughter became the wife of Austin James.

One of the earliest permanent settlers near the river was John Robbins, who lived about a mile south of east from Smith's Landing, on land owned by Joseph Meyer. About the year 1820 he had a farm of forty acres under cultivation, and worked industriously at his trade of a shoemaker.

The Murdick family came from Kentucky, and settled in the bottom near Judge Bond in 1796. Her husband dying the next year, Mrs. Murdick married George Blair, afterward the first proprietor of Belleville. John Murdick, her son, was born in Kentucky in 1790, and was a soldier in the second war with Great Britain. After the close of the war of 1812-14 he enlisted in the regular army, and he died in the United States service.

One of the oldest residents of the precinct is now Rugus Merriman. His father, William Merriman, was a colored man whom Governor Shadrach Bond brought from Maryland. His mother, Abigail Warner, was a bound girl belonging to Judge Shadrach Bond. Merriman was born in the bottom, where his whole life has been passed.

Stephen W. Miles, then a young man of twenty-four, emigrated to Illinois and settled at Eagle Cliffs in 1819; he was born at Cazenova, Madison county, New York. He married Lucretia Shook. He became the owner of large tracts of land and a prominent citizen of the county. Eagle Cliffs was the name given to a post-office, first established under the bluff, at the mouth of Dog hollow, whence the name. Its location was afterward changed, and abandoned on the establishment of the Merrimac Point post-office.

On the summit of the bluff, immediately below Dog hollow, is an old burying ground in which repose the remains of many of the pioneers in this part of the county. The situation is beautiful, and commands a far-reaching view of the fertile bottom lands, of the Mississippi river, and of the opposite shores of Missouri. Judge Bond was buried here, and John Moredock, and the tombstones disclose the names of members of the Livers, Shook, James, Miles, Todd, Voris, Alexander, and other families. The large and costly vault used by the Miles family can be seen from a considerable distance. It is handsomely constructed of stone, with marble doors, and the inscription shows that it was erected in 1858 by Stephen W. Miles, to be used as a burial place for himself, his family and descendants, under the care and

direction, in succession, of the oldest male heir of the family.

Fountain creek, which traverses this part of the bottom

for many miles, was called by the French l'Aigle creek. Eagle prairie has retained its French name of l'Aigle prairie.

PINCKNEYVILLE.

PERRY COUNTY.



PINCKNEYVILLE Precinct is the largest in the county. It comprises all of town four, range three, lying south of sections seventeen and eighteen, as well as all south of Swanwick creek; all of township two, range two, lying west of sections two, eleven and eighteen, and

west of Little Beaucoup creek,—all of town five, range three,—and all that part of township six, range three, lying west of Beaucoup creek and northeast of Galum creek. The surface is undulating, with here and there a small prairie. The greater portion, however, was formerly covered with a heavy growth of timber, most of which has long since been removed to give place to productive farms. The soil is fertile and well adapted to agriculture. The precinct is well watered and drained by Beaucoup, Little Beaucoup, and Galum creeks, with their numerous small tributaries. Lake Breese is a handsome sheet of water near Pinckneyville. Beaucoup and Grand Cote bound it on the north; Tamaroa and Du Quoin on the east; Jackson county and South Western on the south; Cutler and Grand Cote on the west. Population (1880) 3,589

Pinckneyville Precinct takes its name from the county seat. The county seat received its name from the act incorporating the county, which provided in its second section: "that the seat of justice, when established in the county, should be known as Pinckneyville."

If we are to receive the tradition from father to son, this precinct is the first settled portion of the county. In 1799, John Flack came with his family and settled in Four Mile Prairie, on or near the place where Benton Ozburn now lives, the southwest quarter of section 11, town 6, range 3. When he settled there, he found only one other white family living in the county, and their name was Cox. They lived on Claim No. 1410, Survey No. 459, where sections 17 and 18 are located, in town six, range two—the only claim and survey in Perry county. Whence and when Cox came to our county, or what became of him after having clothed himself with the honor of being the first settler of our county, we know not. We only know, from tradition, that Flack found Cox here in 1799, and that Mr. Cox disappears, so far as the history of our county is concerned.

The original John Flack left a son, John Flack, who was

born in 1803, and whom our first settlers found living in Four Mile, when they first came to this precinct.

Fergus Milligan came from Iredell county, North Carolina, in the spring of 1827, first settling three miles northwest of Pinckneyville, on what is yet called Milligan Hill. He improved the farm belonging to the Harmonies. In the fall of 1827 he removed to the Four Mile Prairie, and made himself a home on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, town 6, south range 3. This pioneer had a family of nine children when he came to the county, whose names were: Abner M., John, Milton, Thomas B., William R., Joseph B., sons; and three daughter. He died some years ago, after seeing the wonderful change in the development of the county.

About the year 1818 or 1819, it is said, a man named Bates, or Bets, made some little improvements on the banks of Beaucoup, about three miles south of the present site of Pinckneyville; and tradition has it that Bates came home from Kaskaskia one night terribly wounded and cut to pieces, from the effects of which wounding he died; and that he was buried about ten rods west of the old coal bank. How and from whom he received the wounds is not known. Indeed, the family had abandoned the county when our settlers, in 1820, came into the county. Traces, however, remained to show improvements of a rude kind made near the place described, which is strong evidence that somebody had been there. Whether it was Bates or not we have no positive information.

B. A. Brown and family settled in Six Mile Prairie about 1815. We have no further trace of this family. In 1822, Shadrach Lively settled in this precinct in southwest corner of Holt's Prairie.

Matthew Jones settled on the west side of Holt's Prairie about 1826. John Hazzard came with Jones, or about the same time. They were from Tennessee. Also, John Berry, from Tennessee, settled in Holt's Prairie in 1826.

Abner Flack, from South Carolina, settled in Four Mile Prairie in 1826. George Franklin settled one-half mile south of Pinckneyville in 1826.

H. B. Jones came to Pinckneyville, and settled near the site of the Old Spring, April 21, 1827.

Humphrey B. Jones, a Kentuckian, came to Brownsville, Jackson county, this State, first in April, 1821, previous to coming to this county.

Ephraim Bilderback and Charles Garner came to Four Mile Prairie and settled in the southwest part of it in 1826. They came from Randolph county.

Jonathan Petit came from Randolph, and settled on what is now our County Poor Farm in 1827.

Robert Woodside, James Kinzey and William Armstrong came to the Four Mile and settled in 1829. They were Kentuckians.

In 1828, James Steele (father of John Steele), and William Craig settled in Four Mile Prairie.

Berry Crain, from New York, and — McDowell, from North Carolina, settled in the south end of Four Mile Prairie in 1828.

In 1830, James Woodside (father of S. M. Woodside), settled on the west half of northeast quarter of section 7, town 6, range 2 west. They were from Kentucky.

A. Crawford was one of the old settlers of the south end of Four Mile Prairie,—the date of his settlement not being known, though it was previous to 1827, as he was then living on what is now known as the Old Bill Murphy place.

Abner Flack surveyed the State Road from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia, and gave Four and Six Mile Prairies their present names.

The second store kept in Pinckneyville was by David Baldrige in 1830. His log-cabin store-house, which he afterward built, occupied the lands where the buildings of Charles Hoffman now stand, on the east side of the squares.

By reference to the county records we find that a license was granted to David Baldrige by the county commissioners' court to keep store in the county in 1831. He first kept store in the court-house.

About 1827 and 1828, H. B. Jones kept the post-office at his residence near the Spring. About the first paper that we have any account of coming to the county through the post-office was called the *Kentucky Reporter*.

Joseph Wells kept the first licensed tavern at Pinckneyville in the year 1829. His little log-cabin stood on the corner where G. R. Hinck & Bro.'s store building now is, and was the first house ever put up in Pinckneyville. Wells entertained travellers when the case demanded it.

From the old county records we find that the county commissioners' court rented the court house to David Baldrige to keep store in, from April, 1830, to October, 1830. Except during terms of court Baldrige was to pay seventy-five cents a month rent for the use of it. The county records also show that a merchant's license was granted to Josiah B. Denning in the year 1830, and that a license was also granted to Limmick & Denning in 1831. Denning started his store in the same year with Baldrige, commencing shortly after him. Previous to the establishment of dry goods stores in Pinckneyville the settlers obtained their stock at St. Louis, going on a kind of pilgrimage once or twice a year for this purpose.

John Milligan, of Four Mile, states that he was one of the party who met at Pinckneyville in 1828 for the purpose of cutting out the first roads from the place. They divided into parties, opening the road north toward Nashville, an-

other toward Six Mile, west, and still another to the east boundary of the county.

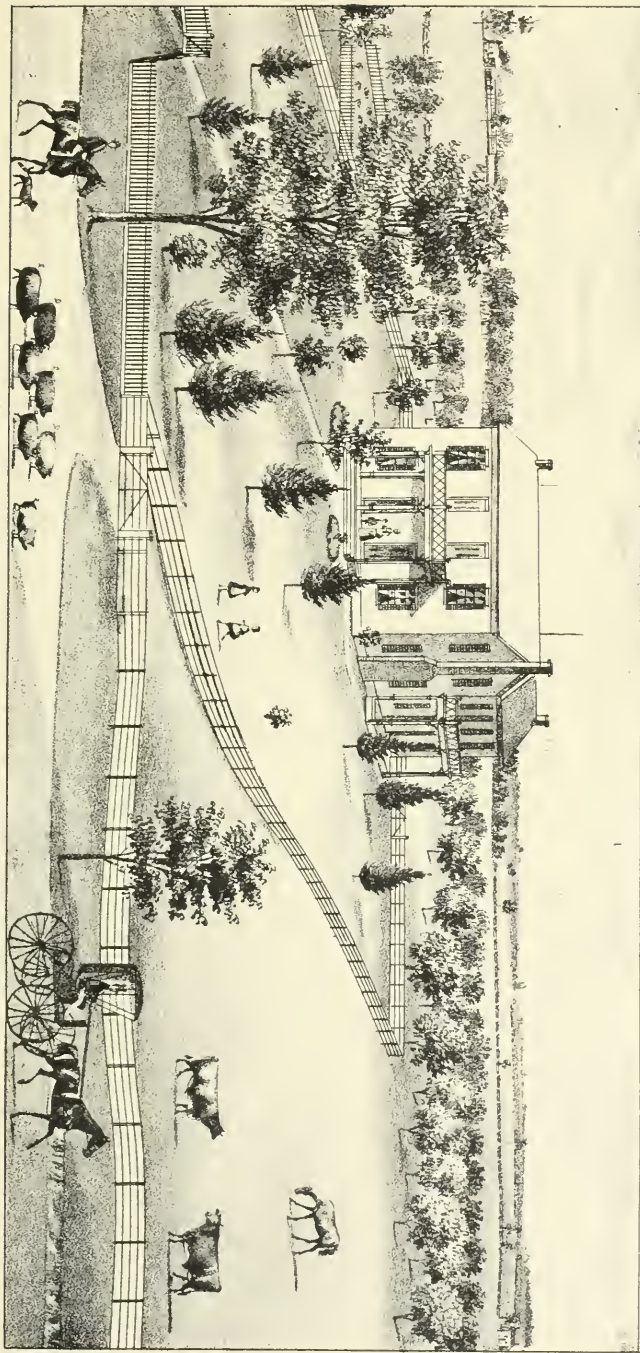
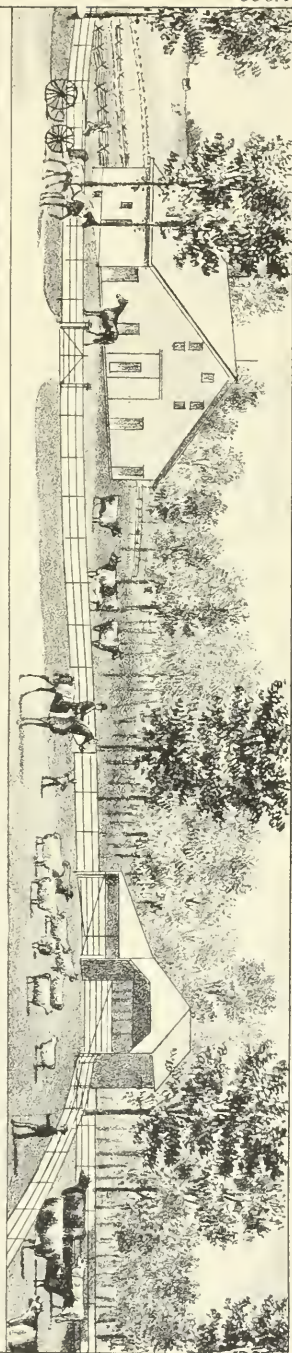
Among the first blacksmiths in Pinckneyville was Bergen Happy. The first blacksmith that pretended to keep a stock of iron on hand was William Neil. We were informed by J. S. Wilson that he has in his possession a pair of old dog-irons, as they are called, which he purchased at Michael Baldrige's sale, and which are the workmanship of this pioneer blacksmith, Neil, and, what is more, he says, they are pretty good yet. Joseph Craig, who resides in Grand Cote, had a blacksmith shop west of Pinckneyville, near where W. G. Wilson now lives, at an early day. He ironed the first jail built in the county, in 1833-34. In 1825-26 the farmers made most of their own plows. They were familiarly known as the bull-tongue pattern of plow, and in many instances were constructed out of a forked stick, one fork answering to the beam, the other acting as plow and doing the scratching, while rude handles were pinned to the main branch. Our informant states that when the first settlers saw an iron plow at work in 1830 they declared it would ruin the land, because it turned the ground up so sleek. The first iron plows, if we are correctly informed, came from Kaskaskia. Bergen Happy made the first plowshares at Pinckneyville about 1830. They were known as the Carie plow. Alexander did the stocking part. The mouldboard was generally a slab split from a twisted post oak in order to give it the proper curve.

Alexander Nelson, who came to this county from Ireland in 1832, was a wagonmaker, and perhaps the first in the precinct. He lived two miles southwest of Pinckneyville. He generally went round in the neighborhood and begged seasoned white oak rails, out of which to make the running gear of the wagons. Bergen Happy did the iron work. Matthew Thompson was the first wagonmaker to put up a shop in Pinckneyville; this was about the year 1833.

Previous to 1830 a great many truck wagons were made; the wheels being made of sections sawed from sycamore or black gum logs. Of that class of wagons every man was his own manufacturer. With a heavy load, on a dry day, it was no uncommon thing for the spindles to take fire. The old settlers represent their screeching as loud enough to be heard a mile on a still morning.

George Franklin was among our pioneer shoemakers. In 1829, Mr. Wilson states, he made Franklin one hundred rails, while Franklin made him a pair of shoes. David Baldrige sold the first pair of shoes at his store in Pinckneyville. Wash Glover was perhaps the first man that made shoes at Pinckneyville, in 1829. One of our old pioneers took him a piece of leather to have himself a pair of shoes made; the first pair he burned on the last and ruined, and after he had taken still another piece of leather and cut out another pair, he ran away.

In the matter of grist-mills, Pinckneyville had her share in the early days. Previous to 1830 the settlers, or many of them in this precinct, had their milling done at Elijah Well's mill on the west side of Nine Mile. In 1829 they got some grinding done at Shade Lively's mill in Holt's Prairie.



HOUSE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF W^M H. MILLIGAN, SEC. 1, T. 6. R. 3, PINEVILLE PARISH, (PENNY CO. ILL.)

In 1839, Levi Green built a thread mill, six or eight miles west of Pinckneyville on the Chester road. It was operated by six or eight oxen, and was considered about one of the best mills in the county. It was operated for several years. The records of the county court contain an order of permission to Amos Anderson (after an inquest by a jury of *ad quad damnum*) to build a mill dam across Big Beaucoup near the present crossing of the W. C. and W. R. R. Track. We believe neither dam or mill was ever built. This occurred in 1831, and in 1832 similar proceedings were had for the erection of a dam across Beaucoup at the Woodside Ford. Shade Lively had an old hand or tug mill in Holt's prairie. It was put up in 1829, and run about four years. James Woodside built a horse-mill on Beaucoup shoals in 1833 and '34. He died, however, before its completion, and his son Samuel Woodside put it in operation and run it several years, when he sold it to Robert Yearling, who removed it to Nine Mile Prairie and ran it some years. In 1840, John Steele and John Elder put up a carding mill, and run it several years on the place where John Hepp now lives. In 1839, David Thomas built a steam saw mill, (the first thing of the kind that we knew of in the county) on the lake which bears his name, south of the present site of Pinckneyville, about a mile and a half distance. This mill was run about four years. In 1852, what is now known as Schulz's old mill, was purchased by Wood & Kirkwood, of same parties, on Mary's river, moved here and put up. At that day it was an important thing. It too, however, has had its day and generation. Blanton & Stille put up a water mill on Beaucoup, a short distance above Lake Breese, about the year 1836, but it proved a failure after a few years' trial. The floods destroyed it, and financially its owners also. As before stated, Joseph Wells kept the first saloon in Pinckneyville in 1827, and Humphrey B. Jones the first postoffice in 1827 and '28. A minister named Micajah Phelps probably did the first preaching in Pinckneyville, at the little house that stood on Hincke's corner, about 1828 or '29. Phelps was a Methodist. The first camp meeting in the county is said to have been held at Mud Prairie about 1838 or 1839. The Rev. James Gore, Nathan G. Curlee, and Father Chase preached to a large attendance. In Feb., 1830, Rev. S. C. Baldrige, an Associate Reformed Presbyterian Minister, preached at the house of James Brown, Sr. It was about this time the Hopewell Congregation was founded. In 1831, the Rev. Peter Hagler, a Baptist, preached at the house of James Thompson, in Four Mile Prairie. The Hopewell was the first church built in the county. Commenced in 1831 and completed in 1833. The members all united and worked together to build it under William Adair, chief carpenter. The occasion of the interruption and delay in building was Adair's absence in the Black Hawk War.

The first school taught in this precinct was in 1831, near Robert Woodside's, in the western part of Four Mile Prairie, in a little log house, 16x16 feet. The term lasted six months, at \$2.50 a scholar. Webster's old spelling book and Pike's arithmetic were the principal text books. In 1832, Eliza Smith, from Ky., kept school in a small log

cabin near Thomas Armstrong's. This school-house was kept up about four years. S. M. Woodside also taught school there. The New Testament, Webster's Spelling Book, the first edition of Pike's Arithmetic, and the Columbian Orator, were the standard text books. June 3, 1833, the Sheriff, as the records of the County Commissioners Court show, was authorized to let the court-house for a school-room, for fifty cents rent per month, to be paid either by the teacher or subscribers. In 1833, Bryant Bender taught a neighborhood or family school in an old outhouse, near where Cy. Willis lived. Books were so scarce that they sometimes divided a Testament into two or three pieces, so each might have a portion.

The first physician who practiced in Pinckneyville precinct, was Dr. Brayshaw of Old Du Quoin, and Dr. Conrad Will of Brownsville, Jackson county. Dr. Will, it is said, was very fond of hunting, and, for that purpose, kept a pack of hounds, which he would often take along, when he went to see a patient and stay and hunt until the patient either got better or died. He was elected to the legislature, sitting at Vandalia, and to while away leisure hours he took his hounds along with him to coon-hunt. Dr. H. B. Jones was the first resident physician at Pinckneyville, settling there in 1827.

The first resident lawyers were H. B. Jones, and W. B. Edwards. Next came Sylvester Adams, B. G. Roots, and Charles L. Starbuck. H. B. Jones held most of the principal offices of the county at an early day. Few men in that early day commanded the influence of H. B. Jones, and few men have sustained such unbroken confidence in all the varied capacities in which he served the people, whether as physician, attorney, or officer. H. B. Jones, the first lawyer, first circuit clerk, first recorder, first justice of the peace, first notary public, first postmaster, first judge of probate, and the first master in chancery in the county, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 13, 1799, and died at his home in Pinckneyville, Nov. 18, 1855, without a stain upon his name or character, private or public, honored, esteemed, and respected by all who knew him.

The first lands entered in what is now Pinckneyville township were as follows: March 2, 1813, James Flack, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 14, 80 acres; October 1, 1814, John Flack, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22, 160 acres; April 25, 1815, William McIntosh, all of section 27, 640 acres; April 25, 1815, S. Lavapain, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10, 320 acres; April 25, 1815, Alexander Douglass, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10, 320 acres; March 16, 1819, Roger Claxton, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34, 160 acres; and Benjamin Brown, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, 80 acres, all in town six south, range three west. In town five south range three, Joshua Davis entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34, containing 80 acres, November 30, 1818.

CITY OF PINCKNEYVILLE.

The history of the survey and plat of Pinckneyville may be found in the chapter of Civil History of the county. At the first sale of lots, on the fourth Monday of February we find the following sales:

Charles C. Glover, No. 21	\$22.00	Eli Short, No. 42	\$13.00
Amos Anderson, No. 20	8.00	David H. Mead, No. 19	10.00
Amos Anderson, No. 22	16.50	James Murphy, No. 18	10.25
Amos Anderson, No. 23	6.00	William H. Threlkeld, No. 36	15.50
Joseph Wells, No. 38	32.50	John Huggins, No. 45	13.00
Wm. Brown & Jas. Crain, No. 43	26.50	David Pyle, No. 17	8.00½
No. 44	16.00	Elijah Wells, No. 31	20.00
Gabriel Jones, No. 16	12.00½	Robert Caldwell, No. 30	20.00
William Garner, No. 28	22.12½	Berry Anderson, No. 15	9.00
William C. Murphy, No. 37	26.00	William Johnson, No. 14	5.00
Matthew Vann, No. 39	17.50	David Baldrige, Nos. 26, 27, 33	37.47

There were twenty-four lots sold, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-eight and one-half cents realized from the sale.

The first dry goods store in this city was kept by Charles Glover in 1827. His store-room was a small log building which occupied the lot where Jacob Kunz's blacksmith shop now stands on the north side of the public square.

As most of the historical facts connected with the city are given in the foregoing pages of the precinct history we will not repeat them here.

No organization was ever had until March 17, 1857, when an election was held at the court house for the purpose of voting upon the question of incorporation. Lewis Hannuack was chosen president of the election and William McEwing clerk. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of incorporation, there being thirty-nine votes in favor and only two opposed. On the twenty-sixth of the same month an election was held, and John Baird, J. L. Mann, S. M. Carter, Philip Gruner and A. D. Gosney were elected trustees. On the 30th of September, 1872, an election was held as to the adoption of the general law, and was carried by a vote of thirty-four in favor to sixteen opposed.

The first steam mill in the town as well as the county, was built during the years 1854 to 1856. It was erected by a corporation known as the Pinckneyville Mill Company, at a cost of \$20,000. The company was organized on the 22d day of September, 1854, and John Baird as President, Humphrey B. Jones as Secretary, Hawkins S. Osburn, Joel Rushing and Fergus M. Milligan were the first trustees. A three story brick building, sixty by forty feet, with a stone basement, was erected nearly north of the present public school building. The capital stock was \$15,000 divided into three hundred shares. A good steam engine furnished the motive power, while a saw and three run of burrs, with a capacity of fifty barrels a day, comprised the machinery. The mill never paid its owners, and was totally destroyed by fire in 1860.

Besides the handsome and substantial county building, there are numerous large and commodious brick business houses, almost surrounding the public square; and many handsome and costly private residences in the town. The education of the children is well cared for in a handsome two-story six-room brick building. Five churches care for the moral and spiritual welfare of the community. The Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran and Roman Catholic congregations have handsome brick church edifices, while that of the German Methodists is a neat frame. The streets of the village are wide, and the sidewalks are kept in good repair. The street surrounding the public square has just been well macadamized at a heavy expense; and many feet

of tile sewerage is now being laid. The railroad facilities of the town are of the most beneficial character, as the Cairo Short Line Railroad enters the precinct at the northwest corner, passing across it, and through the village in a diagonal direction, and passes out at the southeast corner. The Chester and Tamaroa railroad passes through Pinckneyville and across the entire precinct from southwest to northeast; while the St. Louis Coal Railroad has its northern terminus at Pinckneyville, connecting it with Murphysboro. Few towns are more favorably situated for manufacturing, as a supply of water, coal and timber are found in abundance.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Pinckneyville Coal Mining Company.—The certificate of incorporation of this company is dated October 7th, 1874, and names S. J. Gillis, Alanson Edwards, and M. C. Edwards, as commissioners, to open subscription books. The company was to exist for ninety-nine years, and have its office at Pinckneyville. The capital stock was \$15,000, divided into one hundred and fifty shares. The shareholders were John R. Jones, who held twenty-seven shares; Alanson Edwards, six shares; S. J. Gillis, twenty five shares; B. W. Jones, five shares, and George W. Gillis eighty-seven shares. At an election for Directors, held October 1st, 1874, John R. Jones was elected for one year, Alanson Edwards, two years, and S. J. Gillis for three years. The following spring a shaft was sunk, and a five and one-half foot vein of good coal reached, at a depth of thirty feet. The works are operated by steam, and employ twenty men, who dig from four to five car-loads daily. The mines now belong to Hon. William K. Murphy, and are operated by Barwell & Carter.

Plow Factory.—This industry was established in 1868, by Enoch C. Eaton. The building is a one-story frame, one hundred and thirty by forty feet. Four forges are in constant use. The motive power is furnished by a twenty-four horse power engine. The establishment employs ten hands in the manufacturing of Eaton's sulky and walking plows, which have an extensive sale. Other agricultural implements are also manufactured. About ten thousand dollars are invested in the business.

City Flouring Mills.—These mills were built in 1871, by John H. Schulze & Son, at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars. The building is a three-story brick, seventy-five by forty-five feet, with a brick engine room; in which there is a sixty horse-power engine. The mill is furnished with four run of burrs, and many of the late improvements. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and twenty-five barrels, much of which find a ready market in New Orleans and St. Louis. Ten men find employment in the mill, and seven in the cooper shop. The present owners and operators are Nolle, Standing & Co. This firm ships about one hundred thousand bushels of wheat annually.

"O. K." Mill.—Henry Bohn built this mill in 1874, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It is now owned by Sawyer & McCracken, of Nashville, and operated by A. Duckworth, manager. The building is a frame, forty by thirty feet, three stories high, with a warehouse, twelve feet

wide, the entire length of the building. The machinery is moved by an engine of sixty-horse power. There are three sets of burrs in the mill, whose capacity is seventy-five barrels a day. The business is principally custom. Four hands are employed in the mill. There is a cooper shop attached, in which three hands are employed. About eighty thousand bushels of wheat are shipped annually.

Fallon Mills.—The owner and present proprietor, Robert V. Fallon, erected this mill in 1874, at a cost of \$5,000. The building is a two-story frame, forty by twenty-four feet, with a wing twenty four feet square. It is supplied with a thirty-horse power engine, a wheat, a corn, and a middling burr. Its capacity is thirty-five barrels. This is a strictly custom mill. A saw-mill is also attached. Four men find employment in this establishment.

Banking House of Murphy, Wall & Co.—Friend Smith and Robert Rushing, cashiers.

General Stores.—G. R. Hincke & Bro., Lewis Weingarth, C. H. Gieser & Co., J. P. Cowens, Henry Driemeyer, J. W. Bischof & Bros., O. S. Butler.

Druggists.—Campbell & McNeil, Prudence E. Smith.

Grocers.—W. R. Schember, R. H. Eaton.

Confectionery and Restaurant.—J. G. Hepp, R. H. Eaton, Alexander McCants, Edward Sniidt.

Jeweler.—Charles Geumalley.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.—Wilson & Christian.

Physicians.—William L. McCandless, George S. Smith, R. S. Peyton, Guy Morrison, Thomas Holman.

Insurance.—Mortimer C. Edwards & Bro, Ralph G. Williams. *Hardware.*—Jacob M. Kunz.

House Furnishing and Tinner.—Philip Gruner.

Boots and Shoes.—Fred. Beck.

Saddler and Harness Maker.—Charles A. Hoffman.

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers.—Slinpert & McDonald, Driemeyer & Schoch, J. M. Kunz.

Real Estate.—Kane & Bischof.

Clothing and Notions.—A. Haas, Joel M. Sullivan.

Merchant Tailors.—Lutz & Brey.

Sewing Machines.—Fred. Beck.

Furniture and Undertakers.—Robert Q. Thompson, Adam Yung.

Books.—Robert Q. Thompson.

Grain Dealers.—J. L. Murphy, Lewis Yung.

Lumber and Builders' Material.—Wangelin & Co.

Carpenters and Contractors.—William G. Wilson, Adam Gieser & Son, Joseph Schilling, Martin Schneider.

Butchers.—Henry Kaiser, Henry Meehlhausen.

Shoemaker.—William Dunn.

Brick Mason.—John Gruver.

Stonemasons.—Herman Mueske.

Milliners and Dressmakers.—Miss Sophia Schrader, Miss Lena Hoffman.

Dressmaker.—Mrs. Wallace.

Barbers.—Charles Geumalley, Edward C. Hayes.

Cigar Manufactory and Tobacconist.—William Klotz.

Agricultural Implements.—Kane, Son & Bischof, John J. Bischof. *Livery Stable.*—Peter Lee.

Hotels.—Sullivan House, Joel M. Sullivan; City Hotel,

Joseph Bischof; Broadway House, Alexander Grosney; Rule House, Mrs. Belle Osborn.

Postmaster.—Robert Q. Thompson.

Saloons.—Frederick Mueller, Joseph Bischof, John J. Bischof, Isidore Bout, N. E. Orton, Charles Eisfelder.

Lime, Cement and Builders' Material.—Lewis Yung.

Beaucoup Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was instituted by B. J. F. Hanna, special deputy, assisted by Brothers Gorsuch, of Sparta, and C. Wasel and W. C. Jones of Chester September 20th, 1854. James G. N. Anderson, David W. Sanders, Wilson McQuaid, Samuel Eaton and J. M. Montague were the charter members. J. G. N. Anderson, N. G., E. J. Dickerson, V. G. and Samuel Eaton secretary, were the first officers. During the war the lodge ceased to exist, but was re-chartered December 15, 1865. The present officers are William E. Gladson, N. G.; George Clark, V. G.; James W. Trover, recording secretary; Henry Schroeder, permanent secretary, and John Burke, treasurer, are the present officers. The present membership numbers thirty-five. The financial condition is good. The lodge meets every Wednesday night in their hall in J. L. Murphy's building.

Mitchell Lodge No 85, A. F. and A. M.—The lodge was chartered October 8, A. L. 5850, with W. C. Hoff, E. R. Roe, J. T. Linsey and James Keyes as charter members. The present membership numbers forty-seven.

Beaucoup Mines.—This town is situated one mile northwest of Pinckneyville, on the Cairo Short Line railroad. It was laid out by the Beaucoup coal company, George W. Wall president and William K. Murphy secretary, and was surveyed and platted by D. L. Benson, deputy county surveyor, March 17, 1873. It is located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section fourteen; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, and in town five, south range three. The only business enterprise at this place is the

Beaucoup Coal Mining Company.—This company was organized August 12 1870, for a period of thirty years. Its operations were to be confined to mining and selling coal and making and selling coke. The capital stock was \$20,000, divided into two hundred shares. The original directors and stockholders were Edward F. Leonard, William G. Broughton, George W. Wall, William K. Murphy, and George W. Parker. In 1872 a shaft was sunk to a depth of one hundred and eighty feet, when a vein of coal six feet thick was reached. Forty men are now employed at these works, which are operated by steam, and have a capacity varying from five to eight cars daily. As many as forty cars have been taken in one day. The present owners and operators are Donk Bros & Co.

Holt's Prairie P. O.—This post office is four and one-half miles east of Pinckneyville in Pinckneyville township.

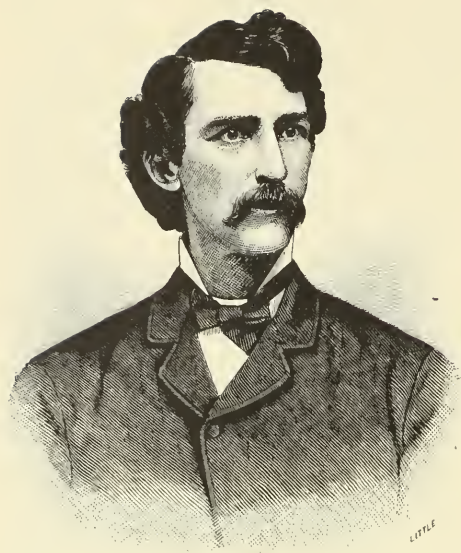
Postmaster and General Store—J. H. Harris

Four Mile P. O. (formerly Pennyville)—This post office is situated in Four Mile prairie, and is five miles south of Pinckneyville.

Postmaster.—W. J. M. Elliott.

Physician.—H. P. Huntsinger.

BIOGRAPHIES.



Edwin H. Lemen



H. H. Lemen.

EDWIN HOGAN LEMEN, eldest child and son of Isaac and Caroline née Hogan, Lemen, was born near Collinsville, Madison county, Ill., Nov. 9, 1844. The earliest history extant of Mr. Lemen's paternal ancestry gives the family of Swiss origin. In the fourteenth century, when the tyranny of the Austrian conquerors had desolated Switzerland, the family migrated to Russia, and at a later period some of them became soldiers in the European armies in the wars of the Continental powers with England, and after their campaigns through England and Scotland finally settled in the latter country.

In the seventeenth century, during Cromwell's reign, the family emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and in the early part of the eighteenth century three of their family, brothers, came to America and settled in Virginia, where they married and reared families. Nicholas Lemen, a son of one of these, was the father of James Lemen, the founder of the family in Illinois. James Lemen was born in Berkeley county, Va., November 20, 1760, and was a soldier in the war of Independence, being present at the sur-

render of the allies at Yorktown. He married Catharine Ogle in 1782, and settled in Monroe county, Ill., in 1786, where they reared a large family. Their first child and son, Robert, was born in Berkeley county, Va., September 25, 1783, before they removed to Illinois.

Robert Lemen married Hester Tolin in Monroe county in 1805, and they settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, Ill., where they reared a large family and accumulated a good competence in a home and fine farm. He was a leader in the early times of Illinois, being United States marshal for the State under John Quincy Adams. In religion Robert Lemen and his wife were of the Baptist faith, as were also his father and mother. They lived to a good old age, but have long since passed to that rest which awaits the faithful Christian, and now sleep side by side in the cemetery of Bethel Church in St. Clair county, which church they aided to organize nearly three quarters of a century ago.

Among the large family reared by Robert and Hester Lemen was Isaac Lemen, the father of the subject of this

sketch. Isaac Lemen was born at the old homestead in St. Clair county, February 2, 1815. He grew to manhood under the parental roof and care, and married Caroline E. Hogan, January 19, 1843. His wife was born November 2, 1821, at the homestead of her parents, Patrick and Nancy Ann Hogan, in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, Ill. Her maternal grandparents were the Rev. John Simpson and Nancy Ann, née Ryder, both of English birth, the family of the latter belonging to the nobility of England. Rev. John Simpson was born near London, England, was a Baptist of learning, eminent piety and usefulness, and with his wife emigrated to America in 1780 and settled in Kentucky. At a somewhat later period they moved to Monroe county, Ill., and were among the early pioneer settlers of that State. Among their children were Gideon and Nancy. Gideon Simpson became a Baptist minister, and Nancy, after her first marriage to John Best, who died after an issue of two children, married Patrick Hogan; there were issue of the last marriage, but only one of the family is now living—Caroline E. Lemen. As issue of the marriage of the latter to Isaac Lemen the subject of this sketch, Edwin H. and Frederick, Clara, Oscar, and Lillie are yet living, two children having died in infancy. The father, Isaac Lemen, was a man of good practical information, and highly esteemed for his excellent qualities as a neighbor and citizen. He was a successful farmer, and purchased and paid for the large fine farm, the old homestead of his parents, in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, and placed substantial improvements upon it. He died at his home January 31, 1874, aged 59 years. His widow and two children are yet residing at the homestead.

Edwin H. Lemen was reared to the occupation of farming. He had received a liberal common school education while quite young, and having received a certificate, he taught school very acceptably at eighteen years of age. He afterwards attended school at Shurtleff College, and subsequently attended the course at the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and received his diploma. Having thus thoroughly prepared himself for the practice of the law, he received his license and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1868. He located in Pinckneyville, and for some two years in connection with his first practice of the law his time was partially occupied in school teaching and journalism. On September 24, 1871, at Bethel Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Post officiating, Mr. Lemen was united in marriage with the companion of his early childhood, and youthful schoolmate, Miss Cynthia Cornelia Begole, youngest daughter and child of Joshua and Mary Begole, of Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county. As a result of this union there were two children; the first, Maud Parepa, was born March 2, 1875, and is now an intelligent and charming little girl; the second child, a son, born December 15, 1876, and died in infancy. Mr. Lemen and his wife purchased themselves a good home and farm adjoining Pinckneyville, a part of which is included in its corporate limits.

While Mr. Lemen's religion and politics were matters of deliberate reason and careful choice after the mature judg-

ment of manhood, it so happened in these important matters there is no conflict between them and those of his ancestors for a century back. While his ancestors were in religion Baptists, and in politics Whigs, of the anti-slavery and Republican faith, so also is the subject of this sketch. He united with the Bethel Baptist Church in St. Clair county, in the winter of 1871, and uniformly contributes his influence for the support of his church, though not narrowly sectarian in his respect for, and confidence in, the other Christian churches. Mr. Lemen transferred his membership by letter from Bethel Church to the First Baptist Church at Pinckneyville, in which church he has ever since been a prominent member and supporter, contributing to the church as well as to the other religious and eleemosynary purposes such aid as his means will justify.

In the rational gradation of duty next perhaps to a man's religion is his humanitarian impulses toward his race. For the aristocracy of men of shoddy wealth Mr. Lemen has no veneration; but the toilers of the country, whether in the department of mental activity or of manual labor, he holds in perpetual esteem and honor: and with the latter his sympathy is not theoretical, but experimental, as his labors in every department of farming duty qualified him to respect toil. The toilers of the age are the men who are bearing the banners of our civilization upward and onward, and he respects them. In the application by the government of the great questions of political economy he favors such adjustments as will reduce the burdens of taxation on the laboring masses, while at the same time protecting them from the too overpowering competition of the products of foreign labor.

In politics a Republican by virtue of inheritance, reason and right, Mr. Lemen is less a partisan than a patriot. He would carry forward the principles of his party by making them conserve the highest public interests; but the prostitution of the party to mere individual ends seldom if ever of any advantage to the public, and often corrupt and dishonorable, he opposes. He favors the complete elimination of the so-called spoils system from the domain of partisan politics, and the consequent suppression of that intense and arrogant phase of bossism which permits the perpetuation of individual power, often weak and frequently venal, at the expense of the public interest and good. In the acceptance of office he holds that an intelligent conception of the people's rights and interests should be the cardinal idea, and that cliques and personal ends are not to be conserved thereby. Of the people and for the people, Mr. Lemen is by no means oblivious to a consciousness of the compliments implied when the people tender a position; but for the means frequently employed by the craft and intrigue of politicians to secure preferment and place, he has no sympathy or respect. Being a man of strong convictions and uncompromising views of duty and honesty, as well in politics as in the business relations of life, he holds that the sanctity of integrity and honesty should obtain and control in that sphere as well as in every other calling.

The mere facts and data in biographical history are readily compiled, and in this case the author trusts that the

subject of this sketch with the readers generally will here find them accurately given; but in delineating those factors of character, temperament, and mental attributes which so largely enter in to make men and mankind what they are, the task is far more delicate and difficult. An unbending conscience, a resolute will, and a discerning judgment form a combination which is the augury of success. Possessed of this triple alliance of subjective forces in a large measure, the subject of this sketch is pressing to the front ranks of the legal profession. The possession of those intellectual forces which make it possible for him to deliver a speech before a jury or an audience with such marked effect and impassioned feeling as generally characterize his efforts, has justly won for him the popular good will and esteem which such qualities merit. As a writer of merit and force he is recognized by the journalists throughout the State, and through this avenue the line to success and distinction is open to him if he should elect to accept it. Naturally rapid and forcible in the delivery of thought, Mr. Lemen is of an impetuous and positive temperament, and though quick to resent an indignity, he always holds himself open and amenable to the convictions of right. Such characteristics of course will create a few opponents, but hosts of friends; and such is Mr. Lemen's social status. In the practice of the law he is scrupulously observant of that professional comity and courtesy due his legal associates, the court, and witnesses, and to all whom it is his duty to defend or oppose. From the proceeds of his practice, with those received from their farm, Mr. Lemen and his family derive a fair competence and support at their home in the suburbs of Pinckneyville, where they now reside.

In addition to our sketch here of Mr. Lemen the author will add a brief sketch of his wife. A community is what its men and women make it, and the aims and ends of history are not fully conserved unless it reflect in some degree the antecedents of both. Cynthia Cornelia Begole, twelfth and youngest child of Joshua and Mary Begole, was born at the old homestead, in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, Illinois, December 12th, 1850. The family are of French origin, emigrating from France toward the close of the seventeenth century, having, by reason of belonging to the Huguenots, been expelled from the realm as a result of the revocation of the celebrated edict of Nantes, about the year 1685, whence they settled in America. About the year 1805, her paternal grandfather removed with his family from the state of Maryland, and settled in Livingston county, New York.

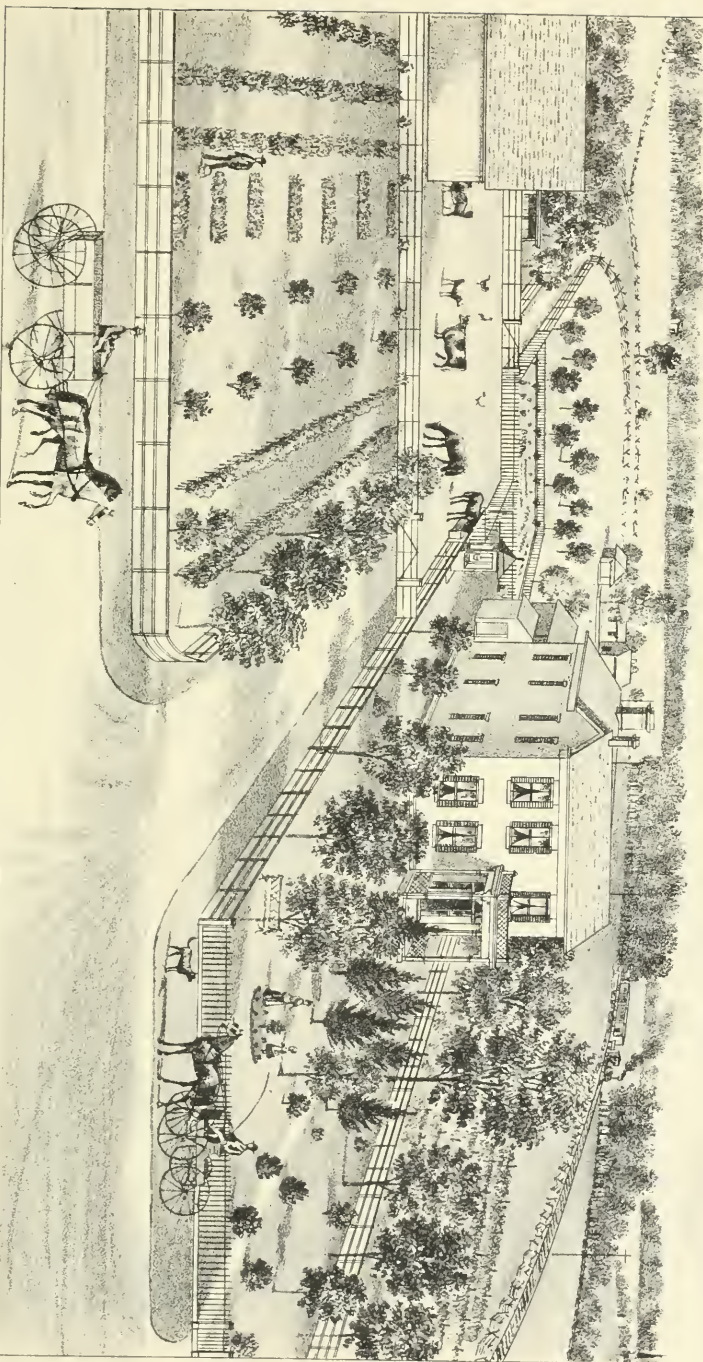
Joshua Begole, her father, was born in Washington county, Maryland, March 25th, 1792. In the spring of 1819, prompted no doubt by that spirit of adventure so characteristic of the young man of perseverance and enterprise, Mr. Begole, after many trials and adventures, calculated to overcome a less determined spirit, came to St. Clair county, Ills., via Detroit, Cincinnati and St. Louis, rich in nothing, save a vigorous manhood, industrious disposition and a will to win his own way in life. On March 2nd, 1824, he was united in marriage, by the Rev. John M. Peck, to Mary Terry, the daughter of George Terry and

Sallie, *nec* Linton, natives of Virginia who had removed and settled in the American Bottom. The mother of the subject of this sketch, was born May 15th, 1808, and at the age of three years, her father having died and her mother remarried, the family removed to Ridge Prairie, where Miss Terry resided at the time of their marriage.

In 1826 they began the battle of life in earnest, by the purchase of a home of 80 acres of land, in Ridge Prairie, near the present site of O'Fallon, St. Clair county, Ills., to which, by industry and economy, they added several hundred acres of the best and most valuable lands in that farming district, as the result of their united labor and effort. Mr. Begole was a leading citizen; for many years a justice of the peace, his good judgment, practical common sense and unswerving predisposition to the right inspiring his fellow citizens with the utmost confidence in him as an officer and man. In 1857 he purchased the large farm, two miles southeast of Collinsville, to which he removed and where he resided until his death, which transpired March 2nd, 1874—fifty years to a day from date of his marriage, at the ripe old age of 82 years, beloved and respected by all who knew him, his last resting place being the cemetery adjoining the Bethel church, where his membership had been placed near a half century before. His life having been that of the consistent devoted Christian, his rest is that of the saint. He united with the Bethel Baptist Church, August the 4th, 1827, his wife united with the Church, Oct. 6th, 1827, and with a liberal hand and sincere purpose, trusting in the blessed promises of Heaven for their reward, for well nigh fifty years, they sought to keep the way of life together! His amiable companion who still survives him, resides with her son at the old homestead. The issue of the marriage was twelve children, four of whom are dead, the others except Mrs. Lemen, reside in St. Clair county in this state, most estimable and well-to-do citizens.

Mrs. Lemen's childhood was at the old home, being about seven years old when the family removed to their place near Collinsville. Here she passed her girlhood days and entered the years of womanhood. Her opportunities and advantages for intellectual culture, training and refinement were neither wanting nor neglected. With a naturally vigorous mind, having made the best use of these advantages at the schools at home, she visited New York and there underwent a thorough training in the schools of music; bringing back to her home the honors of her classes, which merit, and not favoritism had conferred.

At the early age of thirteen years, she embraced religion, was baptized by the Rev. D. P. French, and united with the Bethel Baptist church in St. Clair county. Here she remained a member until her membership with that of her husband was transferred to the First Baptist church at Pinckneyville, where her efforts and influence are devoted to the interests of the church, being an active laborer in the Sabbath-school and in other church work. At home Mrs. Lemen is truly the good wife the comfort and happiness of husband and child, being her joy and ambition, and the pride of her every day life. In society she counts her friends by scores. The standard by which she selects her



THE HOME OF M^r & M^{rs} E. H. LEMEN $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE WEST OF THE COURT HOUSE PINCKNEYVILLE, ILL.

daily associates, friends and companions being merit, rather than the caste, which position or fortune may create, without regard to those nobler attributes, which beautify the heart and soul.

JAMES J. PENNY.

THE present editor and publisher of the *Democrat* is a native of Benton Franklin county, Illinois, and was born November 2, 1856. He is the youngest son of J. A. and Martha A. (Patton) Penny. His parents were natives of Middle Tennessee and immigrated to Illinois about 1845 and settled in Franklin county, where the father died in 1856. His wife and mother of James J. still survives him, and is a resident of Benton. The subject of this sketch received a good English education in the public schools of his native county. While yet young he entered as an apprentice in the office of the *Johnson County Journal* at Vienna and learned the printer's trade, and subsequently became the publisher and continued its publication for eighteen months, after which he worked in the *Union* office in Anna, Illinois. In 1877 he went to Cairo and was foreman in the *Bulletin* and *Aegis* offices at different times and continued there until November, 1881, when he came to Pinckneyville and purchased the office of the *Perry County Democrat*, and has edited and conducted its publication to the present. Mr. Penny is a practical printer of industrious habits and plenty of energy, and it will be no fault of his if he fails to give the people of Perry county a good live newspaper. He was reared a Democrat and votes that ticket. On the 4th of July, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Bertha A., daughter of Joseph M. and Mary (Baxter) Sullivan, of Pinckneyville. Mrs. Penny is a member of the M. E. Church.

J. K. P. RAGLAND.

THE subject of this sketch is on the maternal side descended from one of the pioneer families of Illinois. The Raglands on the paternal side are of Scotch ancestry. Members of the family originally settled in South Carolina, and during the Revolution fought on the side of the patriots. Benjamin Ragland, the grandfather, came to Kentucky soon after the State was admitted to the Union. John B. Ragland, his son, and father of J. K. P. was born in Allen county, Ky., August 27, 1823. He came to Illinois in 1832, and lived the first six months of his residence here in a Sugar Camp on Rushing branch in Grand Cote prairie, and then settled on a place now owned by Robert C. Rushing, and there followed farming until the Mexican war, when he enlisted in Co. K of the 2d Regt. Ills. Vols. He took part with his command in the desperate battle of Buena Vista, and was wounded in the engagement, which wound finally caused his death July 5th, 1863. He married Miss Martha J. Hoggins October 23, 1844. She was a daughter of John Huggins, Sr., a resident yet of Lost Prairie and a native of South Carolina. He came to what is now Perry county in 1802, and is the oldest settler in the county, and if we mistake not the oldest settler living in Illinois. The Huggins were from the Abbeyville District in South Carolina. Robert Huggins

the grandfather of Mrs. Ragland came to Illinois in 1802, and stopped at Menard Springs opposite Kaskaskia in Randolph county. He married Catharine Lively, sister of John Lively, who together with his family were murdered by the Indians at a settlement on Crooked creek north of Nashville in Washington county, Illinois.

The union of John B. and Martha Ragland was blessed, with but one child—the subject of this sketch. He was born on Lost Prairie, Perry county, Illinois, December 27, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of Perry county. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Youngblood & Barr, attorneys of Benton, Franklin county, Illinois, and also attended the law school in same place, under the management of Judge A. D. Duff, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1871 he moved to Pinckneyville and commenced to practice. In June 1873 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace of the County Court. In November of the same year he was elected to the same position, and in 1881 was re-elected and is now holding that position. Politically he has uniformly voted the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Baptist church, and regularly ordained as a minister in that Christian organization.

WILLIAM E. GLADSON

Was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, January 25, 1849. His father was a native of North Carolina, and moved to Tennessee, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Perry county, where he at present resides. He learned the carpenter trade, and followed that and farming. He married Mary J. Doggette, whose mother was of English birth, and of the name of Brimmer. She was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia. By the marriage of W. L. and Mary J. Gladson, there were seven children, four sons and three daughters, and three sons and one daughter are yet living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the children. He was but five years of age when his parents came to the State. Here in Perry county he was reared, and received a good English education in the public schools of Pinckneyville and surrounding country. He learned the trade of carpenter, and worked at that, and later engaged in farming, which has been his principal avocation for a number of years. On the 1st of January, 1878, he was appointed, by the Board of County Commissioners, Superintendent of the Poor Farm, and reappointed each year afterward, and is now serving his fifth year in that capacity. He is a careful and competent man for that position, and has been complemented by F. H. Wines, Sec'y of the State Board of Public Charities, for the excellent manner in which he conducts his business and on his reports. On the 9th of October, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Margaret Owens. She was born in Kilmarnock, on the Frith of Forth, Scotland. By that union there are four children living, whose names are Robert Lindsey, Geo. Andrew, Arthur William, and Sarah Ethel Gladson. Politically, Mr. Gladson is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and at the present time is N. G. of Beaucoup Lodge No. 159.



N. K. Murphy

THE Murphy family of Perry County are of Irish extraction, the ancestors of whom emigrated to America, prior to the Revolutionary war. John Murphy the grandfather was a native of the North of Ireland and was a soldier of the revolution and fought on the side of the patriots at Kings Mountain and in other battles in the South. Soon after the war he removed to Tennessee and in 1818 came to Illinois and settled on the edge of Lost Prairie, in Perry county. There he remained until his death. He was a stone mason by trade but also engaged in tilling the soil. He married in North Carolina and was the father of five sons and five daughters. Of those sons, was Richard G., father of William K. Murphy. William C. another son was a prominent man in the early history of Illinois. He was for many years door-keeper in the State Senate and House while the capital was at Vandalia, and after it was removed to Springfield, upon the organization of Perry county in 1827, he was appointed Sheriff and held that and other county offices for a number of years. His name was honored and kept in memory by the naming of Murphysboro, the county seat of Jackson county.

Richard G. Murphy was born in Smith county, Tennessee, January 4th, 1801, and was the youngest of the family, and

but a youth of seventeen years when the family came to Illinois. Here in Perry county he grew to manhood and became a conspicuous and prominent man in southern Illinois. In 1831-32, during the Black Hawk war, both he and his brother, William C., volunteered and were present at the battle of "Bad Axe" where the latter was severely wounded.

In 1832 Richard J. was a candidate for the Legislature, and was opposed by the late Judge Breese. He was elected and served ten consecutive years in that body. In 1847 during Polk's administration, Mr. Murphy was appointed agent for the Sioux Indians, who were upon their reservation in Minnesota. He repaired there in 1847 and entered upon his duties. In 1850 he was again elected to the Illinois legislature and at that session was made chairman of the committee on railroads which incorporated the Illinois Central railroad. He moved his family to Minnesota in 1854 and there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was president of the first senate of Minnesota, the same year the state was admitted to the Union. Mr. Murphy, being an earnest friend and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, thereby incurred the displeasure of the administration of James Buchanan and was removed from

his agency on account of political differences. During the remainder of his life he devoted himself to farming, stock-raising and developing the country.

In 1834 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Kinney) Lemen. She was a niece of Governor Kinney of Belleville, Illinois. She died October 28th, 1846. He subsequently married Mrs. Nancy Wier *nee* Glore, who was a native of Kentucky, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Randolph county, Illinois. By the first marriage there were five children whose names are, Mary, wife of Richard A. Huntsman, Joseph L., Benton P., George W. and the subject of this sketch.

William Kinney Murphy was born in Perry county, Illinois, July 20th, 1835. He was reared upon the farm, and like farmers' boys of forty years ago, enjoyed but few opportunities of receiving an education. He attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, received private instruction and was for a short time under the tutelage of B. G. Roots, a veteran educator of Perry county. That was the sum total of his educational training. But from these facts it must not be inferred that he is without education, but instead of receiving it in schools, it has been mainly attained by self-culture. Being gifted with a strong natural mind and possessed of a good retentive memory and perceptive faculties of a high order, he has been able to supply the lack of educational training. He remained on the farm until 1859, when he concluded wisely, to adopt the profession of law as the business of his life. With that idea in view he entered the law office of William H. McKee, a brilliant young attorney of Pinckneyville, now deceased, and commenced the study. He made rapid progress in his studies and at the fall term of the circuit court held in Pinckneyville in 1859, applied for and received admission to the bar. He commenced the practice in connection with his preceptor. The dissolution of the partnership took place soon after. In 1866 he formed a law partnership with Hon. John Boyd, which continued until 1876, when Thomas Boyd was admitted to the firm. The firm of Murphy & Boyd Bros. continued until 1882 when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Murphy was appointed Master in Chancery, and held that office until 1868, when increasing business compelled his resignation. Soon after the breaking out of the late war Mr. Murphy assisted in raising a company of men for the service. When the company was organized he was elected captain. It was known as company H of the 110th Regiment of Illinois, Volunteer Infantry. The date of muster in, was August 15th, 1862. Captain Murphy remained in the service until April, 1863, when continued ill health compelled his resignation. He returned home and resumed his practice. It would perhaps be proper to say that Mr. Murphy has been the most successful resident lawyer of Perry county. In the years gone by the firm of which he was the head enjoyed a wide reputation as sound and able lawyers, and built up a practice which in extent and volume was second to none in southern Illinois. The records of the court show, that for many years they were retained as counsel on one side or the other of every important case tried in the courts of this and surrounding counties.

We say this in no boastful spirit but merely to show what may be accomplished by a boy or man, who has the right kind of stuff in him, and courage and energy to acquire a name and reputation for himself no matter what his surroundings may be.

Politically Mr. Murphy comes from an old Democratic family, and from them we have no doubt imbibed more or less of his political ideas. Education has much to do in forming our opinions and to some extent gives the bent and shape to them in after years. His first presidential vote was cast in 1856. In 1860 he voted for Douglas, and in all subsequent general elections voted the Democratic ticket. He has been frequently honored by his fellow citizens with positions of honor and trust. In 1864 he was elected a member of the 24th, and in 1866 of the 25th General Assembly of the state for the district comprising the counties of Perry, Randolph and Monroe. In 1872 he represented the same district in the State senate, and in the session of 1880-81 in the lower House. During his term in these bodies he was a member of the Judiciary, revenues and railroad committees. He also originated and was the author of several important bills, which subsequently were enacted and became laws of the State. His course throughout was marked by an earnest desire to enact such legislation as would be in the interests, not only of his constituents but the entire State. In the exciting campaign of 1882 he became the Democratic standard bearer in the Twentieth Congressional District, but was defeated by the present incumbent, by a majority of only 280 votes in the District, which gave in 1880, two years prior, a republican majority of 1840 votes. In Perry county where Mr. Murphy was born and raised, and where people know him best, he received a majority of 452 votes. The county in 1880 gave a republican majority of 179. Mr. Murphy's majority indicates a change of 625 votes, or nearly one-fourth of the entire vote cast in the county. His frequent elections to the legislative bodies of the State and the magnificent and highly complimentary vote in this Congressional District, show the kind and manner of man he is, and attest in the strongest manner possible, his standing, ability and worth as a man and citizen.

In November, 1874, he in connection with other capitalists of Perry county, originated and started the banking house of Murphy, Wall & Co., in Pinckneyville.

On the 18th of April, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Penina Ozburn, daughter of Hawkins S. and Mahala (Reese) Ozburn. She was born in Perry county. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, but came to Illinois at an early day and settled in Jackson county. Hawkins S. Ozburn was a captain of a company in the second Illinois Regiment, in the Mexican war. He was also at one time a member of the State senate.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, two of whom are living, whose names are Hawkins O. and Sarah V. Murphy. He is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M. order, and holds membership with Mitchell Lodge No. 85 of Pinckneyville.

This in brief is an outline sketch of one of Perry county's native born citizens. That he is one of her successful men

will not be doubted. Starting in life poor, with a limited education, no influential friends to aid him, but alone backed by indomitable energy, business tact and a determination to succeed, he has won his way step by step to his present honorable position. To accomplish what he has, requires unceasing labor, mental force, rigid economy, and superior business tact and judgment, all of which are characteristics of Mr. Murphy. Matters pertaining to enterprises that have for their object the material increase or prosperity of the town or county, find in him a liberal friend and one who always gives substantial aid.

HON. JOHN BOYD.

THE subject of the following sketch is of Scotch and English ancestry. William Boyd, the great-grand-father of the present family, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America during the Revolutionary war. He espoused the cause of the patriots, joined the army under Washington, and fought for the independence of his adopted country. After the war closed he married and settled in Georgia, where his son John, the grand-father of the subject of this sketch, was born. John Boyd remained in Georgia until 1818, then moved to North Carolina, from there to Tennessee, and in 1823, came to Illinois, and stopped in Washington county for a short time, went to Randolph county, and settled in Heacock's Prairie, now known as Dutch Hill Prairie, which is located in the northern part of the county, and there remained until his death, which occurred about 1837. During the war of 1812 with Great Britain, he enlisted and was in the Southern army, commanded by Gen. Jackson. His son William was born in Georgia, in 1806, and was in his seventeenth year when the family came to Illinois. He married Isabel Douglass, who was born in Scotland, but was a resident of Randolph county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. Her father, Launcey Lat. Douglass, was a native of Jedboro, Scotland, and emigrated to America in the year 1830. William Boyd died in 1854. His wife survived him and died in 1880. By that union there were eight children, five of whom are yet living. John Boyd is the eldest of the family. He was born in Randolph county near the village of Preston, June 30th, 1833. He was raised upon the farm, working during the summer months and attending the District school in the winter. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the business for four or five years, by which time he became convinced that there were other avenues open to wealth, or at least a competency, that promised equally well and more inviting than the trade of carpenter. In 1860, he came to Pinckneyville, and commenced the study of law in the office of Lewis Hammack. After two years study he applied for admission to the bar, which was granted after a thorough examination as to his qualifications. He commenced the practice in connection with his preceptor, which partnership continued for one year, after which he practiced alone until 1866, when the law firm of Murphy & Boyd were formed, and it continued until the summer of 1882, when it was dissolved by mutual agreement. The law firm of Murphy

& Boyd was well known, not only in Perry county, but in Southern Illinois. It took front rank at the bar of Perry county. The records of the court disclose the fact that they were retained on one side or the other of nearly, if not all the important cases tried in the courts of the county. Mr. Boyd is a careful, pains-taking and studious lawyer, a good pleader, logical reasoner and considerable of an advocate. He has confined himself to the legitimate practice of law.

Politically he has been a life-long Democrat. In 1876, he was nominated and elected by his party to represent the District in the Legislature. While a member of that body in the session of 1877, he was a member of the judiciary and other important committees, and earned the reputation of a careful, able and prudent representative. On the 26th of January, 1866, he married Mrs. Emeline Osborne, *nee* Phelps. She died October 26, of the same year. On the 26th of March, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. daughter of William G. Brown of Perry county, Illinois. By the latter marriage there are five children, whose names in the order of their birth are: Elizabeth I., Mary E., William W., Florence and Marrilla Boyd. Mr. Boyd is a member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M., and a member of Mitchell Lodge, No. 85, Pinckneyville, Illinois.

WILLIAM M. BREESE,

THE family is of Welsh descent on the paternal side and English on the maternal. Sidney Breese was a Welsh gentleman who, after some years of service in the royal army, came to America and settled in New York, in 1756, and died, leaving one son. This son, Samuel, lived in New Jersey, and his son, Arthur Breese, was born in that State. He graduated at Princeton, adopted the law as a profession, and in 1793 moved into the wilderness of Western New York, and settled at Whitestown, now in Oneida county. Here he married Catherine, daughter of Henry Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, who had served as a major in the Revolutionary army. Sidney Breese, the father of William M., was the second son of this marriage. We copy from his biographer: "In 1808 the family having removed to Utica, Mrs. Breese died, leaving nine children. At twelve years young Breese was placed in the care of Rev. Jesse Townsend, a Presbyterian minister near 'Madison Four Corners,' where he was fitted for college. At fourteen years of age he entered Hamilton College, as freshman. In 1816 he was transferred to Union College, at whose head was the celebrated Dr. Nott, entering in the junior year. He graduated in 1818, the youngest of his class, and took the third honor, George W. Doane, afterwards bishop of New Jersey, the second, and Alonzo Potter, bishop of Pennsylvania, the first. He had, while yet a boy, a strong personal friend in Elias Kent Kaue, who graduated at Yale College in 1814. The latter settled in Kaskaskia, in the same year, there opened a law office, and soon rose to distinction, was Secretary of the State under Shadrach Bond, and United States' Senator for nearly twelve years. He wrote to young Breese to come

west. He complied with his request, and on the 24th of December, 1818, he reached Kaskaskia. He commenced reading law in the office of Mr. Kane, and at the same time assisting him in the business of the office of Secretary of State. He was a close student and had an able preceptor, and soon was admitted to practice. He chose Brownsville, in Jackson county, Illinois, as the place to begin. He opened an office, and the first term brought thirty suits. His first appearance in court and before a jury was such a decided failure that in his chagrin he resolved to abandon the profession, and was only prevented by the earnest appeals of Conrad Will, then the most prominent man in the county. In 1820 he followed the State Capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and there opened an office. In 1821 he returned to Kaskaskia, and resumed his profession. Soon after he was appointed postmaster of the town. In 1822 he was appointed Circuit Attorney, by Governor Bond, and was reappointed by Governor Cole, and held the office for four years, when he was removed by Governor Edwards. The same year of his removal President Adams appointed him United States Attorney for the State of Illinois.

In 1831 he proposed to the Judges of the Supreme Court to report all their decisions. The result was 'Breese's Reports,' printed at Kaskaskia, in 1831, and which was the first book printed in Illinois. The printer was Robert Fleming. In 1832 he volunteered as a private in the Black Hawk war, and when the battalion met at Beardstown was elected Major. Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court, was elected Lieutenant Colonel. The latter resigned, and Major Breese succeeded to the colonelcy of the battalion. The following year he was leading counsel for Judge Smith, of the Supreme bench, who had been impeached by the House of Representatives for misdemeanors in office. In 1833, on the establishment of the Circuit Courts, Mr. Breese was elected Judge of the Second Circuit. In 1839 the Supreme Court was reorganized, and Mr. Breese was appointed to a position on the Supreme bench. In 1842 he resigned to accept the position of United States Senator, from Illinois, and remained a distinguished member of that body for six years. Among the special bills that he introduced and urged their adoption was the report of a grant of land to the State, for the construction of a railroad from the termination of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the mouth of the Ohio river. This was the original plan of the Illinois Central. He also made a long and exhaustive report in favor of a grant of land for a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. This was the first public recognition of the importance of that work. He was, while in the Senate, chairman of the committee on Public Land. He favored the annexation of Texas, and was one of the few Senators who maintained the American title up to the Russian line 54°, 40', thereby excluding England from any part of the Pacific coast. Upon his return from the Senate he retired to his farm, in Clinton county, and there made his home until his death. In the fall of 1850 he was elected without opposition, to the Legislature, and was made speaker of that body. At this session the Act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company was passed. In 1855 he

accepted a seat on the Circuit bench, and in 1857, when Judge Scates resigned, he was elected to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy. In regular course he became Chief Justice. He was re-elected in 1861, and again elected in 1870. In June, 1878, on his way home to Carlyle, from the Supreme Court, at Mt. Vernon, he stopped over at Pinckneyville to see his son, William M., and while here was taken suddenly ill, and died a few hours later, the date of which was June 27, 1878. From the resolutions passed by the Chicago bar, we subjoin the following excerpts: 'For sixty years he occupied a conspicuous position as a lawyer, statesman, and jurist, and by his eminent services in professional and public life, and the sterling integrity which marked his character inspired universal confidence and respect. In every position he attained, he was fully equal to its responsibilities' * * * * 'In the last twenty years of his life he was one of the most learned and accomplished members of the Supreme bench.'

Much more might be written of Judge Breese's eminent ability as a jurist and statesman, but we deem the foregoing sufficient to give our readers an insight to his character, talents and profound learning.

Judge Breese married Miss Eliza, the second daughter of William Morrison, of Kaskaskia. She yet survives her honored husband, and is a resident of Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois. Of that union is William M. Breese. He is the ninth in a family of fourteen children, six of whom are living. Samuel Livingston Breese is a captain in the United States Navy, Henry L. enlisted in the ill-fated expedition to Nicaragua, under Walker, and died from cholera before the siege of Grenada. Mary, wife of George C. Hanson, died and left one child. The others, deceased, died in infancy and early childhood. William M. was born in Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, April 29, 1839. He received his primary education in the common schools, and at fourteen years of age went to Rock River Seminary, in Ogle county, and remained there one term, then entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. One year later he went to the St. Louis University, in St. Louis, and from that institution graduated in 1857. He then spent one year under private instructions in York, Maine, then returned home and commenced the study of law in the office of his father. When the war broke out he was appointed second lieutenant in the 16th U. S. Infantry, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, commanding a company. He remained in the service until 1864, then resigned. He was in the battle at Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman in his "March through Georgia." After the war he returned home and engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1870, when he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Carlyle. In 1872 he went to Grand Tower, in Jackson county, then to Thebes, in Alexandria county, and in 1875 came to Pinckneyville and opened a law office, and here he has remained to the present. He married Miss Julia, daughter of Hon. Levi L. Leghner, of Alexandria Co., Illinois. Had one child by that union named Rosa Irvin Breese. Politically he has always voted the Democratic ticket.



W. S. D. Smith

WALTER SCOTT DINSMORE SMITH, the present county clerk, who has just entered upon his third term, is a native of Ohio, born at Beallsville, Monroe county, January 12, 1845.

Samuel Smith, the great-grandfather of Walter, was a native of Scotland, a Presbyterian clergyman, educated at the University of Edinburgh. He came to America, settled in New Jersey, and was for a short time a teacher in the Theological Seminary at Princeton; taught a select school at Rahway, at which place he died leaving a wife in destitute circumstances, with two small children, one a daughter, named Mary, who never married, and the other a son, Samuel B., then a lad of ten years, who was apprenticed to a shoemaker, from whose cruel treatment he soon ran away and began to buffet the realities of life for himself. At about twenty years of age, in Bucks county, Penn., after a short service in the war of 1812, he married Martha Siegfried, daughter of George Siegfried, who was by profession an editor, a descendant of the old and notable Siegfried family of Germany, and whose sons and grandsons were nearly all editors and Baptist ministers.

Samuel B. and Martha were the parents of ten children, all but one of whom are still living though widely scattered.

After the birth of their third child, born March 23, 1817, and named George Siegfried Smith, they removed to Ohio, settling in Jefferson and Belmont counties, afterward in Monroe, where the family grew up in the occupations of farming and manufacturing woollen cloths.

George S. adopted the profession of medicine, and was married March 3, 1840, to Miss Rachel Garvin, of Scotch-Irish parentage, born in Ohio county, West Virginia. She was about a year his junior. Her parents, James Garvin and Jane, whose maiden name was Scott, a descendant of the Scotts and Dinsmores, were both born in the north of Ireland, and had five children. Rachel being the youngest was left an orphan at an early age. She died in Jackson county, Ill., in 1863, leaving four children grown to maturity. The subject of this sketch is the third in the family: the other members being A. J. Smith, of Du Quoin; Friend Smith, of Murphysboro; and Jennie, wife of L. T. Ross. George S. Smith, the father, now lives in Pinckneyville, having moved to near Jefferson City, Mo., in 1858, thence to Du Quoin, Ill., in 1862, and to Pinckneyville in 1877.

Walter obtained his primary education in the district school near Newport, Ohio, where he spent the formative

period of his youth, fortunately surrounded by good influences. He was quite proficient in all his studies, and while the family resided in Missouri, he taught two terms of school—this was before he was seventeen years old. After the family came to Illinois, he was engaged in farming, taught school one winter and attended Shurtleff college, at Upper Alton, a little over two years.

In December, 1865, having abandoned his college course on account of ill-health, he was appointed deputy clerk by L. T. Ross, and continued to serve as such under him and his successor, Mr. Harris, until 1873, when as an Independent candidate, he was elected county clerk by a majority of nearly 850. In 1877, he was re-elected without opposition, held over under the new law until 1882, when, for the third time he was elected, his majority being 1803 in a vote of 2989. These frequent elections by increased majorities show, in the strongest manner possible, the standing and popularity of Mr. Smith in Perry county, and are tributes to his worth as a man, and his ability and faithfulness as a county official. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Republican, but in no wise a partisan.

On the 11th day of Sept., 1868, he married Miss Laura A. Gordon, a native of Pinckneyville, born February 8, 1851. She was the youngest daughter of James E. Gordon (deceased), who came here from Kentucky in 1846, and died in 1855. Her mother, Lucy A. (now Malone), is the daughter of William Jones, deceased, and sister of Humphrey B. Jones, deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born six children—Emma, Elmer G., Arthur C., *Harry S.*, *Nellie May*, and Percy B. The two before the last named sleep side by side in the village cemetery.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Baptist church. The former has been a member since the eleventh year of his age, having been baptized in the Ohio river by Rev. J. C. Riley. Two of the children have followed his example by uniting with the church at an early age.

Of W. S. D. Smith, it may truly be said that, next to his family he loves his church. Though tolerant of the opinions of others, he is firm in the doctrines of his people and earnest in the support of the cause. He has for many years served as Sunday-school superintendent and clerk of the church, and was years ago granted a license to preach, but secular engagements have kept him from engaging in the work of the ministry, except as an occasional supply.

LOUIS M. KANE.

THE Kane family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry and the descendants of the old covenanter stock. John Kane, the grandfather of Louis M., emigrated to America from Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war. He was while a resident of Ireland engaged in shipping. Was a sailor by profession and captain of a vessel. He settled in New York city, and there continued the merchant marine business, and was the owner of several ships that plied between New York and foreign ports. He was then a man of large means, but a short time before his death his fortune by some unlucky ventures was swept away from him. His wife

whom he married in Ireland, died in New York, where both she and her husband lie buried. There were six children. The eldest son Sealrnie died while at college. John K., rose to prominence as a lawyer and was a judge of the courts of Philadelphia for many years. He was the father of Gen. Kane, who distinguished himself during the late war, and also of Dr. Kane, the famous Arctic explorer. There were three daughters, only one of whom married. Elias Kent Kane, the father of Louis M., was the youngest of the family. He was born in New York in 1781, and educated at Yale College. After his graduation he studied law, and practiced for some time in his native state. In 1814 he came west to the territory of Illinois and settled at Kaskaskia, which was then the metropolis of the west. He there opened a law office and had for his pupils the late Judge Sidney Breese, Gen. Shields and other men who in after years became prominent in the state. In 1818 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Bond, and continued in office until 1824, when he was elected to the senate of the United States. He proved himself an industrious and able member of that body and served out his full term with so much satisfaction to his constituents that he was re-elected in 1830, without any serious opposition. Before the expiration of his second term his health, which had always been feeble, gave way, and he died December 11th, 1835. As a public man Mr. Kane stood among the first of the state. He left the impress of his genius and talent upon the fundamental law of Illinois. It was he who drafted and wrote the constitution which was adopted, and which notwithstanding the changes that time has demanded, and its amendments which have marred its beauty, still challenges the admiration of statesmen for its matchless purity of diction, broad statesmanlike principles, liberal construction, concise though comprehensive provisions and definition of its powers. It is, indeed, a model of its kind, and without a peer in the Union. Mr. Kane was held in high estimation by his party throughout the Union. He was distinguished for his zeal and firmness as a party man, and exerted a potent influence through his talents and moral worth, as well as by the rectitude of his political principles, for the cause of his party in the west. Yet such was his sense of decorum and his power of enforcing its obligations on others that he was scarcely ever reached by the bitterness of party invective. His political friends loved him—his political enemies respected him. In 1814 he married Felicita Peltia, a native of Kaskaskia, born in 1796, and a descendant of an old French family. She died in the home of her birth in 1852. There were ten children by that union. Two of them died in infancy and four grew to maturity. Maria, the eldest daughter, married W. C. Kinney, son of ex-Governor Kinney. Elias K., was educated and graduated from West Point in 1841. He passed through the Mexican war under the command of Gen. Taylor, with distinguished honor to himself, and rose to the rank of captain at its close. He was captured with Captain Thornton at the opening of the war when the first blood was shed, and remained a prisoner a few weeks when he was exchanged. He was at the siege of Monterey, and was stationed there during the battle of

Buena Vista. He came up with re-enforcements early on the morning after the battle, having been engaged during the battle in guarding the pass of Riconada, to protect Gen. Taylor's rear. After the war he went in the expedition from Camargo to Santa Fé. He was then ordered to California, where he acted as Quartermaster from 1847 to 1852. He disbursed immense sums of money to the perfect satisfaction of his superiors at Washington city. It is said of him, that although he was one of the youngest officers in the regular army, yet he stood among the highest in every quality of the man of honor, the soldier and the gentleman. No man ever possessed more of the confidence of those who were on terms of intimacy with him. "None knew him but to love him." Elizabeth, the second daughter of Elias K. Kane, married William H. Bissell, who was then a practising attorney of law, in which profession he became eminent. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he raised a regiment and was commissioned colonel. It was known as the 2d Regiment, and took a conspicuous part in the battle of Buena Vista, and to it and the Mississippi Rifles belongs the honor of saving the day and preventing the defeat of Gen. Taylor's forces. After the war he returned and represented his District in Congress, and while there was noted for his aggressiveness and hostility to the slave power. His philippics against the institution of slavery were unequalled and terrible, and called down upon him the wrath and vengeance of the leaders from the South. But he had faced the cold polished lance in the hands of the Mexican, and stood undaunted on the gory field of Buena Vista, while his comrades were falling thick and fast around him, and was made of too heroic material to quail before the braggadocio of southern chivalry and their threatened resort to the duello, to compel his acquiescence to their views and schemes. In 1856 he was nominated by his party and elected Governor of Illinois, and died much regretted in 1859.

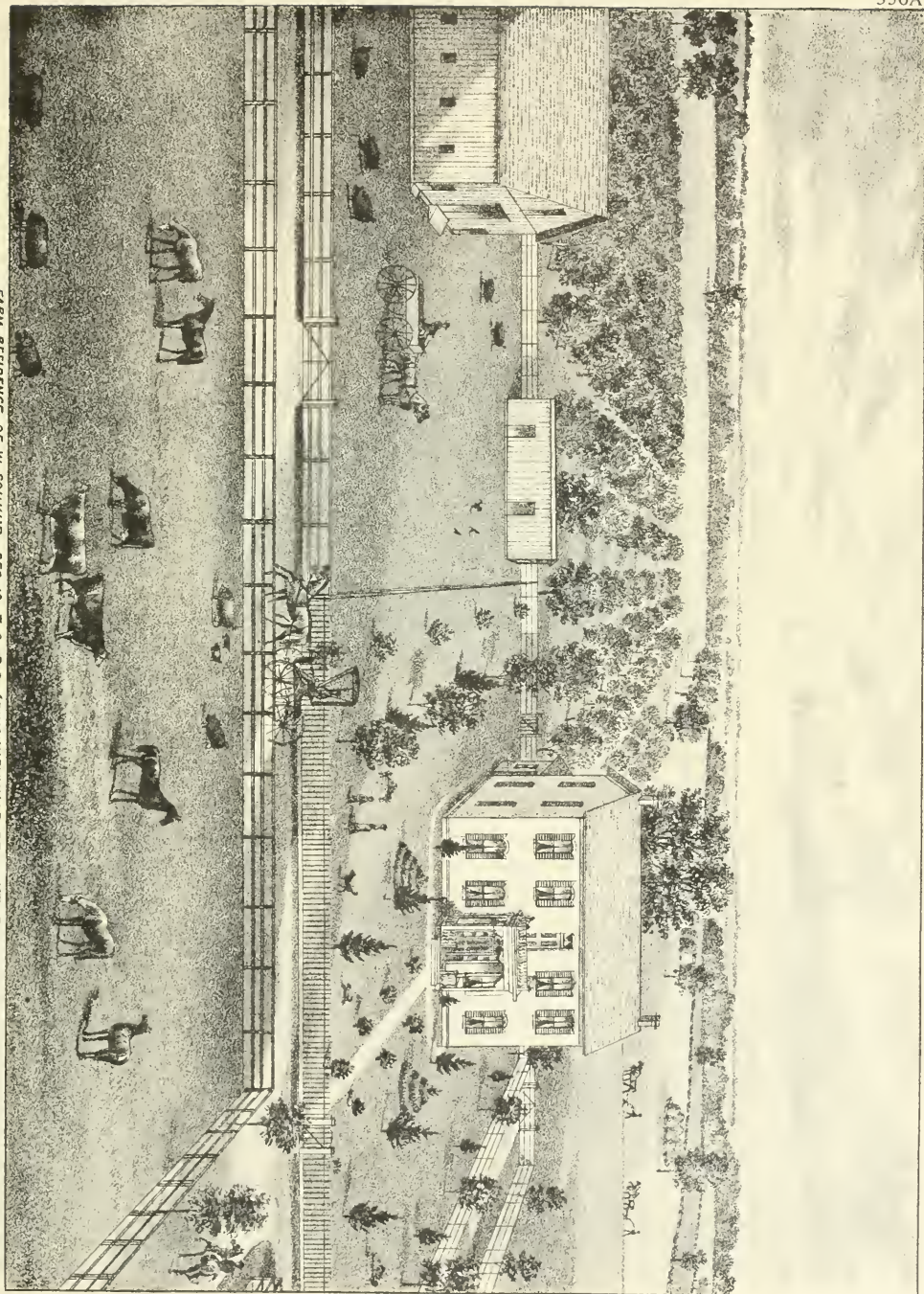
Louis M. Kane, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the children of Elias Kent Kane. He was born in Kaskaskia May 17th, 1831, and spent his boyhood in the schools of Kaskaskia and remained there until 1844, when he removed to Belleville, and from there he went to California in 1851, and engaged in mining and different vocations until 1856, when he returned home to Belleville. In 1857, he was appointed private secretary to Governor Bissell, and remained in that capacity for two years. In 1869 he went to Nashville in Washington county, then back to Belleville, and in 1879 came to Pinckneyville, and engaged in the agricultural implement trade in connection with his sons, and soon after they added livery, feed and sale stables, and here he has continued to the present. On the 6th of August, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Captain William Watson of Belleville. By that union there have been ten children, eight of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth, are Louis McLain, who is a lawyer and resident of Chicago, Illinois; Carrie W., Charles Delisle, law student in the office of E. H. Lemen; William W., Elias Kent, John K., May and Elizabeth Kane. Louis M., married Miss Ella Kaniiff of St. Louis, Mo. Politically Mr. Kane has always been a staunch and reliable Democrat. He is an honored member of A. F. and A.

M., and belongs to Mitchell Lodge No. 85, Pinckneyville, Illinois.

THOMAS BOYD.

THE Boyd family on the paternal side is of Scotch ancestry, and on the maternal, English. William Boyd, the great-grandfather of Thomas, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America during the Revolutionary war, espoused the cause of the patriots, joined the army under Washington and fought for the independence of his adopted country. After the close of the war he married and settled in Georgia, where his son, John, the grandfather of the present family, was born in 1818. John Boyd moved to North Carolina, and from thence to Tennessee, and in 1823 came to Illinois and settled in Washington county, but soon after removed to Randolph county to a point then known as Heacock's Prairie, now known as Dutch Hill Prairie, and there remained until his death, which occurred about 1837. During the war of 1812 he enlisted and was a soldier under Jackson in the southern army. His son, John B., father of Thomas, was born in Georgia in 1806, and came with his father to Illinois, and here married Isabel Douglass, daughter of Lance L. Douglass. She was born in Scotland though partially reared in Illinois. She survived her husband, who died in 1854, and she in 1880. By this union there were eight children, five of whom are living. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was born in Randolph county, Sept. 6th, 1847; he was reared upon his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. At the age of nineteen he left home and worked at his trade of carpenter; subsequently taught school, which he continued until 1870, when he entered the law office of Murphey & Boyd at Pinckneyville and commenced the study of law; he however continued to follow teaching in the winter months, returning to his studies during vacation. At the January term of the Supreme Court, held at Springfield in 1875, he passed a successful examination and was admitted to the bar; he then formed a law partnership with his preceptors, and became a member of the well-known law firm of Murphey & Boyd Bros., which continued until July, 1882; when John Boyd withdrew, and Thomas Boyd remained a law partner with Mr. Murphy until the latter part of November, 1882, when the dissolution of the firm took place by mutual consent. As a practitioner Mr. Boyd has reason to be gratified with his success; he brought to the profession studious habits, industry, and an earnest desire to excel; while comparatively on the threshold of his professional life, he has given undoubted evidence of his fitness and ability to cope with the subtle intricacies of the law, and in good time we opine he will become eminent and learned in his chosen profession.

Politically Mr. Boyd has always been a reliable Democrat, true to his principles, and without doubt or shadow of turning. He is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M. and also of the higher order of K. A. M. On the 13th of March, 1878, he was joined in holy wedlock to Mrs. Sarah J. Hight, nee Hughes, daughter of William A. Hughes, of Pulaski county, Illinois. By that union there have been two children, named Maud S., who died in her second year, and Loren H. Boyd.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. SOUTHERN, SEC. 10, T. 6, R. 9, (PINCENNEYVILLE PRECINCT), PERRY CO., ILL.



R. B. Anderson

THE Anderson family of Perry county are descended from the pioneer stock of Illinois. They are of Scotch ancestry. Members of the family came to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia. Amos Anderson, the grandfather of Richard B., was born in that State and came west to Kaskaskia in 1790. He remained there until 1824, then moved to Perry county and settled in the eastern part of Holt's Prairie, and there died about 1844. In his house was held the first term of court after Perry county was organized in 1827. During the war of 1812 he volunteered and was a soldier under General Jackson in the Southern army. He married in Virginia, by which union there were seven children, one of whom is living, named John, a resident of Emporia, Kansas. Of that union was Berry Anderson, the father of Richard B. He was born in Kaskaskia December 27, 1805, and died December 5, 1867. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and was a resident of this county until his death. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and was an open-hearted generous man, and gave much to charity. He married Elizabeth Marlow in 1830. She was a native of Perry county, and the daughter

of Richard and Tabitha Marlow. She died June 11, 1853. He subsequently married Aletha McKinney. Her maiden name was Hall, daughter of Alcanac Hall. By the latter marriage there was one child named John Newton Anderson. By the first marriage there were nine children, six of whom are still living. Two of the sons, Andrew J. and Bartley C. were soldiers in the late war. The first was a member of Company I, 1st Mo. Regt., and the latter in the 80th Regt. Ills. Vol. The subject of this sketch is the youngest in the family. He was born in Holt's Prairie, Perry county, Illinois, June 9, 1853. He was reared upon the farm, and received his primary education in the public schools of the county. After the death of his father he was placed with his brother in Bond county and remained in his home one year, after which he hired out to do general farm work. During the winter months he attended school. When he reached the age of nineteen he attended the Agricultural School in Irvington, in Washington county, and in the following winter taught school. In the summer he returned to farm work, and so continued teaching in the winter and working in the summer months until 1875, when in the spring

of that year he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, with the design of more fully equipping himself for teaching, a profession he determined to adopt and make his life work. He remained in the University two years, then returned and taught the public schools in Nashville, Washington county, Illinois, then took charge of the schools at New Mindom in same county, and subsequently was Principal of the public schools of Tamaroa and Pinckneyville in Perry county, and Kimmendy, in Marion county, Illinois. In 1882 ill health compelled him to abandon teaching for awhile. In 1882 his ability as a teacher and zeal in the cause of education was suitably rewarded by being elected to the position of Superintendent of the schools of Perry county, and at the present time he is exercising the duties of the office in a manner creditable alike to himself and those who honored him with their suffrages. On the 14th of August, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Retta, daughter of A. J. and Sarah Bowman, of Tamaroa, Ill. By that union there is one daughter named Elma Vera Anderson. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Anderson holds membership with the Baptist church. His father and mother were among the first members of that church in Perry county, and assisted in its organization. Mr. Anderson is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and belongs to Tamaroa Lodge No. 207. Politically he uniformly votes the Republican ticket. School teaching has been his profession during the greater part of his active life, and it may be incidentally mentioned that his brother, Harrisou M. Anderson, is also a teacher, and stands in the front rank of the profession in the State.

LEWIS HAMMACK.

THE Hammack family is of English and Scotch ancestry. The paternal grandfather was named Lewis, and was born in Virginia, and removed to Tennessee in 1814, and settled in Warren county, where he died. He was by occupation a farmer, and a local preacher in the M. E. Church. He married a lady by the name of Fagins, by which union there were nine children, who grew to maturity. Of these was Benjamin, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Virginia in 1800, and went with the family to Tennessee, where he remained until 1827, when he came north to Illinois, and settled in Jackson county. Two years later he removed to Perry county, and settled northwest of Tamaroa, and there died in 1875. He followed farming. He married Sarah Hull, of Kentucky. She was the daughter of Richard and Naucy (Stockdale) Hull. She died in 1877. By that union there were nine children, all of whom reached maturity, and five of them yet survive. Lewis is the second in the family. He was born in Warren county, Tennessee, June 25, 1825, and was two years old when the family came north to Illinois. He grew up on the farm, and like most farmers' boys of an early day in Illinois, received a limited education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until June, 1846, at which time he volunteered for one year's service in the Mexican war. He joined Company K of the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under the command of Col. Bissell, subsequently

governor of Illinois. He participated with his command in the hard-fought battle of Buena Vista, where the American forces under Gen. Taylor met and defeated five times their number of the Mexicans under their favorite leader and general, Santa Anna. After his enlistment expired he returned home and went to school fifteen days,—then taught school two terms at Pinckneyville. In 1848 he was solicited to run for circuit clerk. He consented, made the race, and was elected, and served one full term. In 1852 he was a candidate for the same position on the prohibition platform, but was defeated by a small majority. When he was teaching school he got hold of "Chitty on Contracts," which awakened in him a desire for the profession of law. Dr. Jones, a warm personal friend of his, encouraged him to study for the bar, and, without his knowledge, procured his license to practice, the date of which is Feb. 7th, 1853. He then went to work in earnest, and studied hard to acquire a knowledge of the law. The first court held after his admission he had a few cases, and at every subsequent term they kept increasing, and he was soon in the possession of a large docket; and, in fact, for a number of years, no cases of any importance were tried in the courts of Perry county in which he was not retained as counsel on one side or the other. His specialties are in the line of the Chancery side and real estate law, and in that class of practice he has few superiors at the bar.

In 1861 he was a candidate for the position of Judge of this Circuit, and also in 1863, but both times was defeated, the last time by only twenty-seven votes. His competitor on that occasion was Judge Mulky, now one of the Supreme Justices of the State. He has held the office of Master in Chancery twice,—the first time, while he was circuit clerk, and the other after he was in the practice. His practice accumulated to such a degree that he was unable to give it the attention it required, and therefore resigned. Mr. Hammack has been married three times. The first time to Miss Cordelia M. Edwards, April 7th, 1851. She died May 14th, 1872, leaving three children, named Elizabeth Jane, who is the wife of Benjamin Wood, now a resident of Choctaw Nation, in the Indian Territory; William, and Charles Lewis, who are residents of Pinckneyville. On the 9th of October, 1876, Mr. Hammack married Miss Emma J. Bull. She died Nov. 25, 1877, leaving no living issue. He married his present wife December 7th, 1879. She was Mrs. Maria Jane Guthrie, *nee* Rigg, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Maitland) Rigg. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Hammack was originally a democrat, but was opposed to slavery. In 1856, during the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, he leaned to the anti-slavery party, and voted for W. H. Bissell for governor; and the whig ticket for Bell and Everett in 1860; and for Abraham Lincoln in 1864; and voted for all subsequent Presidents up to 1880, when he became a convert to the principles and theories of the Greenback party and voted their ticket. He is an outspoken and avowed prohibitionist, and believes that the licensing of saloons is an offense against moral, religion, and against the best interests of society.



Evan B. Rushing

THE Rushing family are the descendants of English and Welsh ancestry. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Rushing, was born in Ason county, North Carolina. In 1811 he moved to Bedford county, Tennessee, and there died. He married Martha Deason. Both lie buried at the Enos Meeting House burying ground in Bedford county, Tenn. There were four sons and eight daughters by that union. Five of the children are yet living. Of the sons was Joel, father of Evan B., born in Ason county, N. C., Dec. 26, 1799. He grew to manhood in Tennessee, and married in 1820, and in 1833 came to and stopped for a short time in Washington county. The same year he purchased the S. W. quarter of the S. E. quarter of section thirteen and the N. W. quarter of the N. E. quarter of section twenty-four in T. 4, R. 4, W. of 3d P. M. in Perry county, improved it, and there made his home until his death, which occurred

July 10, 1878. He was quite active and prominent in life, and was one of the county commissioners under whose direction was built the old part of the present court-house. He became a member of the Baptist church in 1860. He was an exemplary and good citizen. In 1820, while a resident of Tennessee, he married Susanna Haile of the same state. She died Aug. 7, 1843. He afterwards married Sabra Tackett. She died, leaving no children living. He subsequently married Martha Y. Wells, who yet survives him. By the latter marriage there is one son, named Robert C. Rushing, clerk in the banking house of Murphey, Wall & Co

By the union of Joel and Susanah (Haile) Rushing, there were eight children, whose names are Joseph A., who died in his fourteenth year, John W., Evan B., Enoch D., Amanda, wife of Rev. John C. Wilson, Joel P., Thomas S. and Martha Ann. The latter died in infancy. Evan B.,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., June 17, 1827. He was raised on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Perry county, which was farther improved by teaching and self culture. In 1856 he was elected circuit clerk of Perry county, re-elected in 1860, and served two terms. The position of clerk made him acquainted with many of the forms of law and a knowledge of the practice, and by reading the standard text-books during his leisure time while he was circuit clerk, he fitted himself to enter the profession of law. He passed a creditable and successful examination, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1868. He commenced the practice in Pinckneyville. He chose the chancery and real estate business, and has given that practice the most of his attention since his admission. In 1868 he was appointed master in chancery by Hon. M. C. Crawford, Judge of this judicial circuit, and was re-appointed at different times by Judges Watts, Snyder and Wall, and has held the office with but slight interregnum ever since. Politically, Mr. Rushing has been a life-long democrat and a staunch believer in Democratic principles. In the local government of Pinckneyville, he has served the people as President of the Board of Trustees for three terms, and has been a member of the board before and since. He was one of the original founders and promoters of the Perry County Agricultural Society in 1856, and has been prominently identified and connected with it since that date. It can truthfully be said of Mr. Rushing, that he is eminently a business man, and conducts his business, whether it be of a public or private nature, upon plain business principles, which, in the end, always assures and brings success.

On the 20th of March, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Letitia, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Jones) Kelley, natives of Bedford county, Tenn. She was born in Perry county, Ills., Feb. 6, 1833, and died Sept. 28, 1864. By that union there were four children, three of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are Susanna E., wife of Thomas S. Campbell, Mary A., wife of Frank M. Roe, Edna L., who died Sept. 15, 1861, and Richard J. Rushing, who married Miss Lizzie Rohe of Pinckneyville. On the 3d of Sept., 1878, Mr. Rushing married Mrs. Margaret M., widow of James J. Hoyer, and daughter of W. C. Murphey, an old and distinguished settler of Perry county. Mrs. Rushing was born in Perry county. She has one child by her former marriage, named Kate Hoyer. Mr. Rushing is a member of the A. F. and A. M. order, and belongs to Mitchell Lodge, No. 85, and Du Quoin Chapter, No. 44.

CAPT. R. Q. THOMPSON.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 31st, 1836. His father James G. Thompson was a native of the same State. He came west in 1859 and settled in Du Quoin, Perry county, Illinois, and remained in the county until his death, which occurred Nov. 16, 1879. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker, and

followed the trade for the greater portion of his life. He married Miss Polly Hunter, who was born and raised in Lawrence county, Pa., and there died in 1857. By that union there were four sons and the same number of daughters. Robert Q. is the eldest of the family. He received a fair English education in the common schools of his native county. When old enough he worked at the trade of carpentering and cabinet-making, and subsequently followed the business of operating and running stationary engines. He came to the west in 1857, and remained a citizen of Perry county until the breaking out of the late war, when, with characteristic patriotism and devotion to his country, in the hour of its peril, enlisted for the term of three years, the date of which was August 1st, 1861. He became a member of Co. G of the 12th Regt. Ills. Vols. Ezekiel and William were also members of the same company. The former veteranized and remained in the service until the close of the war. The 12th Regt. was enlisted for the three months' service, but soon after re-enlisted for three years. On the 31st of Dec., 1863, while the regiment was stationed at Pulaski in Tennessee, Mr. Thompson veteranized with his company, and remained in the service until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, Ills., July 11, 1865, having been in the service a few days lacking four years. The 12th Ills. was when first in the service a part of Gen. Prentiss' division. When the army was organized into corps it became part of the 16th army corps, under the command of Gen. Dodge. In the Atlanta Campaign it was part of the 15th army corps, under command of Gen. John A. Logan, and remained with that corps all through the succeeding campaigns, including Sherman's memorable march to the sea. Capt. Thompson passed from a private to sergenty in his company, and then to a second lieutenancy. When the regiment veteranized he was elected captain of the company, and from that time had command of the company until mustered out of the service. His commission as first lieutenant, dates April 11, 1865, and his commission as captain, June 12, 1865. He was wounded on the 22d of July, 1864, at the siege of Atlanta, the ball passing through his left shoulder. He came home and remained there until convalescent, when he rejoined his command which was then at Rome, Georgia, and continued with it until mustered out in date above-named. After the close of the war he came to Pinckneyville and engaged in the cabinet making and furniture business, and still remains in the same trade. On the 1st January, 1873, he was appointed postmaster of Pinckneyville, and has been continued in that position to the present. On the 7th Sept., 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Josiah and Isabel Foster Swafford, of Franklin county, Ills. By that union there were four children, one of whom is living, a son named James J. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Politically he comes from an old whig family, who, after the disbandment of that party joined the Republican organization. Capt. Thompson cast his first presidential vote for A. Lincoln, and from that time to the present has not swerved in his allegiance to the party of his first choice.



H. H. Roe

THE Roe family are of Welsh descent. Daniel Roe, the grandfather of the present family was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, in 1780. His parents were natives of Wales, and emigrated to America some time prior to the Revolutionary war. Daniel Roe adopted the ministry as his calling, and was a disciple and believer in the religious tenets as expounded by Swedenborg, preaching that doctrine for many years at Cincinnati, but finally abandoned it and became a convert to orthodoxy. While yet in his boyhood his parents removed to Mason county, Kentucky, and he there remained until 1802, when he went to Ohio and settled at Lebanon. He afterwards removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the practice of law, and thence to Dayton, of which city he laid out a portion while it was in its infancy. He died there in 1842, at the age of sixty-three years.

His son, Thomas S., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cincinnati on the — day of —, 1818. The family soon after removed to Dayton, and there Thomas S. grew to manhood, adopted medicine as his profession, and graduated at the Louisville Medical college, in 1841. He commenced practice in Ohio, and there con-

tinued until 1843, when he removed to Illinois, and stopped at Shawneetown. The next year he moved to Mt. Vernon, and one year later to Nashville, in Washington county, and there remained until the fall of 1849, when he removed to Chester, in Randolph county, and finally on February 14th, 1857, came to Pinckneyville, where he died on October 12th, 1873. He married Miss Anna Maria Boyer (daughter of Jacob and Catherine Boyer, who were a family of Pennsylvania Germans from Lancaster county, Pa.), on March 30, 1841. She died March 10, 1871. By that union there were three sons who reached years of maturity: Robert C., who was a member of Co. G, 12th Ill. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Fort Donelson on Feb. 14, 1862; Frank M. the youngest, now deputy circuit clerk, and Charles H., the eldest, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of Chester and Pinckneyville. Before he attained his majority the war of 1861 broke out, and on the 24th day of July, 1861, he enlisted for three years' service in Co. G, 12th Ill. Inf., and remained with the company until June, 1862, when he was detailed for special duty in the regimental adjutant's office, and there remained until he was

detailed as clerk at post head-quarters, at Coriuth, Miss. He was successively detailed clerk to Brigade adjutant's office, Brigade quartermaster's office and finally to Division quartermaster's office of the 4th Division 15th Army Corps, where he remained until the expiration of his service, and then accepted an appointment as chief clerk in that office until the close of the war, and practically remained in the army until July, 1865, when he returned to Pinckneyville, and in November, 1865, entered the circuit clerk's office as deputy, and so remained until August 10, 1867, when the death of J. M. Brown, the clerk, occurred. On the 12th of August Mr. Roe was appointed clerk by Judge M. C. Crawford, and in November was elected to fill out the unexpired term. In 1868, by reason of his ability and attention to duties, he was renominated by the Republican party, and at the general election following was re-elected; he has since been successively re-elected in the years 1872, 1876 and 1880, and at the expiration of the present term will have been clerk of said court for seventeen successive years. Such a record of continued confidence in his integrity and ability any one may be proud of. As an official he is quick, prompt and industrious, looking carefully after the details of the office, and keeping the records in a clear business-like style. In his intercourse with the public he is attentive and accommodating, and at all times ready to furnish information, and in such a cheerful manner as to win him many friends and make him, almost a necessity in the office, to which much of his popularity is due. In 1867 he began abstracting the titles of the lands of Perry county, completing the same in 1881, and which he has always kept open to public inspection free of charge. In politics he is a staunch Republican, his first vote being cast for Lincoln for President, since which time he has been a consistent member of that political organization. On the 16th day of September, 1866, he was united in marriage to Harriet V. Jones, youngest daughter of Humphrey B. and Harriet (Dobyns) Jones. Her parents were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and moved to Illinois in the year 1821, where he engaged in the practice of medicine; he moved to Pinckneyville in 1827. Mr. Jones during his life filled many offices of honor and trust in Perry county. He held the offices of circuit and county clerk and probate judge when the county was first organized, and for a number of years afterwards. In fact, for a long time he held all the offices of the county except that of sheriff,—including that of postmaster at Pinckneyville. In 1840 he commenced the practice of law, and from that time until his death was the leading lawyer of the county; he was a member of the constitutional convention of Illinois in the year 1848. He was a man of strict probity of character, honorable to a fault, and possessed of the kindest feelings toward all. Few men of his day had finer business qualifications, and for years he was regarded as the encyclopaedia of knowledge pertaining to the records and business of said county. He died November 25, 1885.

The connections of Mr. Roe seem to have been singularly fortunate in being selected to official positions. Himself and father-in-law circuit clerk of said county, and his

younger brother, his deputy, married the youngest daughter of Evan B. Rushing, who was for eight years circuit clerk of said county. The terms of the three represent forty-one years of the said office. In addition, the uncle of Mr. Roe, Col. E. R. Roe, was for four years circuit clerk of McLean county, and afterwards U. S. Marshal for the southern district of Illinois. Two uncles of Mr. Roe also occupied official positions in Ohio, one as county auditor at Dayton, Ohio, and one as county inspector of the same place. Mr. Roe and Mr. Rushing have been for three elections pitted against each other as representing the strength of the opposing parties, and at each election exerted the strength and activity of their friends to the utmost.

There have been born to Charles H. and Harriet V. Roe eight children, seven of whom are now living, to wit: Fannie Gertrude, Jennie Jones, Harriet Maria, Robert Boyer, Charles Henry, Thomas Hamilton and John DeWitt.

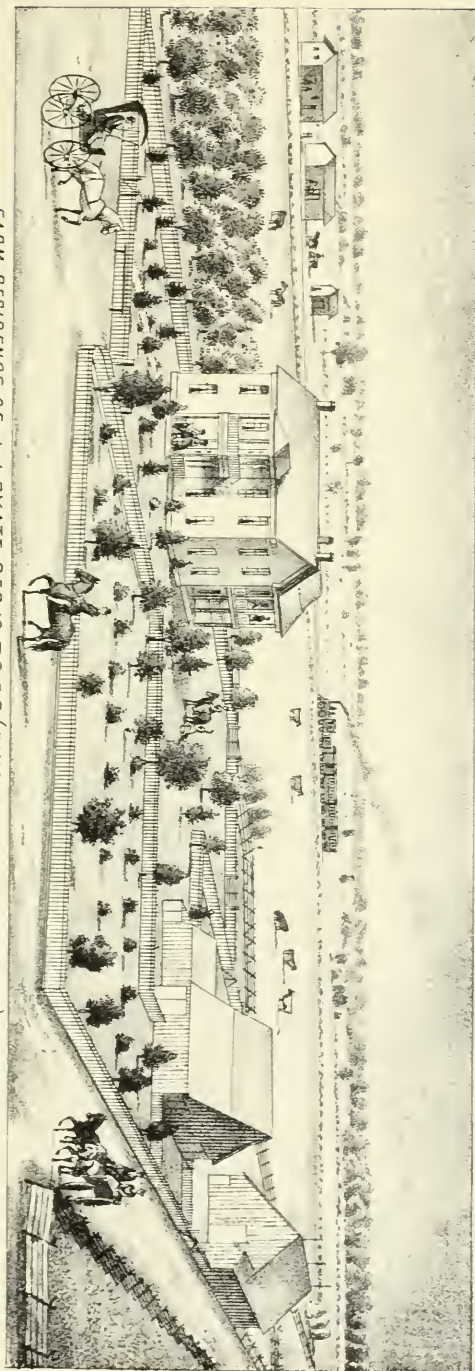
Mr. and Mrs. Roe are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The parentage of Humphrey B. Jones was as follows: William Jones, born April 24, 1772, of Welsh parentage, and Humphrey B. Jones was born January 13, 1799.

HON. JOHN W. PYATT.

THE Pyatt family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, are the descendants of a Quaker family who came to America with William Penn, founded Philadelphia and settled Pennsylvania. There the family lived for several generations. Ebenezer Pyatt, the grandfather of John W., was born in Philadelphia, in 1755. During the Revolutionary war he espoused the cause of the patriots and enlisted in the army under Washington, and remained in the service four years. A grateful country in after years acknowledged his services and he became a revolutionary pensioner. After the war he married Rebecca Milburn, of Loudon county, Virginia, and soon after moved to Southern Ohio, at which place a few settlements had been made. From there he went to Tennessee, then to Kentucky and in 1814, came to the Territory of Illinois and settled in what is now known as Jackson county, and there lived until his death, which took place January 20, 1835. There were seven children by his marriage with Rebecca Milburn, one of whom was Samuel Pyatt, father of the present family. He was born in Southern Ohio, April 16, 1793. He came to Illinois in 1814, and settled in Jackson county, and remained a resident of that county until April, 1829, when he removed to Perry county at a point southwest from where the town of Du Quoin now stands. There he rented land, farmed it, and during the winter months taught school. About two years later he moved to sec. 8, twp. 6, R. 2, to land that he had entered, and there remained until his death, which occurred September 21, 1875. In 1817, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Phelps, a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Williamson county at the time of her marriage. She died January 4, 1846. He subsequently married Mrs. Cyrena Marlin, who still survives

FARM RESIDENCE OF I. J. PYATT SEC. 13, T. 6, R. 3, (PINCKNEYVILLE PRECINCT) PERRY CO. ILL.



her husband and at present lives in Jasper county, Missouri. By the union of Samuel and Mary (Phelps) Pyatt there were nine children, one of whom died in infancy, and another, a daughter, died at the age of fourteen. Seven of the children grew to maturity, and six are yet living. James M. one of the sons, enlisted at the breaking out of the Mexican war, in Co. K, 2nd Regt., and while en route to the seat of war was accidentally shot while the command to which he was attached was passing through Texas, and near the renowned Alamo, made famous and historical in the annals of Texas when that State threw off the yoke of Mexico. He died three months after at San Antonio, from the effects of his wound. John W. Pyatt, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, June 22, 1820. He was raised upon the farm, and received a limited education in the subscription schools of Jackson and Perry counties. His education has been that of self-culture, and was derived more from general reading and habits of close observation than from schools.

He remained at home until the Mexican war, when he enlisted for one year's service in Co. K of the 2nd Illinois Regt. commanded by Col. Bissell, afterward Governor of the State. After his brother received his accidental wound he was detailed to take care of him, and during the next three months nursed him until death relieved him of his charge. In the meantime the army had passed on to the seat of war and had fought the battle of Buena Vista. So arduous was Mr. Pyatt's duties in taking care of his brother, and being unaccustomed to the climate and water, his own health gave way, and from that time to the present, he has been an invalid. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and in 1849 was solicited to run for Sheriff. He consented and was elected. In 1853 he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1857, and held that position until 1861. On July 2, 1859, he married Mrs. Lydia E. Burnell *nee* Andrews. She was a native of New York. In 1864, he moved on to a farm and farmed until the death of his wife, which sad event occurred May 6, 1878. Since that time he has practically made his home with his brother. Politically Mr. Pyatt was originally a Henry Clay Whig, and in 1844, cast his first vote for "Gallant Harry of the West." After the disbandment of the Whig party he joined the Republican ranks, and voted for Abraham Lincoln. From that time to the present has been devoted to the principles of that political organization.

In 1872, his worth and standing as a citizen, was honorably recognized by being elected to represent the 48th District in the General Assembly of the State. While a member of that body he earned the reputation of being a careful and prudent member, and one who carefully guarded the rights of his immediate constituents and voted for measures that were in the interest of the whole State. In 1875, he was elected one of the County Commissioners, re-elected in 1878, and again elected in 1881, and is now serving his third term in that body. We simply mention these facts in the history of Mr. Pyatt, as it seems to show in what estimation he is held by the people in whose midst he has lived for over fifty years. He succeeded to the confidence of the

citizens of Perry county over thirty years ago, and from that time to the present has not forfeited it, but rather has grown in their esteem and good will. This a record of which any man may be proud. In his manner Judge Pyatt is a plain, unassuming man, making no pretensions to be other than what he is—a quiet and unobtrusive gentleman.

CAPTAIN M. C. EDWARDS.

THE Edwards family are descendants of English ancestors, but for many generations have been residents of this country. Calvin Edwards, the grandfather, was a native of Vermont, born in 1786. He removed to Ohio in 1814, and in 1818 came to Illinois and settled at Shawneetown, and there remained until 1835, when he came to Perry county, and died here December 2, 1861. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Fanny Cook, who was born in 1780 in Connecticut. She survived her husband, and died in the spring of 1876 at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Of that union was William Edwards, the father of Mortimer C. He was born in Athens, Vermont, February 14, 1805. He was a mere lad when the family moved to Ohio, and in his boyhood, when they came to Illinois. He grew up to manhood in Shawneetown, and remained there until 1830, when he came to Pinckneyville, and here he and his brother engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until September, 1843, when he commenced the practice of law, which he continued until his death, which occurred April 10, 1854.

On the 24th of May, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Juliet M., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Brown. Mrs. Edwards was born in Abington, Washington county, Virginia, in 1813. She was a resident of Shawneetown, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. She still survives her husband, and is a resident of Pinckneyville. By the union of Mr and Mrs. Edwards there were eight children, six of whom reached maturity, and three of whom are now living. Their names in the order of their birth are Cordelia, who was the wife of Lewis Hammack. She died, leaving three children. Gilbert H. was the second son. He enlisted during the late war in Company A, of the Eighteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died at Cairo, Illinois, in August, 1861, from disease contracted while in the line of his duty. Eliza was the wife of C. C. Irwin. She died, leaving two children. Rowena was the wife of J. D. Hamilton. They are both residents of Geneva, Nebraska. W. W. is the youngest living. He is a practicing attorney of Pinckneyville. Mortimer C., the subject of this sketch, was born in Pinckneyville, March 14, 1838. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, which was supplemented by two years tuition in Masonic College, located at Lexington, Missouri. He then entered the office of Lewis Hammack and commenced the study of law, and after reading the standard text books and making suitable progress was upon examination in open court admitted to the bar. The date of his admission was in the fall of 1860. The war of the rebellion breaking out soon afterward he assisted in raising a company for the service. Upon its organization Mr. Edwards was elected

First Lieutenant, and duly commissioned. The company became a part of the 18th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was known as Company C. The date of the muster in was August 10, 1862. The regiment was organized and rendezvoused at Anna, Illinois, and from there proceeded to Cairo, where it became a part of the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. The regiment received its first baptism of fire at Fort Gibson, May 1st, 1863. Afterward it took part in the siege, reduction and capture of Vicksburg. In the charge upon the works of the latter place May 22, 1863, company C went into the fight with thirty-two men, and so desperate and deadly was the fire of the enemy that they left twenty-four dead and wounded on the field of battle. After the capture of Vicksburg the regiment was detached and joined the command under General Thomas, and were placed in the corps commanded by General A. J. Smith, and under him made the memorable campaign through Missouri in their effort to capture the rebel General Price. Before, however, going upon that raid they assisted in the battle of Guntown, or Tupelo. After the campaign in Missouri they went to St. Louis and embarked for Nashville, where they joined Thomas' forces and assisted in the battle of Nashville, which resulted in the annihilation of Hood's forces. Soon after they joined the forces at Mobile, and participated in the capture of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. The regiment then returned to Montgomery, Alabama, where they were mustered, and proceeded to Chicago, where they were discharged. Lieutenant Edwards was promoted to the captaincy of the company and commissioned in June, 1864, soon after the battle of Tupelo. Captain Edwards returned home and here engaged in various businesses until 1869, when he engaged regularly in the practice of law in which he has continued until the present. In 1880 he was nominated for the office of State's Attorney by the Republican party, in convention assembled, and at the ensuing election in November was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Edwards is recognized as an able and vigilant prosecutor, well read in law and a good advocate. His official career so far has justified the wisdom of those who honored him with their suffrages. Politically, he is a thorough-paced Republican, and a prohibitionist in sentiment. He is an honorable member of the A. F. and A. M. order. On the 23d of August, 1860, he married Miss H. M. Edwards, a native of Pinckneyville, by which union there are two children, whose names are Emma A., wife of J. A. Bihy, of Cairo, Illinois, and William O. Edwards. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

RICHARD M. DAVIS.

THE Davis family are of Welsh ancestry on the paternal side and Irish on the maternal. Four generations ago, the paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Wales and settled in Virginia. There his son, Isham Davis, was born and there grew to manhood. About 1808, the family moved to Kentucky, and settled in Warren county, and there Isham Davis died. He married a Miss Gillam, and of that union was born Richard Gillam Davis, father of the subject of

this sketch. He was born in Virginia in 1806. He was in his infancy when the family went to Kentucky. In 1828 he came to Illinois and settled in Randolph county, near what is now known as Steelesville. In 1849, he took up his permanent residence in Perry county, and died near the village of Denmark, in June, 1851. He was a regularly ordained minister in the Baptist church, and followed his ministerial calling until his death. He married Eliza Bradley, a native of Tennessee, daughter of Joshua and Nancy (Gardner) Bradley. She was a resident of Jackson county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. She still survives her husband, and at present is a resident of Pinckneyville. By her marriage with Mr. Davis there were eight children, five of whom are living. Richard M. is the eldest. He was born in Jackson county, Illinois, September 15, 1834, and was in his fourth year when the family removed to Perry county. The family subsequently removed to Randolph county, and again returned and located permanently here in 1849, as above stated. Richard M. was educated in the public schools of Randolph and Perry counties. He farmed, taught school during the winter seasons, and remained so engaged until July, 1862, when he assisted in raising a company of soldiers for the war. Upon its organization it was known as Co. "I" of the 80th Regt. Ill. Vol. Infantry. Mr. Davis was elected 2nd Lieutenant, and duly commissioned. He remained in the service and with the company until June, 1863, when continued ill-health compelled his resignation. He returned home and commenced the study of law in the office of Lewis Hammack and John Boyd, and in May, 1864, was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in connection with his preceptor, Mr. Hammack, which arrangement continued until 1866, then practiced alone until 1876, when he again formed a law partnership with Mr. Hammack, which continued until November, 1882, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1863, he was elected superintendent of schools of Perry county and held the office one term. Politically Mr. Davis was originally an old line whig, and voted for Fillmore in 1856, and in 1860 he voted for Lincoln and remained a Republican until 1872, when he joined the Liberal party, voted for Horace Greeley, and subsequently acted and voted with the Democrats. In 1876, he was nominated for the office of state's attorney by the Democratic party in Convention assembled, and notwithstanding the county was Republican, Mr. Davis was elected by seventy-five majority. As a public prosecutor he was vigilant and active, and justified the wisdom of those who had honored him with their suffrages. As a lawyer, Mr. Davis is well read, has a clear conception of the law governing his cases, and in the cause of his clients is very industrious and painstaking. On the 6th of March, 1865, he was joined in holy wedlock with Mrs. Catherine O. Vineyard nee Willis, daughter of James Willis. She had two children by her former husband. Their names are Albert and Mary J. The latter married W. J. Gordon, now deceased. By her latter marriage with Mr. Davis there were five children, three of whom died in infancy and early childhood. The names of those living are Maggie F. and Annie B. Davis.



W. L. McCandless

THE subject of the following sketch is a native of Philadelphia, born December 6th, 1848. The family is of Scotch ancestry. His father, James F. McCandless, was born in New York, removed to Philadelphia, and there married Mary J. Lemon, who was a native of the latter city. In 1857 he came west to Illinois, and settled in Sparta, in Randolph county, where his wife and mother of Dr. McCandless died in 1859. During the late war he enlisted in Co. A. of the 22d Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was injured in the service before his time expired, which compelled his discharge.

He is now a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana, where he is engaged in the agricultural implement trade. Dr. William L. is the eldest of a family of four children, three of whom are living. He was in his ninth year when the family came west. His schooling was obtained in Sparta, and a short time in the High School in Du Quoin. His mother dying while he was yet a youth, and his father entering the army in 1861, had the effect of breaking up the family. When in his thirteenth year he came to Perry county and made his home with Matthew Rule, a prominent farmer of this

county, and remained with him at work on the farm until he reached his twenty-first year. He then concluded to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of life, and with that idea in view, came to Pinckneyville and entered the office of Dr. James Ritchie, and studied under his directions. In order to sustain himself and defray expenses through the Medical College, he clerked in a drug store, and thereby provided means. He studied diligently up to the fall of 1870, when he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and continued there through two terms, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1872 with the degree of M.D. He commenced the practice in Pinckneyville in connection with his preceptor. The partnership continued two years, after which Dr. McCandless practiced alone, and has so continued to the present. The Doctor belongs to the progressive school of medicine, and keeps well posted and fully abreast with all the discoveries that are constantly being made in the science of medicine. He is a member of the Tri-State and Southern Illinois Medical Societies, which have for their object the mutual advancement of its members in the healing art. Dr. McCandless

has been eminently successful in his profession, and has succeeded by his zeal, studious habits and superior knowledge in building up a large and lucrative practice.

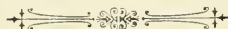
On the 14th of May, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Dr. James and Mary J. Murphey Ritchie. Her mother was the daughter of Hon. W. C. Murphey, one of the pioneers and prominent men in an early day of Perry county. He was the first sheriff of the county in 1827, and held many other offices of equal importance. Mrs. McCandless was born in Perry county. One child has been born to them, named Marion McCandless. Dr. McCandless is a strong and ardent believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and votes that ticket on all national and state occasions.

THOMAS F. PENWARDEN.

THE subject of the following sketch is of English parentage. His father emigrated from England to Canada in 1842, and there died in 1851. He was a seafaring man, and married Sarah Bromell, a native of Devonshire, England. At present she is a resident of Wisconsin. By that marriage there were four children; three sons and one daughter. Thos. F. was born in Elgin county, Canada, January 28th, 1843. In 1853, he was taken by his maternal uncle to Wisconsin. At the age of twelve years he shipped as a cabin boy on board a vessel plying between Chicago and Buffalo. He stayed on the lake, and also sailed on the ocean until 1861, when he returned and in company with others started for Pike's Peak, but hearing bad reports from that place turned back to Fort Leavenworth, and there he and his comrades enlisted for three years in the 3rd Reg. Kansas Vols. Cavalry, afterwards known as the 5th Kansas. Date of enlistment was July 11th, 1861. In 1864 he veteranized with his command and remained in the service until the close of the war. On the 25th of April, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of

Mark's Mills, and left for dead on the field. He was taken prisoner, paroled and sent to Fort Leavenworth, and as soon as he recovered rejoined his command. He was also wounded at Pine bluff, and in South Carolina, when under Sherman in his famous march to the Sea, taken prisoner, sent to Libby, and was in the last lot of prisoners freed from that famous prison. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Louisville Ky., in July 1865, having been in the service exactly four years. He was attracted to Du Quoin where his mother who had married again was living, and here engaged in mining, in which he continued until elected Sheriff of Perry county.

On the 2nd of December, 1866, he was united in marriage to Jane, daughter of Robert and Agnes Houston. She was born in Scotland and came with her parents to America in 1853. By that union there are three children living, whose names are Robert, Thomas and John Penwarden. He is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M. order and also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he has always voted the Republican ticket. In 1880 he was regularly nominated for Sheriff of Perry county by the Republican party in convention as embled, and in November following was elected by a handsome majority. During his term of office it became his duty to execute the extreme sentence of the law passed upon James Vaughn. He obeyed the mandate of the courts and hung the prisoner on the day and hour fixed for the execution. That was the first judicial hanging ever held in Perry county. Mr. Penwarden made a most excellent Sheriff. No man ever held the office who executed the laws more faithfully, or guarded the interests and rights of the people more jealously. He is a man of the most generous impulses, warm-hearted and kind to a fault; one who would share his last crust or coat if possible with a friend. This trait is characteristic of Thos. Penwarden.



T A M A R O A.

PERRY COUNTY.



THIS portion of the county occupies the extreme northeast, and is bounded on the north by Washington county, on the east by Jefferson and Franklin, on the south by Paradise and Du Quoin Precincts, and on the west by Pinckneyville and Beaup. The surface, though mainly level, and apparently flat, is quite elevated, and the drainage is good. The soil is principally of the prairie kind, and is well adapted to wheat-growing. Corn, though cultivated to some extent, is regarded as an uncertain crop, and less profitable than wheat,

which is the staple. Other cereals are also grown. Though the precinct is composed of land mainly under cultivation, yet there is timber,—chiefly hard wood,—sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life. The principal water-courses are Little Muddy river, Little Beaup, and Rees' creek. The precinct has excellent railroad facilities, the Illinois Central extending through it from north to south, and the Tamaroa and Chester, connecting with the Cairo Short Line at Pinckneyville, terminating at the village of Tamaroa, in the central part. The principal industry of the inhabitants is agriculture, although coal-mining is carried on to some



STORE OF P. C. KNAPP, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, CHESTER ILL.



"THE ROOTS PLACE"; S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ T. 5 S. R. 1 W. 3 4° P. M. AND ADJOINING LANDS PURCHASED BY B. G. ROOTS IN 1838 & 1839, WHEN RAW PRAIRIE AND BROUGHT TO ITS PRESENT CONDITION BY HIM & MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY viz. MARTHA S. HIS FIRST WIFE, ELIZABETH R. HIS PRESENT WIFE, P. K. & L. H. ROOTS, HIS SONS, MARTHA E. HIS DAUGHTER, J. C. KIMSEY HER HUSBAND. SITUATED ON I. C. R. R. 2 MILES SOUTH OF TAMAROA.

extent. Cattle-breeding receives some attention. The Jerseys were introduced by H. J. Cox in 1866. The Durham breed largely prevails.

EARLY HISTORY.

The dates of the earliest settlements in Tamaroa precinct are necessarily obscure, and are arrived at with difficulty and some uncertainty. But from information which we have good reason to credit, the first settlement was made about the year 1815 by the parents of the late Judge E. T. Rees of Cutler precinct, who settled near what is now known as Rees' creek, which took its name from that family.

Following this settlement was that of a family named Foster, about the year 1825. Benjamin Hammack, a native of Virginia, came into the precinct, in 1828, from Jackson county, and located on section seventeen, township four south, range one west. He had a wife and four children. When he arrived, he found located on the same section N. G. Curlee, who had preceded him only a few months. He and his family stopped with Abe Morgan, who lived on the Samuel Benson place, and who had located several years previous to 1828. Stephen Brown and family came soon after Hammack, and located in the same section. About 1829 came the Bland family, consisting of the elder John Bland and wife, John and David Bland, his sons, and their families, who came from Tennessee. Between the years 1828 and 1833 came James Johnson, Daniel Council, Jacob Walker Blackstock and Isaac B. Walker, Peter Scronee, Richard Hull, James, Robert and Solomon Carpenter, from North Carolina; a family of Calloways, who settled on section 3; the Robinsons and Martin C. Lindsley. Benjamin Hammack located on section 20, twp. 4, range 1, in 1829. Abner Keith was one of the first settlers in the arm of the Nine Mile Prairie; William Dial located in Paradise Prairie; William Williams, George Sturtevant, old Joe Little, Henry and John Bridges, and Thomas Metcalf, Tennesseans, came to the precinct about 1836. Richard Hull and Henry Bridges were notorious throughout that part of the county as great hunters. Isaac Lee, Abraham Lee, Samuel Ederton, Anthony Lafferty, Thomas Morris, William Dye, Samuel Dixon and Henry Cohen were among the early settlers of this precinct. Dr. J. S. Williams, a native of Kentucky, came to the county in 1840. He is now a practicing physician in Tamaroa.

Illustrative of the force of pioneer custom of those early days, we cite the incident related of Martin C. Lindsley, who lost the respect and esteem of all of his pioneer neighbors by the simple act of inviting them to a house-raising after breakfast, which they regarded as a gross violation of pioneer etiquette, too palpable to be forgotten, and ever after stamped him in their estimation as too selfish and stingy for their fellowship.

The first dry goods store in the precinct dates back to 1834, and was kept by Nathan G. Curlee, in a little shed-room ten feet square, on his farm, some three miles north of the present site of Tamaroa. Mr. Curlee was a prominent man in that precinct among the early settlers, acting as he did in the varied capacity of farmer, merchant, minister and

post-master, at what, if we are properly informed, was known as Appleton post-office, about the year 1840. The first blacksmith who had his shop and did work in this precinct was Henry Bridges. Previous to his day (1830), the settlers had their smithwork done at Old Man White's in Mud prairie, in the edge of Washington county. In 1829 and 1830, Benjamin Hammack, a wheelwright, made truck wagons, stocked plows, and did such other work as the farmers stood in need of in the way of repairs. The early settlers (1824-30) got their milling at what was known as Stilley's mill, north from Tamaroa, in the edge of Washington county. It was one of the old pioneer style of horse-mills, with cog-wheel attachment and buhrs about two feet and a-half in diameter, and, when run steadily all day, would grind about fifteen bushels of corn. When they ground wheat on it, the flour was bolted by hand. The crank, which was turned by boys, required regularity in the turning, in order that the flour might bolt evenly. Our informant, who had experience at the old bolt-crank, said: "When we got to turning irregularly, the old miller, Stilley, would yell out at us, 'turn that crank regular; I don't want your father fussing about the way that flour is bolted.'" The old Stilley mill was the principal institution of that kind for a number of years, and was patronized almost entirely by the neighbors for eight or ten miles around. It was finally purchased by one Lazarus Stuart, who removed it to the neighborhood of Coloma.

Subsequent to 1836, William Christian owned a little mill two and a-half miles northeast of Tamaroa, which did a considerable amount of grinding for the early settlers.

Among the first preachers in the precinct, were, James Walker and Rev. Barr, of the Methodist denomination, the latter the circuit rider. This was about 1831 previous to the organization of a church, when the meetings were held at the house of Benjamin Hammack. N. G. Curlee was for many years a minister of the Gospel, of the Methodist denomination, and preached in that precinct. One incident of Rev. Curlee's preaching, which occurred in 1840, has come to us in gathering up our scraps of the pioneer days. His subject on the occasion alluded to was "Abraham offering up Isaac." In the course of his sermon, becoming somewhat animated and wound up, he described the ram which the Lord provided as "Tied by a rope in the bushes, waiting for the sacrifice." The first local preachers were, Rev. Curlee, and "Father" Depositor, as he was familiarly known in those days. He organized the first M. E. Church in the precinct, at the Bland school-house, about 1831 or '32, and about the year 1833 or 1834, the school-house having been removed, the meetings were held at the house of Benjamin Hammack, where they were continued up to 1837. Isaac B. Walker, was the first class leader, and James Walker was a licensed Exhorter, who occasionally preached. In 1837, Wm. Hammack sold out and moved to Holt's Prairie, where the church was still kept up at his residence, until he moved to the arm of Nine Mile, about '48 or '49, when the church went down, and was neglected. About the year 1831, and several years afterward, Shadrach Cheek, a hard shell Baptist preacher, called in those days,

the "Old Regulars," held meeting from time to time in the Stillely Settlement. The first Sabbath-school held in the precinct, was organized at the Bland school house, by Rev. James Walker, Itinerant preacher, and Elder S. J. Borger, presiding Elder, about 1831. Nathan G. Curlee and Thos. O. Ellis, were Superintendents, and Benjamin Hammack and wife, Joseph Tilley and Elizabeth Sturdevant, were the teachers. The Sunday-school enterprise met with very strong opposition at that early day, from many, even the most pious professors, they regarding it as a questionable innovation upon the church, and as calculated rather to injure its influence than to add support to its cause.

The first school-house was the Bland school-house, built about 1832 or '33, and was named after old Grandfather Bland. It was about four or five miles north of Tamaroa. The first teacher was Jacob Walker. His qualifications as a teacher in Mathematics were expressed, in the homely phrase, of "Cipler through Long Division." Some of his more advanced scholars, however, even doubled his capacity in that rule. The first school consisted of about twenty-five scholars—tuition, \$2.00 a scholar, per quarter. In 1834, a second school was taught at the same place, by old Granddaddy Johnson, as he was familiarly called. He was deaf and indiscreet, and failed to control the school, and it broke off before his term was regularly ended. Dr. Joseph Brayshaw, who lived near old Du Quoin, was the chief reliance of the pioneer settlers of this precinct, for medical aid, for a number of years. Dr. Wm. Weir was the first resident physician. Dr. Wall, of Du Quoin, practiced in the precinct, in 1840, and for several years thereafter.

The following were the first land entries in the precinct:

October 11th, 1832, George Lipe entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, thirty-four and forty-four hundredths acres. January 3, 1833, Wm. Hatcher entered E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5, seventy-five and seventy one hundredths acres. January 23d, 1833, Abraham Morgan entered S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, forty acres.

VILLAGE OF TAMAROA.

After the Illinois Central railroad was located, Col. R. B. Mason, chief engineer, proposed to Mrs. Nelson Holt and Mrs. B. G. Roots, that they tame the station which the company had decided to locate on the present site of the village of Tamaroa. At first they chose the name of "Kiawashaw," after a tribe of Indians. They afterwards adopted the more polite and euphousious "Tamaroa," which was the French name of that tribe. The village was laid out on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section thirty two, T. 4, R. 1, by the Central Railroad Company, J. N. A. Griswold, President, and surveyed and platted May 14, 1855, by Nathan Holt, deputy county surveyor. After the village was first platted, it received three additions, one by the railroad company, one of thirty acres, by W. E. Smith, north of the original plat, and one of forty acres, by Joseph Cox, on the south. The present area of the village is one square mile. The first election for trustees was held April 4, 1859, and resulted in the choice of Thomas Sanders, R. H. Davis, S. A. Beard, F. B. Garner and M. S. Spencer. The village is

pleasantly located, and has excellent railroad facilities. Among the railroad improvements is a large union freight depot and a passenger house, belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Co. The company have a park extending along the railroad four hundred feet long and eighty feet wide. It is shaded by forest trees. The school-house is a two-story frame, and contains four rooms. The first public school building was erected in 1861. It was destroyed by fire in 1873, and the present one was immediately built. Prior to 1861, school was taught in unoccupied dwellings. The first village teacher was Miss Bonner. The school was graded in 1859-60. The three church edifices are frame buildings, and belong respectively to the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Baptist denomination. The first in the order mentioned was built in 1858, the second in 1869, and the remaining one in 1874. The first house in the village was put up by the railroad company in August and September of 1854. It was a two story frame building, erected for a boarding house. The first settlers of the town were Mrs. N. Holt, Samuel Ewing, William Garner, Samuel Eaton, T. P. and E. H. Simmons, Allen Pailier, D. C. Barber, and D. Sacks. N. Holt assisted in surveying and laying out the town, and was the first postmaster and station agent, the latter of which positions he still holds. We have no hesitation in saying Mr. Holt is the oldest station agent in this county, having performed its duties satisfactorily to the company for twenty-eight years in succession. Barber and Simmons put up the first store; Beard and Hague starting a store about the same time. The first resident physician was William E. Smith.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Cox's Coal Mine is owned by Joseph Cox, and is leased and worked by P. White. The shaft is two hundred feet deep, through which are raised daily from seventy-five to eighty tons of coal. The machinery is operated by a thirteen horse-power engine. The vein is six feet, and fifteen men are employed in mining the coal.

Barber's Coal Mine is owned and operated by D. C. Barber. The mine is worked by a shaft two hundred feet in depth. The coal is raised by a thirteen horse-power engine from a vein six feet in thickness. Fifteen men are employed, and about seventy-five tons of coal are raised daily. The tunnel to connect these mines and to afford ventilation and safety for them is rapidly approaching completion.

Tamaroa Mill.—The original mill, built by B. P. Curlee and A. Anderson, was burned in 1861. These gentlemen immediately rebuilt the present mill, whose value, including equipments, is about \$10,000. It has three run of burrs, two for wheat and one for corn, and its capacity is fifty barrels a day. The size of the main building is forty-six by forty feet. There is a shed attachment, forty by ten feet, and an engine room, forty by twenty feet. The motive is supplied by a forty horse power engine. The present owner and proprietor is Mr. H. W. Adams.

Tamaroa Custom Mill is owned and operated by J. H. Eaton. It is a combined saw and grist mill. The saw mill

department was built in 1877, and a corn burr with a capacity of one hundred bushels a day was soon added. The sawing department does custom work in hard wood exclusively, and is equipped with a "double saw rig." A wheat burr was added in 1881, with a capacity of sixty bushels a day. The grist mill is thirty-five by thirty feet in length and breadth, and the value of the entire establishment is about \$3,000.

R. C. Lisenbey's Grist and Saw Mills were built by Henry Willis in 1876, and are operated by the present owner. The building is fifty feet in length, and twenty-four feet in breadth. The engine-room is eighteen by twenty-four feet, and the engine has a capacity of sixteen horse-power. The present value of the mills is about \$3,000.

Physicians.—T. M. Sams, J. S. Williams, F. M. Ward, S. J. Layman.

Lawyer and Real Estate Agent.—Henry Clay.

Police Magistrate.—John W. Corgan.

Justices of the Peace.—W. H. H. Large, S. L. Willoughby.

General Stores.—Blanchard & Co., D. C. Barber & Sons,

D. A. Spencer, A. Blanchard.

Family Groceries.—P. White.

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Agricultural Implements.—

M. F. Stone, Milo Keck.

Drug Stores.—Williams & Willoughby, B. F. Lipe.

Hotel.—A. P. Adams.

Butcher.—John Miller.

Barbers.—James Fleener, A. Barker.

Harnessmakers.—Pierce & Herrin.

Shoemakers.—F. Ruppe, W. H. H. Large.

Lumberman.—R. C. Nicholson.

Livery Stable.—B. Osborn.

Blacksmiths.—Samuel Robinson, T. R. Harrison, James Taylor, L. Bartneck.

Postmaster and Stationer.—J. B. Swan.

Station Agent.—Nathan Holt.

Carpenters.—W. J. Dingle, Samuel Bear, B. Johnson, J. W. Curlee.

Furniture.—David Johnston.

Grain Dealers.—W. A. Haines, R. H. Nicholson, H. W. Adams, J. B. Swan, D. C. Barber.

Agricultural Implements.—John Miller, H. S. Patrick, A. W. Adams.

Insurance Agents.—A. Blanchard, M. F. Stone, H. S. Patrick.

Restaurant, Bakery and Confectionery.—Charles and A. Frœlich.

Milliner and Dressmaker.—Mrs. A. Kerstine.

SOCIETIES.

Tamaroa Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 207, was chartered in 1856. It has a membership of forty brothers, and meets in Masonic Hall. Its financial condition is good. It owns, just outside of the village limits, a cemetery with an area of ten acres. It was laid out in 1862, and is ornamented with handsome and costly monuments.

Perry Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F., was chartered in 1850. It is in easy circumstances financially, and has a membership of thirty-four. It meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—The objects of this organization are mutual aid and the advancement of temperance. It was organized in March, 1877, and it has a present membership of twenty persons. It meets regularly on Monday evening of each week in Royal Templars' Hall.

Appleton was laid out by W. E. Smith, and platted and surveyed by Elijah T. Webb, deputy county surveyor, September 23, 1853, and since added to the village of Tamaroa.

Berlin, an obsolete town, was laid out by N. G. Curlee, in Section 17, T. 4, S. R. 1, and platted and surveyed by Thomas H. Campbell, county surveyor, June 11, 1840.

BIOGRAPHIES.

HON. LYSIAS HEAPE.

Among the old settlers of Perry county is the subject of the following sketch. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1813. Robert Heape, his great-grandfather, was by birth an Englishman. He came to America while yet a boy and settled in Maryland. His son Robert was born in Hartford county, same State, as was also John Shoek Heape, the father of Lysias. John C. married Martha Allen, who was born in York county, Pa. In 1816, the family came west to Ohio and settled in Fairfield county. There Mr. Heape the father remained until about 1850, when he moved to Indiana, and there died in 1864 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Of that union there were six children—three sons and three daughters; four of

whom are yet living. Lysias, the subject of this sketch, is the second son and third in the family. He was yet in his infancy when the family left Pennsylvania and settled in Ohio. He there grew to manhood, and his first schooling was in a sugar camp, and his teacher a man by the name of McBride. He subsequently attended the subscription schools that were held in the rude log school-houses of half a century ago. When he was eighteen years of age his father gave him permission to go out into the world and do for himself. He cut timber—did any and all kinds of work that came in his way. In 1833, he married and came west to Illinois. He was attracted to Perry county by acquaintances who had come here from his section of the country, and also his brother who then lived in Jackson county. He

came in a wagon that contained his household goods and all his worldly wealth. He landed here on the 10th of January, 1840. He prospected around, and in June of the same year entered a quarter section of land in section 7, T. 5 R. 1, and there through the kindness of Mr. Holt, now of Tamaroa, he was permitted to live in a cabin, which was upon the latter's land, until he could improve and prepare a habitation of his own. The first year he built a small clap board house with puncheon floors—the windows he whittled out with his penknife in his leisure moments, and there he and his wife commenced housekeeping, and there on that same piece of land has continued to the present. He was married on the 22d of February, 1828, to Miss Hannah Reeder, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Reeder. Her mother was the widow of John Logan. Her maiden name was Hampson. There have been six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Heape, four of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are—Eunice, who died in her twentieth year; William G. who is a farmer and a resident of the county; Sarah Ann and Martha, who are teachers in the public schools of the county. His wife is a member of the Christian church. From the year 1847 to 1855, Mr. Heape was employed by the association of the Christian church in Southern Illinois to preach and travel over the district. In that ministry he travelled and preached until his voice gave way, and he was compelled to resign the call. He was well known far and near, and was prominent as a preacher of the gospel for many years in Southern Ills. Politically Mr. Heape cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, but he soon discovered that his party was proslavery. He then avowed his abolition sentiments and cast his vote for James G. Birney, and afterwards voted for John P. Hale for president. In 1856, he was one of the few who voted for John C. Fremont. Mr. Heape has the honor of being one of the original and, perhaps, the only avowed abolitionist who lived here as early as 1840. In 1879, he was elected one of the commissioners of the county by the Republican party. This, in brief, is a history of Mr. Heape, who may be termed a pioneer of two States, viz., Ohio and Illinois.

NELSON HOLT.

Among the old settlers and pioneers of Perry county, Illinois, is the subject of the following brief biographical sketch. He was born in Monroe county, New York, January 6th, 1816. The family is of English descent, the ancestors of whom settled in Connecticut, where his parents, Constant and Sybil (Dart) Holt, were born, reared and married. They removed to Monroe county, New York, then a wilderness in 1812, and there died. Mr. Holt was raised up on the farm, and received a good English education in his native State. He commenced teaching before he was eighteen years of age, and taught for five winters in his native town. In the autumn of 1839, he came West to Shawneetown, Illinois, and taught school there six months. During that winter he purchased one quarter section land in section six in T. 5 S. R. 1. W. in Perry county. In the summer of 1840, he returned East, and married Eliza G.

Holt of Willington, Connecticut, on the 13th September of that year, and the same Fall moved to their farm in Illinois, and there resided until the spring of 1842, when he engaged in teaching school at Puckneyville for one year. In the spring of 1843, himself and wife went to Jonesboro, in Union county, where they were both employed in teaching school for two years. He then returned to his farm, and there, in addition to his farming, opened a private boarding school, and continued teaching most of the time until March, 1851. On the 1st day of August of the same year, he accepted the position of Civil Engineer on the Illinois Central railroad, which was then in process of location and construction, and continued in that capacity until April, 1855, when this part of the road was finished and opened for business. He was then appointed Station Agent at Tamaroa and has held that position ever since. At the present time he is the oldest Agent and employee of the company, having entered its service in the summer of 1851—nearly thirty-two years ago—the ordinary life-time of an individual. What a record it shows of ability, zeal and faithfulness to the company's interest. It speaks volumes for Mr. Holt's honesty and integrity. He is also agent for the St. Louis Coal R. R. Co., originally the Chester and Tamaroa road. He has also been the agent of the American Express Co. for twenty-six years; also, agent of the Adams Express Co. for several years past.

From the spring of 1846, until the fall of 1851, Mr. Holt was Postmaster of Mt. Hawkins P. O. then located at his house. During this time he also served the county one term as County Surveyor and School Commissioner. In May, 1846, there was one daughter born. She died at the age of six months. October, 1847, another daughter was born named Emma Eliza, who is the wife of Hamilton Cox, assistant agent and telegraph operator at Tamaroa. They have two children, named Eliza and N. Holt Cox, twelve and eight years respectively. Mr. Holt's first wife died December 7th, 1870, and on the 16th of October, 1871, Mr. Holt married Mrs. Sophia A. Dunham, a native of Mansfield, Connecticut. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holt are members of the Baptist church, and he has been a member for over fifty years. In politics he is a Republican—is in good health, and bids fair to live and labor for many years to come.

HON. CHARLES E. R. WINTHROP.

THE subject of the following sketch is of English ancestry, and a descendant of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. Members of the family a few generations after settled in New York, and there John S. Winthrop, the father, was born and remained a citizen of that State until his death. The latter event occurred while he was on a visit to his son, the subject of this sketch. In life he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, in which he amassed a fortune and then retired. He married Harriet Rogers, a native of New York city. She died in 1835. By that union there were ten children, five sons and the same number of daughters. Three of the sons and two of the daughters are yet living. Charles E. R. is the fourth son.

He was born in New York city, October 8, 1816. In his youth he enjoyed fair advantages and received a good education. At the age of seventeen he was placed in charge of a wholesale drug store. During that time the family had moved back to Stamford, Connecticut, but soon after returned to New York. Young Winthrop disliking the drug business abandoned it, and secured a position as a leveler in the Engineer corps, on the New York and Erie railroad, which was then being built. He served ten months in that capacity. About that time the State of Michigan was carrying on the general improvement system and were trying to improve the St. Joseph river for slack winter navigation. To that point Mr. Winthrop made his way and obtained a similar position. Three months later he was sent to Saginaw, and remained there three years, and then the crash of 1837, so well known in the financial history of the country took place, and all work was suspended. He returned to New York, where he made the acquaintance of a young man who had been to Illinois, and who gave a glowing account of this country. Young Winthrop came here on a tour of observation, and finding the country all that his youthful imagination had painted it, remained here. His arrival dates November 25, 1839. He purchased eighty acres of land in sec. 2, of 5-1, on which was a rude cabin. About fifteen acres of the land were improved and under cultivation. He commenced farming, for which he always had a strong inclination, and followed it and remained where he settled to the present time. After his first purchase he entered different tracts, and now owns a fine body of land. On the 21st of February, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Lipe, a native of Jackson county, Illinois. She is the daughter of Jonas and Esther Lipe. By that union there have been nine children, of whom two sons and three daughters are yet living. Charles E. R. died July 2, 1877. He in life married Nancy J. Kirkpatrick, and left one child, named Claude Winthrop. Delilah, wife of Richard Hambleman, died February 14, 1881, leaving two children, named Winthrop and Auguste. Harriet R. died in her fifth year, and Emily C. in her third year. The names of those living are John S. who is a farmer. He married Miss Mary Patrick and has six children, whose names are Charles, John, Effie, Elsie, Katie and Walter Scott. Henry R. married Martha Hutson and has three children, named Carrie, Dempsey and Handlon. Ellen is the wife of Zebedee Hambleman. Esther is the wife of W. D. Eaton, and has two children, named Ethel and Roger Eaton. Susan is the youngest of the children and is yet beneath the paternal roof. Both Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F. orders. Politically he was originally an old line Whig, but joined the Republican party on its organization, and has remained steadfast to its principles ever since. He served one term as Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1870, he was elected County Judge. In both positions he gave ample satisfaction, and evidence of his ability to conduct the offices and discharge the duties thereof in the interests of the whole of his constituency.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Was born in Allen county, Kentucky, March 2, 1839. The family is of Welsh descent. Langston Williams, the grandfather of the present family, was born in North Carolina, and while yet a young man went to Kentucky and settled in Allen county, and there married Ruth McElroy, who was of Scotch ancestry. Of that union was Richard II. the father of John S., who was born in Allen county, Ky., December 28, 1814. He remained a resident of the latter State until the spring of 1840, when he came to Illinois and settled in Perry county in the Grand Cote Prairie. In 1857 he moved to Four Mile Prairie and in 1865 to Six Mile, and there still resides. He has devoted his whole life to farming and stock raising. When the Mexican war broke out, he enlisted in Company K of the 2d Ills. Vols. commanded by Col. W. H. Bissell, and was orderly sergeant of his company. He took part in the battle of Buena Vista and escaped without a wound. He married Miss Nancy Thompson in 1838, who was born in Allen county, Ky. She died in 1840. He afterward married Eliza Gillespie, of Perry county, Ill. She was a native of Tennessee. By that marriage there were eight children. By the first marriage there was one son, the subject of this sketch. He was in his infancy when the family came to Illinois, and here in Perry county he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools. He remained at home at work on the farm until 1859, when he went to Texas, and there entered Mantua Seminary and remained eighteen months. When the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted in Co. K of the 16th Texas Cavalry under Col. George Fitzhugh, and remained in the service two years when he was captured by the Union forces when General Banks was on his disastrous Red River expedition. He had become dissatisfied with the cause of the South, and therefore very promptly took the oath of allegiance and came north to his home, and here taught school until 1870, when he concluded to adopt medicine as the business of his life, and with that idea in view entered the office of Dr. C. C. Swanwick, of Jackson county, Illinois, and remained until the death of the doctor; then studied with Dr. Jones, of Pinckneyville. In the winter of 1874-75 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and took two full courses, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1876 with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice in Tamaroa, and by his close attention to business and uniform success in the treatment of his patients, soon built up a lucrative practice. It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. Williams belongs to the regular school of medicine and is also progressive, as is indicated by his membership in the Medical Societies of Southern Illinois, which have for their object the mutual advancement of its members. On the 14th of March, 1875, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Spiller nee Patrick, daughter of Rev. Hillary Patrick. She is a native of Tennessee. She had two children by her former marriage, whose names are George C. and Maud Spiller. By the latter union there is one son named Homer Williams. Dr. Williams is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Masonry, and holds his membership with Tamaroa Lodge. Both he and

his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In 1879 he formed a partnership with C. L. Willoughby in the drug-business, which firm still continues.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS

THE Williams family on the paternal side is of Welsh descent. Frederick Williams, the grandfather, was born in South Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in that State March 18th, 1808; his son, William Williams, was born in South Carolina in 1773, and there married Martha Wells and in 1807 removed to Christian county, Kentucky, and there died in 1859. His wife survived him and died in 1876, aged ninety-one years. There were eleven children by that union, five of whom are still living; Frederick, the subject of this sketch, is third in the family; he was born in Christian county, Ky. Mar. 18, 1808. At the age of nineteen, which was in 1827, he came to Perry county, Illinois to look after and improve lands that his father had entered here some years before; liking the county, he remained here, built a log cabin, fenced the farm and improved it. For the first five years he kept "Bachelor's Hall," then in 1833 married. In 1841 he removed to Pinckneyville and engaged in general merchandising, but money being scarce, business was unprofitable and he abandoned it and went back to farming and stock-raising. In 1844 he removed to the place where he now lives. In 1855 he built his present large and commodious dwelling-house, and there he has lived in ease and comfort since that time. On the 17th of January 1833, he married Miss Bexey Orton, who was born in Orange county, Indiana, January 15th, 1815. Her parents, Johnzie and Rachael (Campbell) Orton, were natives of North Carolina and came to Perry county in 1832. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams eight children, six of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are: Cordelia M., Christopher C., Desdemona M., Clarinda I. C., Franklin L. and Frederick A. Williams.

Cordelia M., wife of Dr. T. A. Lovelady; they have seven children named: Isabel H., Desdemona Aneadna, Otis E., Oscar M., Thomas F., Luella C. and Ethel Bexey. Christopher C. married Miss M. E. Ferguson; they have five children whose names are: Lillie M., Minna B., Frederick L. D., Lenora and Benton. Desdemona M. is the wife of John E. Campbell, now a resident of Elk county, Kansas; they have seven children whose names are: Frederick A., Benjamin F. E., Mabel E., Charles W., Edith L., Daisy M. B. and Edward E. Clarinda I. C. married Dr. T. C. McKinney, who is a resident of Carbondale, Illinois; they have two children named: Auguste B. and Daisy. Franklin L. married Miss Alice L. Baylis; they have three children whose names are: Roger Roscoe, Emil and Lois. Frederick A. married Miss Amelia A. White; they have one child whose name is Auguste Minnie Williams. Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Williams is a Republican in politics; he was originally an Old Line Whig and is a devoted follower of Henry Clay. He and his family were opposed to slavery, and as soon as the Republican party was organized, and gave evidence of

its hostility to slavery, he joined its ranks and has remained a member to the present. In the Black Hawk war of 1832, Mr. Williams volunteered with defence against Black Hawk and his Indian allies; he was in command under General Henry, of Illinois. In the late war his son Christopher C. was a soldier, and enlisted for three years in Co. F of the 13th Illinois Cavalry; he served nearly one year, when he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. This in brief is a hi-tory of Mr. Williams. His family have been the pioneers of two States, Kentucky and Illinois. He has lived here for over half a century and has lived to see his county and State grow from insignificance to the third State in the great union of States, and his county to that importance and wealth that places it in the lead of many of its contemporaries. Mr. Williams is well advanced in years, but yet he gives indications of many years of usefulness.

JOSEPH B. CURLEE.

THE subject of this sketch is a representative of one of the oldest families in this section of the country. His grandfather, Ervin Curlee, was a native of North Carolina. He moved from Tennessee, and from there to Illinois, and settled in Fayette county in 1829. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married a Gilbert. She died in Tennessee in 1812. He subsequently married Nancy Ferrill, who died in 1846. Of that union was Nathan Gilbert Curlee, who was born in North Carolina Feb. 2, 1805, and was the oldest son. He came to Illinois in 1828. The family stopped in Washington county, near Nashville, and made one crop, and then came to Perry county, settling on section 17, in town 4, range 1, on land that he had entered and improved, and there remained until his death, which occurred January 15, 1858. He was a farmer by occupation, and also kept a country store which in the early history of the State was one of the landmarks in that section of the country. Mr. Curlee was raised a Baptist, but later in life professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, and was regularly ordained a minister in that Christian organization. He was possessed of good business tact and qualifications, and accumulated property rapidly; but he was very charitable and benevolent in his disposition, and gave much of his wealth away. He was the friend of the poor, and no one ever came to his door soliciting charity or help who went away empty-handed.

He married Mary King, who was born in Virginia, November 28th, 1804. The marriage occurred in 1824. She died December 16th, 1867. By that union there were seven children, two of whom died in their tenth year, and five grew to maturity, and two are yet living, viz: Zebedee P. and Joseph B. The latter was born June 25th, 1838, on the section where his father settled when he first came to Perry county. There he grew to manhood, and there he has made his home to the present. He received a fair English education in the public schools of his neighborhood, which was further improved by one year at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. In 1862 he engaged in the mercantile business in Tamaroa for one year, and then returned

to his farm, cultivated it, and engaged in stock-buying and trading. In April, 1864, during the rebellion, he entered in Co "D" of the 136th Regt Illinois Vol. Infantry, under what was known as the "Emergency Call," and remained in the service until October of the same year. He was First Lieutenant of the company. On the 14th of March, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret B. Spencer, who was born in Washington county, Illinois, July 21st, 1842. She is the daughter of Daniel R. and Lavinia Spencer. Her mother was a native of Tennessee and her father of Vermont. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Curlee there are two children living; one died in infancy. The names of those living are, Clyde and John Linder Curlee. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Curlee is an active member, but is particularly known in the county and in fact in the State for his labors and efforts in behalf of Sunday-schools and their work. He is president of the Sunday

school organization of the county, and by his unceasing labors it has been brought up to as high a standard as any in the State. Politically, he cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but in all subsequent elections has voted the republican ticket. He is a pronounced prohibitionist, and believes that the licensing of saloons is an offense against good morals and the best interests of society. Mr. Curlee has inherited many of the characteristics of his father. Among others may be mentioned his liberality. His brother Zebedee, and brother-in-law, Rev. D. W. Phillips, built the church that stands near Mr. Curlee's residence. Zebedee is an older brother, and was born Nov. 27, 1830; married, Jan. 8th, 1852. His wife was Miss Mary A. Anderson. They have five children living. His sister Mary Susan was born June 4, 1844, and died Jan. 2, 1868. She was the wife of Rev. D. W. Phillips, president of McKendree College. One child was born to them named Mary Phillips.

PARADISE.

PERRY COUNTY.



LYING in the eastern part of the county, this precinct is bounded on the north by Tamaroa, on the east by Franklin county and the Little Muddy river, and on the south and west by Du Quoin precinct and Rees' creek. It was established, April 21, 1870. Most of the territory had been a part of Du Quoin, a small portion having belonged to Tamaroa. The first voting place was at the house of C. C. Provast. The precinct received its name from Paradise Prairie, a large part of which it includes. The prairie is so called from an expression elicited by its extreme beauty, from the lips of one Wells. Looking one day, with some companions, from an eminence over it, in its flowing gayety, he exclaimed, "This is as near Paradise as I ever expect to get!" The surface, especially in the centre part, is level. On the east side, along the Little Muddy, it is undulating and somewhat rough, though the soil of this part is richer than on the west, along Rees' creek, where the surface is less broken. The principal farming district is the central, prairie portion. The timber, which is quite abundant, and which consists mainly of the different varieties of oak and hickory, is confined principally to belts, extending along the Little Muddy and Rees' creek. Some young forests had grown up, within the recollection of the oldest settlers. The soil is quite productive and easily worked. Wheat is principally cultivated, though the other cereals and fruits and berries receive a share of attention. Lime-stone rock, suitable for building purposes, abounds along Rees' creek, although little attention has yet been paid to quarrying.

The earliest permanent settlement in what is now Paradise Precinct was made in the year 1827. The earliest settler was probably David Dial, who came from Tennessee with his wife and six children, two boys and four girls. He squatted and built a cabin on sec. 28, in the edge of the timber, and afterward entered land in section 21, purchasing the improvements of David Rees, who had there erected a round-log cabin. The two sons and two of the daughters are dead. The others live in Franklin county, Illinois.

William Jones, with his wife and several children, came from Tennessee and first settled in what is now Pinckneyville precinct. About the year 1827 he moved into Paradise and first occupied a small cabin that had been built by Alexander Clark, who had come from Lost Prairie, whither he returned after a short stay. Jones' permanent settlement was in section 19 or 20, township 5, range 1, west. Some of his children, two or three of whom were born here, are now living. One of them, Elizabeth, is the wife of Josiah Harris. James Jones, a brother of William, with a wife and several children, came from Tennessee in 1827 or 1828. John M. Haggard, also from Tennessee came along with William Jones for the purpose of prospecting. After a short stay he returned for his wife and child whom he had left behind him. He built a pole cabin in section 34, but remained in the precinct only a short time and then went to Holt's Prairie, where he still lives. Next in order, about the year 1828, came from Bedford county, Tennessee, three brothers, Edward, Minyard, and Robert Gilliam. They all brought families with them, consisting of their wives and the children

of Edward and Minyard. Edward settled the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21, Minyard the N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, and Robert in section 34. Each erected a cabin on his settlement. Afterward they all entered land in Gilliam Prairie, in the northern part of the precinct. Robert, who never had any children, went to Texas where he died. Edward and Minyard died in the precincts. The widow of the latter is still living. Thomas Jones arrived in the settlement, from Tennessee, in the spring of 1829, and squatted in section 33. He and his family and West Eaton and family came to the territory together in an ox-wagon. The latter settled first in Eaton's Prairie, whence he moved to Nine Mile, and came thence to the precincts about 1832, and settled in section 28, where he now lives.

Johnson Harriss was a native of Virginia. He went to North Carolina and thence to South Carolina, where he married Anna Garrett. He then moved to Bedford county, Tennessee, where he lived as a farmer about twelve years. He then, in 1829 brought his family, consisting of his wife and children, three sons and three daughters, to Illinois, and settled on section 28. Here he built a clapboard-covered log cabin which is still standing on the old place, doing duty as a stable. He had two sons and four daughters married before he came to the precinct. Jordan, one of the married sons and his family, came with his father in the ox-cart, which was the mode of conveyance. He stopped in the precinct only a little while, and then went to Holt's Prairie, where he lived till a short time before his death which occurred in Du Quoin. Polly, while yet in Tennessee, married John Gilliam, brother of Robert, Edward and Minyard. John immigrated in 1829, and settled in section 28, where he built a cabin and lived two or three years. He then moved to Gilliam's Prairie, where he remained for a period of time, and then went to Franklin County and there died. Nancy, wife of Minyard Gilliam, and Sally, that of Laban G. Jones, had preceded their father to the precinct, where Nancy still lives. Laban G. Jones, whose wife is now dead, settled on section 33, and after a residence in the territory of the precinct for about thirty-five years, moved to North West Missouri. Of the children of Johnson Harriss, there are still living in the precinct, besides Nancy, John, Kezia and Hosea. Kezia is the wife of West Eaton. Hosea lives on the old homestead place. John, who lives on section 28, came to the precinct as a part of his father's family, at the age of eighteen. In 1831 he married Cynthia Wells, daughter of Elijah Wells who lived in Du Quoin precinct. By her he had eleven children, five boys and six girls, of whom seven are yet living, four in Paradise, two in Du Quoin and one in Franklin county. His first wife died in 1877. In 1878 he married Mrs. Rebecca Willmore, daughter of William Otterson, by whom he had three children, one of whom is now living. John S. Haggard, from Bedford county, Tennessee, arrived in the precinct in the winter of 1829 or 30. He brought with him a family, consisting of his wife and several children, and built a cabin on section 34, where he finally improved a good farm, and in 1848 died, leaving a widow who still resides there. Robert Moore, a minister, came about this time from Hamilton County, and purchased the improvement of John M. Haggard, in section 34. He

lived here two or three years, and then sold his improvement to Reuben Kelly who came from Bedford county, Tennessee, to Perry, in 1829, and to the precinct in 1833, there purchasing the Haggard improvement, on which he died in 1864. Isaac McCollum, a Tennessean, who is now dead, came with his family to what is now Paradise precinct, in the year 1830. One son, Jonathan, who came with his father from Tennessee, at the age of eighteen years, is now living on a farm adjoining the homestead place. Among the other early settlers may be mentioned the names of John Woodram, Thomas Goacher, George Young, Aquila Combs and the brothers, Robert and Wilson Montgomery.

The first birth in the precinct was probably that of Malita Gilliam. The first grave-yard was in section twenty-one. Here in 1829 were to be seen the graves of several infants. Who they were tradition does not relate. The first minister who preached within the limits of the precinct, was John Woodram. The next was Robert Moore, already mentioned. He was of the United Baptist persuasion, as were also Isaiah Youngblood, Charles Lee, John Browning, and John Maddox, who may be classed among the early preachers. Preaching was at first confined to the groves and the houses of the settlers. It was not until 1842, that the first house of worship was erected. It is a frame building belonging to the regular Baptists, and stands on section twenty-eight. Prior to 1829 or '30 the children of Paradise attend school in Du Quoin precinct, when Obediah West was the teacher. The first school within the precinct was taught about this time, in section thirty-three, by John S. Haggard. One Hagaman also taught a school in the precinct in 1830. His qualifications in orthography and orthoepy seem to have been quite limited, even for those primitive times, judging from recollections that yet remain of his laughable mistakes in those branches of learning. The "g" of "legislator" he always insisted on pronouncing with the hard sound. Teaching was at first done at the homes of the teachers or in deserted cabins. No building for school purposes was put up before 1838. The first teacher in the new school-house was R. P. Paramore. The justices of the precinct as a political organization, were Addison Teel and John Harris, who is an incumbent. The early physicians were Joseph Brayshaw who practised in this section of country for a number of years; Leo T. Hamilton, of Pinckneyville; Mil on Mulkey, a botanical doctor, from Franklin county, and Dr. Berklow, who practiced principally in Nine Mile prairie. The first post office was at a little town, long since extinct, laid out by Aquila Combs in the southeast part of the precinct, and called Iowa. Here Combs kept a few articles of merchandise which constituted the first store. About the same time, Laban G. Jones and Reuben Kelly, kept a small stock of store goods in a frame building, in section thirty-three. The first blacksmith-shop in the settlement stood in section twenty, and was kept by one Rees. N. T. Kelly and J. B. Haggard were early blacksmiths and wagon wrights. Isaac McCollum in an early day built a tread-mill for wheat and corn, on Little Muddy river. This was probably the first mill within the present limits of Paradise precinct. Other early mills were the horse-mills of George Young and Leo-

nard Keeling, and the steam saw and grist mill of Reed and Wilson. In the days of which we have just been writing—early yet remembered days—wild game was abundant. The flesh of the deer and of the wild turkey and the product of the bee-tree, constituted a considerable part of the settler's living. Among other things that engaged early attention was the entry of land at the Land office, in order that a greater security of title might be enjoyed, than that possessed by the mere squatter. August 19th, 1830, Abraham Cokenaur entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, eighty

acres. August 13th, 1832, John S. Haggard entered forty acres, the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. January 28th 1833, eighty acres were entered by Reuben Kelly, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. William Eaton, July 14th, 1833, entered the eighty of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33. The West eighty acres of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ was entered, August 16th, 1834, by Thomas Jones. Van S. Teague, June 21st, 1832, entered the southwest forty acres of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32.

COULTERVILLE.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



N the extreme northeastern part of this county is situated the precinct of Coulterville. It occupies the west arm of Grand Cote prairie, widely known for its beauty and fertility of soil. The timbered portions are small and lie in the northeast corner and in the extreme southern part of the precinct. The streams that flow through the lands are small, the source of Mary's river and minor tributaries in the south, Plumb creek in the west and Big Muddy in the north. The greater part of the precinct lies in T. 4 S. R. 5 W., and five sections are taken from the northeast corner of T. 5 S. R. 5 W., which are included in Coulterville. Wheat and corn are the staple productions. The shipping facilities are excellent. The Cairo Short Line Railroad passes through the northern part of the county in a southeasterly direction through the village of Coulterville, which is an important shipping point on the line.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The earliest settler to locate in what is now known as Coulterville precinct was David Cathcart. He made a trip to the county in 1818, and selected and entered a tract of land consisting of 160 acres—the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, T. 4, R. 5 W., December 3, 1818—which was entered in the name of his son, Joseph. Mr. Cathcart was a native of Ireland, and came here from South Carolina early in the spring of 1819. He built his rude log cabin in the edge of the timber, near the present residence of Mrs. John Edgar, his grand-daughter. He brought his family with him. His children were: Mary, who married James Munford; Rosanna, who became the wife of William Campbell in South Carolina; Elizabeth married William Stormont, and one son, Joseph. They are all deceased. Joseph reared a family, of whom Robert, Francis, Margaret, the wife of William Woodside, and Agnes, the wife of John Edgar, are

living in the vicinity. Mr. Cathcart was a weaver by trade, and followed that occupation in the Carolinas. He improved a good farm, where he died about 1845, over 90 years of age. William Campbell, his son in law, who came with the family to Illinois in 1819, located about a mile south of Mr. Cathcart, in section 2, of T. 5, R. 5, where he made a farm and resided until his death. James Munford, also a son-in-law of Mr. Cathcart, arrived and made a settlement in the same neighborhood, in December, 1819. He died in January, 1840, at the age of seventy-six years.

Hugh McKelvey, the second pioneer of Coulterville, like Mr. Cathcart, had visited the county in 1818 and purchased land. He came in the same spring and about the time of Mr. Cathcart's arrival, and located on section 26, their cabins being about one mile distant from each other. He died many years ago at the residence of his daughter in Washington county.

John Dickey came with James Munford to this county in December, 1819, and located in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, which tract he entered. He erected a small log cabin, the only buildings constructed by the pioneers and began cultivating a farm, and spent the remainder of his days on the place. William Dickey, a justice of the peace in Washington county, is a son of his, and is the only one of the family now living. In 1823 Smith and Alexander Dickey, brothers of the above named, came to the county together, and located in section 28, and both continued to reside on the farms they first settled. Smith Dickey reared a large family of children. John M., Alexander S., James L. and William J. reside in this precinct. Alexander Dickey was born in South Carolina in 1795. He married Margaret Hair, who, together with her brothers, accompanied the Dickeyes to the county. William J., who lives in Kansas, and James H. Dickey, a resident of Sparta, are sons of his. In 1836 Alexander Dickey built a grist mill, propelled by horse power, and in 1845 a saw mill was attached and the business increased. Mr. Dickey also erected in the same year a

large brick house, which largely added to the already popular locality. He died in Sparta about 1873.

The following are a few of the earliest land entries made in this precinct. It will be observed that they all became actual settlers on the land they purchased:

Hugh McKelvey entered September 19th, 1818, the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section twenty-six, 160 acres; same day John McDill entered N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section, twenty-two, 160 acres; April 30th, 1819, Joseph Carthcart entered N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section thirty-five, 160 acres; December 3d, 1818, James Munford entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section (3) T. 5 S. R. 5 W. of 3 P. M., 160 acres; December 31st, 1819, John Dickey Jr., entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section, township and range, 160 acres; January 24th, 1820, William Campbell entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section two, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, T. 5, R. 5 W. of 3rd P. M.

James Dickey, brother of those already mentioned, arrived here in the spring of 1824, and made the first settlement in the northern part of the precinct. He located on section eleven, where he made a fine farm, reared a family of respectable children, and ended his days, September 1st, 1831. The wife of James East, and Harriett and Caroline, and the wife of Christopher Kean are daughters of James Dickey, living.

It was about the same date that James Coulter, the founder of Coulterville, arrived and made a settlement on the hill, on the present site of the village. Coulter was a very industrious man, and became one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of this part of the county. He remained here actively engaged in building up the town, until a few years ago, when, having met with reverses, he turned his eye westward to the fields of gold, whither he went in search of a fortune. He died soon afterward in Colorado. Rev. David Coulter, a minister residing in Kansas, Sarah and Catharine E., single, in Colorado, the wife of Charles Preston, in Cutler, and the wife of R. B. Elliott, residing in Coulterville, are those of his family now living. William Jamison, came in 1826, and settled in section 33 of T. 4, R. 5, where he followed the occupation of farming until his death. William W., and Alexander at Coulterville, and Joseph residing on the old place are sons of his. John G. Miller, an old and respected citizen of the village, is a son of Andrew Miller, a Scotchman who settled at Eden in 1827.

The Woodsides are also early arrivals. They were South Carolinians. Samuel Woodside, came with his family in 1829, and took up his residence south of Coulterville, and died there. Robert H., John J., Samuel, William and James are sons of his living in the vicinity. James Woodside, brother of the above named, did not arrive until 1831, and remained but a short time in the neighborhood. He died in Perry county in 1833. James Wylie, one of the oldest citizens of the precinct, resides on section 15. He is of the Wylie family who settled and originated the town of Eden, and were among the first pioneers in this part of the county. The pioneers of this precinct were of an intelligent and hard working class, and nearly all who located here at an early day became permanent settlers, and many

of the descendants of these old families are among the best citizens of to day. They early evinced an interest in the cause of education and religion, and schools and churches were early established. A school was taught in a small log cabin, situated on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27 as early as the winter of 1828-'29, by George Campbell. Henry L. McGuire and Benjamin Wham were among the first teachers.

We have named a few of the very earliest settlers in this precinct. It would be impossible to mention them all, at this late date.

About 1830, there began a steady increase in the population; immigrants came pouring in from every direction; and the territory soon contained a large number of inhabitants. A few years later and the log cabin was replaced with fine frame and brick structures, and the scene was soon changed from a wilderness to a beautiful and highly cultivated region. In the census of 1880, Coulterville and Tilden precincts were taken together and gave a population of 1,998 souls.

VILLAGE OF COULTERVILLE.

This village was laid out on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13 in the spring of 1851, by James Coulter, and named by him Grand Cote, from the prairie on which it is situated. It was surveyed and platted by special deputy E. Leavenworth, and recorded in the office of the circuit clerk March 21, 1851. The name Grand Cote, was subsequently changed to Coulterville, in honor of the original proprietor, James Coulter. The beautiful location, fertility of soil and the advantages for agriculture soon attracted attention. The year following Henry Taylor erected a building and began the mercantile business. His store consisted of a small stock of general goods, which were the first sold in the place. The residence of James Coulter was situated on the original site of the village. His first home was a log cabin. He afterward erected a stone house, on the hill, which still stands, one of the old landmarks of the place. A church was also built by the Reformed O. S. Presbyterian denomination, prior to or about the time of the laying out of the town. It was a small frame structure and was the first church in the village. A log school-house was also erected about the same time. James Thompson opened the next store, and John Miller was the first blacksmith. In 1854, John J. Sloan built a blacksmith shop on section 10, and a short time afterward moved with his family into the village and opened a shop. Thomas McNeal erected and conducted the first hotel. The building is still standing on Chestnut, between 4th and 5th streets. He also erected a shop and carried on blacksmithing on the corner just east of his residence. We quote the following from an article written by Hon. John R. McFie, and published in the *Headlight*. "To show the disposition of the boys of that early day, it is but necessary to refer to one hallow-eve night. The boys took a dead hog, mounted the shop with it and threw it down the chimney. When fire was started the next morning, the chimney refused to draw, which led to the discovery of the hog. In attempting to remove it, it was found

that it had stiffened during the night, and would neither go up or down, and the chimney had to be torn open to remove the animal."

The post office was established here about 1854, and Henry Taylor was appointed the first post master. Dr. Hiram H. Rice was the earliest resident physician locating here in 1855. In 1856, he and a young man studying medicine with him opened a drug store. Esquire James H. Pinkerton was the earliest justice of the peace, and the first case was the noted Christina Dixon case, so familiar to the older citizens. In 1858, A. M. Thompson erected a saw mill on the lot where A. R. Smith's mill now stands, on the south side of Chestnut street. It was in operation about three years. It was in the same year that Esq. James H. Pinkerton and Charley Coder began making brick where Adam Miller's machine shop now stands. In 1859, the village contained two churches, two stores, one wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, one merchant mill, one saw mill, one shoe shop, one drug store, three carpenter shops, one tin shop, one saddlery, two hotels, one brick yard, one brick school-house and two physicians. At that time there was considerable building being done; several stores and residences were in course of erection.

In the spring of 1860 there occurred a severe storm in this locality, and in its passage over the village it unroofed the brick mill, unroofed and blew in the west gable of the brick school-house and also demolished the stone building of Dickey and Jamison, besides doing considerable damage to other buildings, residences and all kinds of property. The fences in the vicinity were scattered in every direction.

Early schools were held in the basement of the R. P. Church after its erection until 1857, when R. B. Elliott and John Robinson built the old brick school. It stood on the same spot where the present one was erected. Among the early teachers were Margaret Guitillius, George McKay, Professor Sweazy, Frank Anderson and H. Coulter. The present school-house is a beautiful brick building, two stories high, and contains four rooms. The school is graded, employing four teachers. There are at present four churches in the village—United Presbyterian, O. S. Reformed Presbyterian, N. S. Reformed Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal.

Coulterville Academy.—This institution was established in 1871. The building is a neat frame, containing two rooms. There are two courses, classical and normal. It is now under the professorship of R. G. Ramsay. It is controlled by a board of managers, elected by the stockholders. The academy is well patronized by the citizens.

Incorporation.—There have existed at least two incorporating organizations, the first being from some cause illegal. At an election held July 15, 1874, the question whether the place should be reorganized and incorporated under the general law as a village was carried. It is controlled by a board of trustees elected each year as provided by law. The present board are J. Q. A. Nisbet, president; William Hood, James M. Jones, W. T. Craig, J. S. Milligan and John Osborn. S. M. East, clerk; William Orr, treasurer; John Dixon, street commissioner; William McDill, constable; Nathaniel Childs, Police Magistrate.

Coulterville Cemetery is situated one mile north of the village, and contains two acres nicely laid off and set with ornamental trees. It is managed by a board of trustees.

Elliott's Mill was erected in 1877, and began operation in November of the same year. It is frame, constructed in elevator style, occupying 110x30 feet on the ground. It contains three run of buhrs and two sets of rolls, and has a capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours. Elliott's Best and Champion are the brands manufactured. There is an elevator in connection with the mill operated by steam power. A cooper shop is also a part of the establishment, and manufacture the barrels for shipment. R. B. Elliott is owner and proprietor.

Coulterville Mill was erected by Elliott and Jamison in 1863. It is a frame, three stories high, 40x46 feet, steam power, now owned and operated by A. R. Smith, who purchased it in April, 1881. It has three run of buhrs with a capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours. Process Strait and White Rose Patent are the brands manufactured. It has a cooper shop in connection. These are both custom mills.

Coulterville Coal Company.—This shaft was sunk in 1872, by Kennedy and Jones. It is three hundred feet to the surface of the coal. The vein will average seven feet, and is an excellent quality of coal. The mine is dry, and the coal is easily worked. It is operated by steam power, and when working its full capacity, can raise and load twenty cars per day. Work from sixty to eighty men. James M. Jones and J. Q. A. Nisbet, are the proprietors and operators.

Coulterville Foundry and Machine Shops were established in 1877 by Miller & Demier, and are now owned and operated by Adam Miller. All kinds of repairing in iron and castings is executed with neatness and despatch.

The Hotel Elliott.—This is one of the ornaments of the village. It is situated just opposite the depot, and the grounds comprise nine acres, two of which are taken up with "East Lake." The grounds are laid out in park-like style, with numerous walks. A large number of shade trees and ornamental trees, flower beds, mounds, vases, fountains, statuary, rustic seats, summer-houses, etc., are appropriately and tastefully arranged. There is also a quarter-mile race course, with a band stand in the center. The lake is supplied with fish, and a number of small boats for the pleasure of the guests. There is a mineral spring near the house, the water of which is an excellent cure for rheumatic, dyspeptic, kidney and liver diseases. In connection with the spring is a well-arranged bath house, where the guests are accommodated with either hot or cold sulphur baths. The location is beautiful and healthful. In the warmest days of summer there is always a good breeze passing over the Grand Cote prairie. The place is fast becoming a favored summer resort. Mr. Michael Adami is the proprietor.

PRESENT BUSINESS—TRADE OF 1882

Physicians—C. J. Childs, R. S. Edgar, A. R. Leeper, Andrew Marlow.

General Merchandise.—W. J. Crawford, W. W. Jamison, Woodside & Wiseley.

Dry Goods and Notions—John Osborn.

Drugs, Books and Stationery.—Edgar & East, J. S. Milligan.

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.—Thomas Crawford, J. M. Elliott.

Groceries.—Nathaniel Childs, J. B. Morrow.

Clothing.—Stewart & Armstrong.

Books, Stationery, Jewelry and Postmaster.—W. A. Milligan.

Harness Store.—William Orr & Co.

Shoe Stores—Christ. Emig, James Millikin.

Jewelry.—William Warnock, Thomas Orr.

Livery Stables. James W. Gillespie, Wiseley Bros

Furniture.—Burns & Stewart.

Lumber Yard and Carpenter Shop.—Wiseley & Lyle.

Newspapers.—"Coulterville Headlight," Ashwood & Marlow, editors; "Coulterville Clipper," William Beattie, editor.

Dentist.—S. H. Wirtz.

Brick Yard.—Robert McAfee.

Painter.—John Saffer.

Carpenter Shops.—J. P. Williamson, J. P. Patterson, James Wylie.

Insurance Agents.—S. M. East, J. A. Nisbet, Anthony Steele.

Hotels.—Hotel Elliott, M. Adami, proprietor; Coulterville House, John Dixon, proprietor; City Hotel, Mrs. Harben, proprietress; Stranger's Home, I. N. McCollum, proprietor.

Wagon Makers.—M. G. Treffs, A. W. Rideway.

Blacksmith Shops.—William Craig, Adam Miller.

Butchers.—J. C. McKelvey, S. B. Brown.

Restaurants and Bakery.—Matthew Wilson, John Richmond, Mariah Anderson.

Cigars and Confectionery.—Samuel Williamson.

Millinery.—Anna McKelvey, Harman McLaughlin.

Dressmakers.—Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Elder, Sarah A. Pettigrew.

Barbers—John Costley, Samuel Tabor.

Justices.—David Munford, Anthony Steele.

Constables.—Rufus East, Jesse McBride.

BIOGRAPHIES.

MESSRS. ASHWOOD & MARLOW.

THESE young men are the proprietors and editors of the *Coulterville Headlight*, a paper that displays energy and good practical management on their part. J. W. Ashwood is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in March, 1861. He received his education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Kansas. In Kansas he graduated from Winchester Academy. In 1880 he came to Randolph county and commenced teaching in Jordan's Grove school, a position he has since retained, a compliment to his teaching ability. In connection with Mr. Marlow he bought the *Headlight* March 1st, 1882.

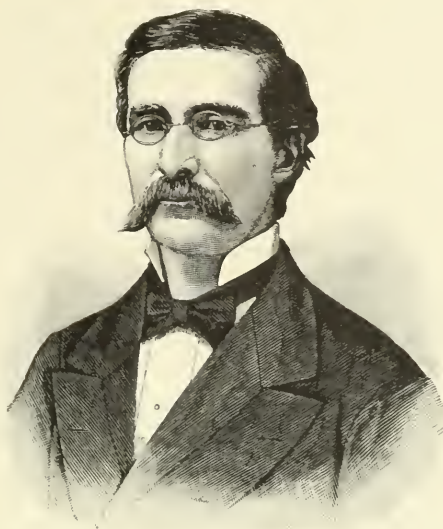
Alexander H. Marlow is a native of Tennessee, from which State he removed with his father's family and settled in Metropolis, Massac county, Illinois, in 1870. In 1871 he entered the office of the *Metropolis Weekly Times* to learn the printer's trade. Here he remained three years. In 1875 he became foreman of the *Gibson Courier*, and in 1879 he took charge of the *Clay County Gazette*, published at Flora, Illinois, at which place he was honored with the presidency of the National Christian Temperance Union, with a membership of eight hundred. In December, 1880, he became foreman in the office of the *Headlight*, and remained in that position until the time of the purchase of the paper. He was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Woodside, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., a few months since.

Of both members of this firm it may be said they are men of excellent habits, good citizens, and are highly respected by all who know them.

WISELY BROTHERS.

THE energetic livermen of Coulterville are of Irish extraction, their father, Peter Wisely, having been born in county Armagh, Ireland, May 6, 1806, and their mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Lindsay, in county Derry, August 22, 1808, same country. Peter Wisely came to America, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1828, and in 1831, came to Washington county, Illinois, thence to Randolph in 1852, where he died April 25, 1861.

Of the brothers, J. L. was born August 15, 1831, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and Alex. in Washington county, Illinois, February 17, 1847. Brought up as farmers' sons inured to toil, they obtained fair knowledge of books by attendance at school during the winter months. Both have forsaken farming for other pursuits. They jointly own the livery stable, which, under their management, is proving profitable. They are held in high repute as citizens, being active in prosecuting whatever is calculated to promote the public welfare.



John McFie

THE present able representative from Randolph county in the State Legislature, boasts of being of Scotch descent, his parents having both been born in the land of the highlands. His father, John, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Borland, were married in the country of their nativity, and had seven children before embarking for this country, where they arrived in 1845. They came by way of the lakes, and touched first at Chicago, and then made their way to southern Illinois, and settled in Washington county. After a residence there of some five years came to this county and located near Coulterville. Mr. McFie received in Scotland a finished education, and followed teaching several years before coming to this country, and also a number of years after becoming a citizen of Illinois. He died at his residence in Coulterville, August 7th, 1862, after a lingering illness of four years. He was a devout member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He possessed fine natural abilities, and bore an untarnished reputation. Two children were added to the family circle after coming to this country, John R. and Elizabeth. William, the only other surviving member, lives at present in Colorado. Both these sons served in the Union Army

during the late rebellion. William volunteered in 1861, and was in the army three years. John enlisted in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He volunteered in Co. E., 30th Ill. Infantry, and was made regimental P. M. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea.

Mr. McFie's early inclinations led him to adopt the law as a profession, and he commenced a course of legal reading at the age of twenty-two, under J. B. Jones, now of Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1870. He at once established a practice in Coulterville, where he has since resided. He was elected to the State Legislature by a very flattering majority in 1876 and again in 1880. As a legislator he serves his people faithfully and earnestly, and has established a reputation for activity and legislative ability second to none in that body.

He was married to Miss Mary B. Steele, a lady of fine accomplishments, October 9, 1876, at the residence of her parents in Coulterville. They made a bridal tour to the great centennial exposition at Philadelphia. Mrs. McFie's father was Matthew Steele, a citizen for many years of St. Louis, and latterly of Coulterville.

BREWERVILLE.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



BREWERVILLE lies in the western part of the county, and the precinct received its name from the little town of Brewerville, situated in township five, range nine. Its formation and established boundaries are of recent date, and it constitutes a part of four congressional townships as follows: townships five and six ranges eight and nine.

It is bounded on the north by Ruma and Evansville precincts, on the east by Kaskaskia and Kaskaskia river, south by the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers and west by Prairie du Rocher. The surface is much broken, after leaving the American Bottom, and the bluffs rise to an altitude of several hundred feet. About one half of the precinct is included in the bottom, which constitute some of the richest farming land in the West. Large groves of pecan trees still exist, and are made useful for their bountiful supply of nuts. This soil is better adapted to the culture of corn than the uplands, though much excellent wheat is raised. After reaching the bluff, wheat becomes the principal crop. In an early day the upland was covered with a heavy growth of timber. Large forests of timber yet remain, but it is mainly of a later growth. An early settler pointed out to the writer, trees that were a foot and a half in diameter that had grown since his boyhood, and stated that prior to their growth the wild grass was growing there six feet in height. But a small portion is sectionized, having been early settled by the French, and they obtained grants of various sizes and shapes, some of which were but one arpent wide, and extended from the river to the bluff. Big creek extends through the central eastern portion of the precinct, and discharges its waters into the Kaskaskia. The population is a mixture of English, German and French nationalities. The district is sparsely settled, containing only about one hundred and fifty votes.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

As above stated the first tillers of the soil were the French. They owned their arpents of land in the bottom, but lived in Kaskaskia or Prairie du Rocher for many years after selecting and cultivating their lands. This was as early as 1750, or before.

The first English settlement was made in 1806, by Dr. George Fisher. He came from Virginia in 1798, and first located in Kaskaskia, where he resided for eight years. He then moved with his family and settled at the foot of the bluff in survey 360 about four miles south east of Brewerville, on the land now owned by the heirs of Daniel Willis.

He became an influential man in his community. When the Indiana Territory was organized, he was appointed Sheriff of Randolph county. Upon the organization of Illinois Territory, he was elected a member of the first General Assembly, and from his popularity was chosen speaker of the Lower House. On the admission of the state into the Union, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the first Constitution of the State. He died on the old farm at the foot of the bluff in 1820. This part of the precinct is yet known as the "Dr. Fisher settlement." He had but one son, John who cultivated a farm on the west side of the Kaskaskia, near the shoal. He subsequently emigrated to Arkansas.

Ezra Owens and Thomas J. V., his son, located in the Dr. Fisher neighborhood as early as 1809. Mr. Owens became quite a prominent man in the community. He was chosen major of the militia, and filled the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his comrades. His son Thomas was elected to the office of sheriff, and had the honor of representing his constituency in the State Legislature.

Ignatius Sprigg was an emigrant from Maryland, and located in the Menard Survey, on what is known as the *Rector* farm. This was in 1817. He had a wife and four children, William, Joseph, James D., and Margery A. He was twice married, and two children were born from the second marriage.

Mr. Sprigg was a high-minded man, and became one of the leading spirits of the pioneer times. He filled the responsible office of Treasurer, and afterwards held the office of Sheriff for a period of ten years. He moved with his family to the state of Arkansas in about 1865, where he died. One of his daughters, Margery A., wife of Thomas Blais, resides in Prairie du Rocher.

Another early settler was James Mudd, a native of Maryland. His father and family moved to Kentucky in an early day, where James grew to manhood and married Amelia O'Harra. In the winter of 1818 he moved to Illinois and located at Kaskaskia. The family then consisted of two children, William and Margaret. A few years later he moved to this precinct and settled in section 29. Here he commenced the cultivating of a small farm, and on account of the milling privileges being so meager, he erected a little horse mill on his premises. This was the first and only mill within the boundaries of Brewerville precinct. Mr. M. resided here until his death, which occurred in 1835.

Benedict Horrell came from Kentucky in 1818, and located near the line dividing Brewerville and Ruma. The family have all passed away. John Brewer was also an

early settler, locating here not long after the above. He came from Kentucky and made his settlement in the western part of the precinct. He had a family of four sons and three daughters,—Thomas, John, Felix, Vincent, Susan, Polly and Sophia. Two children were born after their coming, George and Pius. The family are now all gone from the county except one daughter, who resides on the edge of Prairie du Rocher Commons. Mr. Brewer died at the old place about fifteen years ago. Several of the descendants are residents of the county, and from this family the precinct received its name.

William Hamilton, Adkins and Signer were among the pioneers. Hamilton and Adkins were from the South, and at their coming they located in the Menard Survey. They resided here until their death.

The custom in the early times of burying the dead was for each family to have a private place of interment on the clearing near the settler's cabin. Hence it was not until about fifty years ago that a public cemetery was established. This is situated in section 29 near the precinct line between Brewerville and Ruma. School privileges were very meagre in those times, and the pioneer children had but limited

chances for even a common school education. It was little more than half a century ago that the first school was taught in the precinct. The school-house was a small log building situated in section 28, and among the first teachers was Henry Noah. The house and teacher passed away years ago. One of the first to practice medicine in this part of the county was Dr. Sargeant, who resided in Prairie du Rocher. He subsequently moved to St. Genevieve, Missouri, where he died.

TOWN OF BREWERVILLE

Is situated just at the bluff in the western part of the precinct, in township 5, range 9, and receives its name in honor of Thomas Brewer. It is a new town, only having been laid out but a few years. It was here that the first post-office and the first goods were sold within the precinct. It contains at this writing one general store, Wallace Snooks proprietor. Mr. S. is also postmaster. Henry Hine conducts the business of general blacksmithing. This constitutes the business of the town except one saloon. The facilities for trade are so meagre, that the most sanguine could scarcely expect to see it rise to a place of any considerable importance.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

FORT CHARTRES.



THE settlement of Prairie du Rocher precinct dates from the building of Fort Chartres, for many years the seat of military and civil authority in Illinois. In 1718 Pierre Duqué Boisbriant, who had been commissioned commandant at the Illinois, reached Kaskaskia. Selecting a site for a military post sixteen miles above that village, he began the erection of a fort, which was completed in 1720, and called Fort Chartres, in compliment, in all probability, to the Duc de Chartres, the son of the regent of France. The French commandants at the fort, after Boisbriant, were M. De Siette, Pierre D'Artuguiette, La Buissoniere, Benoist St. Clair, the Chevalier de Bertel, Chevalier Makarty, Neyon de Villiers, and St. Auge de Belle Rive.

While in the possession of France, the fort was the basis of important military operations. D'Artuguiette, in 1736, with a force composed of the garrison of the fort, a company of volunteers from the French villages, and a throng of Indian warriors, some of whom had come even from Detroit, set out to subdue the Chickasaws. He was defeated, and with the Chevalier Vinsenne, whose name is perpetuated in that of the city by the Wabash, the Jesuit priest Senat, and

others of his companions, he was burned at the stake. During the French and English war, 1754-59, the fort was the depot of supplies and place of rendezvous for the united forces of Illinois and the other provinces of Louisiana. The fort was originally built of wood, and was soon out of repair. It was rebuilt of stone by Chevalier de Makarty, who reached the fort, and assumed command, in the autumn of 1750. The new fort was completed in 1756. Blocks of stone were quarried from the bluff, and transported to the fort over the intervening lake. The place from which they were taken may yet be seen. The finer stone, with which the gateways and buildings were faced, were brought from west of the Mississippi. The French government felt the importance of the post, and spared no expense to build an impregnable fortress. The minute of its surrender to the British, in 1765, has been preserved by the French, and in it is a careful description. The gateway was arched, and fifteen feet in height. Above the gate was a cut-stone platform, a stone stairway of nineteen steps, with a stone balustrade, leading to it. The walls were stone, and eighteen feet in height. The four bastions, each with forty-eight loop-holes, eight embrasures, and a sentry box, were constructed of stone. Within the walls was the great store-house, ninety feet long by thirty wide, two stories high, and gable-roofed; the guard house, with a room above for a chapel; the commandant's house, with iron gates and stone porch, a coach house and a

pigeon house adjoining, and a large stone well inside; the intendant's house of stone and iron, with a portico, and two rows of barracks. The magazine was thirty-eight feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and thirteen feet high above the ground, with a doorway of cut stone, and two doors, one of wood and one of iron. The prison had four cells of cut stone, and iron doors. There was a bake-house with two ovens, and a stone well in front.

By the treaty of 1763 Fort Chartres passed into the possession of England. French troops composed the garrison for more than two years afterward. It was during this period that Pontiac organized the Indian tribes from the great lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi for war against the English. The great chief himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, appeared at the fort, and demanded of St. Auge, who had succeeded De Villiers in command, arms and ammunition with which to prosecute the war. Major Loftus, with four hundred British troops, while ascending the Mississippi, in February, 1764, to take possession of the fort, was fired on by the Indians, a short distance above New Orleans, and compelled to return. In the fall of 1765 Captain Sterling, in command of a hundred men of the forty-second regiment, descended the Ohio, and reaching Fort Chartres, formally received its surrender from St. Auge, who, with his garrison of twenty-one men, retired to St. Louis. Some three months after his arrival Captain Sterling died, leaving the office of commandant vacant, and the affairs of the Illinois settlements in some confusion. St. Auge, therefore, returned from St. Louis, and acted as commandant till another British officer could reach the fort. The garrison was strengthened in December, 1765, by the arrival from Mobile of a detachment of the thirty-fourth British foot. Colonel E. Cole, a native of Rhode Island, and an officer in the old French war, who commanded a regiment under General Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, was stationed at the fort from 1766 to 1768. Colonel Reed became the commandant, and by his tyrannical and oppressive measures, gained the hatred of the feeble French settlements. He was relieved in September, 1768, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, the former commander of Fort Niagara. He reached the fort from Philadelphia, by way of Pittsburg, in command of seven companies of the Eighteenth, or Royal Irish, regiment. Under his administration, on the sixth of December, 1768, was convened, at Fort Chartres, the first court of common law jurisdiction ever held in Illinois.

The fort was abandoned in 1772, and the British garrison transferred to Fort Gage, at Kaskaskia. When first built the fort was about one mile distant from the river. In 1724 a great flood swept over the bottom, and washed away a portion of the bank in front. In 1756 the river bank was half a mile distant. A few years afterward a sand bar formed in the river, turning the current against the bank nearest the fort, which began to wear away rapidly. By 1770 the river had approached so near as to alarm the officers of the garrison. In 1772 the river bottom was again inundated, the flood sweeping away a bastion and part of the western wall. It was never subsequently occupied by a garrison.

Judge Brackenridge, of the United States Court of the District of Louisiana, writes in 1817, "Fort de Chartres is a

noble ruin, and is visited by strangers as a great curiosity. I was one of a party of ladies and gentlemen who ascended in a barge from St. Genevieve, nine miles below. The outward wall, barracks, and magazine are still standing. There are a number of cannon lying half buried in the earth with their trunnions broken off. In visiting the various parts, we started a flock of wild turkeys, which had concealed themselves in this hiding place. I remarked a kind of enclosure near, which, according to tradition, was fitted up by the officers as a kind of arbor where they could sit and converse in the heat of the day."

Congress, in 1788, reserved from settlement a tract of land surrounding the fort, between the old French grants and the river. In 1849 this was opened to purchasers. The land was taken up by settlers, a cabin built within the walls, and the trees cleared away. The visitor of to-day can see the ridges of earth and stone which mark the location of the ancient walls. Farm buildings are within the enclosure.

Pierre Laclède, the founder of St. Louis, spent the winter of 1763-64 at Fort Chartres. His company had been granted the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians of the Missouri, and those west of the Mississippi, above the Missouri. Leaving New Orleans in August, 1763, we reached St. Genevieve on the third of November, and from there came to Fort Chartres. Learning of the cession of Illinois to England, he decided to establish a fort on the west of the Mississippi. His goods were stored, and his company quartered, at the fort, until February, 1764, when he began the settlement of St. Louis.

FORT CHARTRES VILLAGE.

On the building of Fort Chartres a village began to grow up outside its walls in which the Jesuits built the church of St. Anne de Fort Chartres. Under the jurisdiction of the priest of this church, chapels were subsequently erected at St. Phillips and Prairie du Rocher. After the rebuilding of the fort in 1756, the village was called New Chartres. Part of the records of the parish of St. Anne have been preserved. The marriage register notes at great length the weddings of the officers of the fort and of the Royal India Company, among which are those of Jean la Freille de Vidrinne, officer of a company, to the daughter of Jean François Liverson de Moncharveaux, a captain in the French garrison, and of Monsieur André Chevalier, royal solicitor and treasurer for the King at the country of the Illinois, to Madeline Loisel. In 1764, the village is said to have contained forty families. The following year witnessed the surrender of the fort to the English forces. With the departure of the French soldiers the village died out. The inhabitants moved away, many to St. Louis, which had been founded the year before.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER.

The date of the founding of the village of Prairie du Rocher is commonly fixed at 1722, a short time after the building of Fort Chartres. Its site is in a tract of land granted by the Royal India Company to Pierre Duqué Boisbriant, the French commandant at the Illinois, and the builder of

Fort Chartres, and by him transferred to his nephew, Jean St. Therese Langlois, some time before the year 1834. Langlois was an officer of the French troops. He divided out the tract in allotments to actual settlers, reserving certain seigniorial rights according to the custom of Paris. A tract of land for Commons was granted to the inhabitants by Delaloire Flancourt, the civil judge at Fort Chartres, on the seventh of May, 1743. Among residents of the village in the latter part of the last century were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier and the La Compte and other families.

The grant to Boisbriant extended from the bluffs to the river. Surveys made in 1737, show that Antoine Bienvenu, M. Rosally, M. Malis, M. Buchet, Antoine Plé dit Laplume, Pierre Pille dit Lasond, François Bastien, Mathurin Charrean, Sanshayrin, Ignace Legras, Antoine Revier, Charles Heneau, Urbain Garvais, René Grude, Charles Gosseaux, François Corset, Auguste Langlois, Legras dit Groce Jean and Ambrose Moreau were then among the proprietors. The lines of this same tract were again run in 1810, the United States surveyor, William Rector, certifying that the survey was made by the consent and under the superintendence of many of the citizens of Prairie du Rocher, and that he found "many antient boundaries" which governed the surveys.

The ancestor of the Blais family in Prairie du Rocher was Jean Baptiste Blais, who came from Canada, and was a leading man in the village. He died, at an extreme old age, in the year 1783. He had four sons, Antoine, Joseph, Charles, and Louis. The two oldest died in 1823, Charles in 1831, and Louis in early life. Antoine married Terese De Coche, daughter of Gabriel De Coche, a native of France, and an old resident of Prairie du Rocher. The next to the oldest of the children by this marriage, born in the year 1809, was Antoine Blais, who for a long number of years has been engaged in the mercantile business in the village.

The first of the Barbeau family, whose name appears in connection with the history of Prairie du Rocher, was Jean Baptiste Barbeau, like the others an emigrant from Canada. His four sons were Andrew, Antoine, Baptiste, and Henry. Andrew lived to be a very old man, and died suddenly, while walking on the bluffs, in the year 1858. Antoine died in 1845. Barbeau creek, below Prairie du Rocher, received its name from the Barbeau family.

Antoine Louvier was the first of the Louvier family to settle in the village, the date of his arrival being about the year 1780. His son, Antoine, became a prominent citizen, and died in 1836. John N. Louvier, the son of the Antoine last mentioned, is now the oldest representative of the French settlers in the vicinity of Prairie du Rocher. He was born in March, 1802. His mother was Louise Langlois. When the Fort Chartres reserve was opened for settlement, he made the first entry of land in the reserve, and on this land he is now living. His patents bear date of the year 1850. About one half of the ruins of old Fort Chartres is included in his farm. The house in which he lives is the oldest on the reserve, and was built by Ralph McNabb.

Major Pierre La Compte was one of the leading men in the village. He carried on a store for a number of years, and subsequently moved to St. Genevieve, Mo.

In the last century, Prairie du Rocher was wholly French. About the year 1800, American settlers began to make their appearance. Among them was Archibald McNabb, who came to Illinois from Kentucky. He established a tan yard, which he carried on till his death in 1821. He had two brothers, Charles and Alexander. Charles was an unmarried man. He taught school for several years in Prairie du Rocher, and probably was the teacher of the first English school in the village.

Clement Drury, a native of Maryland, settled in Prairie du Rocher as early, perhaps, as the year 1795. He built a horse mill. He died in 1812. His four sons were John, William, Clement, and Raphael. Henry Conner, who at one time was a resident of Prairie du Rocher, and the proprietor of a store, was born in Maryland in 1785; in 1795, went to Kentucky; and in 1807, came to Illinois. He first settled in Kaskaskia, then moved to a farm in Monroe county, and in 1812 returned to Randolph county. He was sheriff of the county from 1814 to 1821, and United States marshal for some years between 1825 and 1830. Barnett William, and Edward Conner were his sons.

Henry Ker, who settled in the village in 1816, and practiced medicine and kept a store, was one of the most remarkable men who ever resided in the place. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, while his parents who were English people, were temporary residents of that city. The family moved back to London, where he received his education. In 1808, he began his travels, which lasted for eight years, and are described in a book which he published at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1816. From Charleston, South Carolina, he journeyed through the interior of the country to New Orleans. In 1809 he visited the West India islands, and experienced a shipwreck. Soon after coming to Prairie du Rocher, he married Felicite Fascair. He died at St. Genevieve in 1828.

Of Prairie du Rocher in 1766, Captain Philip Pitman writes: "It is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. There is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious."

Up to 1840 there was only one store in the place. In Major La Compte's time this store was kept in a log building. On the death of La Compte, Henry Conner carried on a store in a stone house, which stood just below the present church. Antoine Blais opened a store in 1839, and a year or two after Eli C. Hausborough embarked in the mercantile business. There was a post office from an early date, but it had been kept continuously. About the year 1825, Dr. Ichabod Sargent was postmaster. He also acted as justice of the peace. In early times a horse mill was operated here by La Compte. It stood on the opposite side of the street from the church, and subsequently passed into the possession of Clement Drury. Andrew Barbeau built a mill two miles below the village in 1824, on Prairie du Rocher creek.

William Henry began building a water mill on Prairie du Rocher creek about the year 1833, but the project was never finished. In 1840 he built a steam mill at the spot where now stands Brickey's mill. It was first a flour mill, and was afterward turned into a saw mill. It was operated only at intervals, and in 1858 gave place to the present Brickey's mill, erected by Frank W. Brickey and Abraham H. Lee.

The church of St. Joseph was built in 1734. The cornerstone of the present church was laid July 19th, 1858. The front was rebuilt and steeple constructed in 1881. The old tabernacle brought from France, and in use in the church of St. Anne at Fort Chartres village, is still preserved, as also are the old chalices. Among the other property of the parish is a silver castor marked 1680. Of the congregation two-thirds is made up of French families. The rest are Americans and Germans. Services are held in the French, German and English languages. The Rev Charles Krewet is the priest in charge of the parish.

The population of Prairie du Rocher by the census of 1880 was about three hundred. More than one-half of the families are French, the descendants of the early settlers of the vicinity. Some few of the old ladies can speak nothing but the French language, though of late years the English has come into general use. The village wears a thrifty and prosperous look, and numerous improvements have lately been made.

The town was incorporated in 1825, but the organization was soon abandoned. The town government was renewed in 1835, but was again allowed to die out. In 1871 the town organization was again revived, and trustees elected. In March, 1873, the inhabitants voted to organize as a village under the general law. The board of trustees for 1882 is composed of Franklin W. Brickey, President, Philip W. Unger, Dr. James Sloey, Frank Gladd, Louis Chaudet, and William D. Ames.

There are three general stores, carried on by Franklin W. Brickey, Philip W. Unger & Co. (Philip W. Unger, Antoine Blais and William H. Conner) and Stephen Chaudet & Co (Stephen and Louis Chaudet). William D. Ames has a grocery store. Martin Becker and Ernest Girard have blacksmith shops, and John Schott and Joseph Seelcger follow shoe making. Dr. James Sloey, Albert L. Brands and Dennis F. Cecil practice medicine. William A. Gibbs is police magistrate, and Jacob R. Duclos postmaster. The post office is supplied by a tri-weekly mail by the route from Brewerville by Prairie du Rocher and Renault to Burksville stations. The most important factor in the prosperity of the village is the mill of Franklin W. Brickey, built by Mr. Brickey and Abraham H. Lee in 1858. The present proprietor has been absolute owner since 1868. The mill has a capacity of two hundred barrels per day. The product is shipped to the New Orleans market. A cooper shop is now in connection with the mill. The least amount of wheat ground at this mill since its establishment was 30,661 bushels in 1860, and the highest 118,062 bushels in 1879. The lowest price paid per bushel for wheat was

seventy-six cents in 1878, and the highest two dollars and thirty-five cents in 1867. Mr. Brickey is a native of Washington county, Missouri, and has been a resident of the county since 1844, in which year he began business at Fort Chartres landing.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER COMMONS.

A grant of upland more than three miles square, was made to the inhabitants of Prairie du Rocher for commons on the 7th of May, 1743. The grant is signed by Delaloire Flancourt, civil judge at the Illinois, residing at Fort Chartres. The land was used in common by the residents of the village for more than a hundred years without restriction. A special act in force February 8th, 1851, was passed by the State Legislature, which constituted Andrew Barbeau, Leon Vion, Antoine Albert, Joseph Blais and Ambrose Ker, and their successors, a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of "The President and Trustees of the Commons of Prairie du Rocher." It was provided that an election for trustees should be held in April, 1853, and every two years subsequently. The trustees were given power to sell or lease the land, the proceeds to be applied to the education of the children of the inhabitants of Prairie du Rocher, and of such residents as by immemorial custom had been commoners on said common, and the children of the lessees of said land or lots. No lease of land should be made to extend beyond ninety-nine years. To carry out the provisions of the act the trustees were authorized to establish not more than two elementary schools in the village of Prairie du Rocher. Under the provisions of this act one half of the commons was sold at public sale in the year 1852. The land brought from one dollar and fifty cents to four dollars an acre. The balance has since been sold at private sale. The money has been used for the support of the public schools, so that no money for school purposes is raised by taxation in the Prairie du Rocher district. On the 21st of May, 1859, the commons fund amounted to \$11,856.40, and on 10th of April, 1882, to \$15,286.64. The fund is in the hands of Franklin W. Brickey as treasurer. The present trustees are Philip W. Unger, president; Joseph Bessen, Henry Barbeau, Vincent Mudd and Thomas L. Mudd.

No early settlements were made in the commons, it being possible to acquire no fee simple title to the land till after the sales in 1852. John Mudd, now a resident of the Commons, is one of the oldest citizens of the county. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in February, 1802, and came with his father, Thomas Mudd, to Randolph county in 1816, the family settling in section twenty, of township five south, range eight west. His wife, with whom he has lived since 1830 (they having been married longer than any other couple in Prairie du Rocher precinct) was Mary Brewer, daughter of John Brewer, who settled in section twenty-four, township five south, range nine west, adjoining the Commons, in the spring of 1822.

BIOGRAPHIES.

*Antoine Blais*

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, a charming village, located early in the past century, for the last twenty-five years has recognized Antoine Blais as its leading merchant. Here he was born August 27, 1809. His ancestors for three generations before him, lived in the same village. Antoine received his early education in the subscription schools in his native town. At the age of seventeen he went to St. Genevieve, Mo., where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. Two years thereafter found him in St. Louis driving his trade. In 1832 he returned to Prairie du Rocher, where he prosecuted the same business.

In July, of the same year, he married Lucy Conner, who died in 1846. In 1849, he, in company with others, went to California, returning in 1857, with considerable means, acquired during his stay. At that time he entered upon his mercantile career. A few months after his return he was married to Mary M. Phegley, the daughter of Abraham Phegley, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Blais is favorably known throughout the county as a business man of reliability and enterprise. He commenced his career without a dollar, and his accumulations have been the result of his individual efforts.



A. H. Lee

ABRAHAM H. LEE (DECEASED).

A STRANGER entering the pretty little village of Prairie du Rocher, from the east, perceives while yet descending the steep hill leading to the great American Bottom, the quaint old mill of Franklin W. Brickey, formerly built and owned by Abraham H. Lee, in connection with its present proprietor. Close by the mill the eye catches the sight of the beautiful Lee mansion, now occupied by Mr. F. W. Brickey. The history of Mr. A. H. Lee, whose portrait heads this sketch, is indeed a very interesting one, and well deserves to be perpetuated in the annals of Randolph county. He was a native of Centreville, Ohio, born on the 26th day of September, 1819. Coming to St. Louis when yet a young man, he was there engaged as commission merchant and steamboat clerk; he afterward founded the firm of David Tatum & Co., in St. Louis, on Second street, between Washington and Christy avenues, which house did a lucrative commis-

sion business. In 1857 he came to Prairie du Rocher, Ill., where he, in company with Mr. Brickey, entered the milling business, at which he continued until the year 1867. On the 22d day of January, 1846, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Marie Josephine Henry, at Prairie du Rocher. Mrs. Lee was born at Ross Town, New York, December 13, 1826. Her parents were William and Mary Henry. Their children, in the order of their birth, are: Roger S. Lee, born Nov. 26, 1846. He married Miss Martha Johnson, in 1870. They have four children, and reside near St. Joseph, Buchanan county., Mo., where Mr. Lee is engaged in farming. Mary Lee, born Nov. 24, 1848; died August 18, 1850. William H. Lee, born Dec. 10, 1852; was married to Miss Matilda McCartney, Feb. 5, 1875. They had three children, two living and one dead. Wm. H. Lee is engaged in the wholesale liquor trade at 212 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Louis H. Lee, born March 24, 1854; Charles H. Lee,

born April 9, 1856; Angelica G. Lee, born June 7, 1858, died March 10, 1863. Elmira Lee, born March 16, 1860. Miss Elmira was married to Mr. H. Benoist, on Feb. 10, 1878. They have three children. Mr. Benoist carries on a wholesale saddlery store at 425 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. J. Perry Lee, born Aug. 5, 1862; Grace Lee, born July 4, 1864, died April 15, 1866.

Mr. A. H. Lee was postmaster of Prairie du Rocher for three years. An amusing feature of his official career in that capacity is his collection of the different styles of spelling the name of "Prairie du Rocher" which came under his observation. There are only twenty-four various ways. The list was originally published in the "Missouri Republican":

Perry Deruth, peredruth, Prairie du Roncher, Perideroosh, Piere Deroncher, Praridruch, Pirairie de rocher, Praria Der Rocher, Prairu du Rusher, Praire du Rocher, Prairie du Rochoer, Pery doroch, Prairie De Rushar, Prarie Du Rush, Praery du Rucher, Praree Roodiehard, prair deerre, Perrie darcher, Prarie duche, Prairie du Rocheis, Perraerie Daroushe, Prei Duruya, Pary Jeruse Praiue du Roche.

The list goes to show that the efficiency of our postal service, as far as reading of names is concerned, approaches perfection rather closely.

Mr. Lee also served for a number of years as a notary public. The most notable event of his life occurred on the 21st of January, 1867, on which day he was the fortunate winner of the "Crosby Opera House," at Chicago. This magnificent structure had been erected by Mr. U. H. Crosby, at a cost of \$600,000. Owing to the great excess of this expense over the original estimates, resulting from many unforeseen causes originated by the war and its accompanying disasters, Mr. Crosby became financially embarrassed, which made the sale of the property a necessity. It was determined to arrange a grand drawing, the opera house being offered as first premium. The price of tickets was fixed at five dollars each. Mr. Lee bought only one ticket, No. 58,600.

The subsequent history of the matter will be shown to better advantage by newspaper clippings preserved in Mr. Lee's scrap-book, which are given below:

"The following letter written by Mr. Lee to a friend in Chicago on the day after he first was notified of his good luck. It explains more than ought else what kind of a man Mr. Lee was, and shows that fortune in awarding the magnificent prize exercised a commendable discretion in the selection of her favorite:

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, January 22, 1867.

Dear Daniel:—I was very much astonished last evening at about seven o'clock, by the sudden appearance of two men in our bed room, where I sat reading by the side of my wife's bed, with the sudden announcement that I had drawn the opera house at Chicago. I don't think that I was at all excited by the report. I had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Burroughs, one of the men; the other, from Waterloo, was an entire stranger. The only document they brought was a copy of the *Republican* of the 22d inst., which had so many accounts of the matter that I hardly dared believe

any of them. However, I bore the congratulations of my new friends with commendable fortitude, and dismissed them with suitable acknowledgements.

After the lapse of half an hour I was the recipient of sundry calls from neighbors and friends in the village, all highly excited. The report had spread like lightning, and the whole neighborhood was in an uproar. I bore a hand at receiving the company, answered their questions with as much dignity as I could assume, and, in a state of semi-consciousness of what it all meant, started off to commune with Frank (F. W. Brickey) on the curious appearance of things. I had been there but a few minutes when a halloo was made at the door for Mr. Lee. "Is Mr. Lee here?" Well, I went to the door and acknowledged that I was that person and went at him with the question of "What do you want?" "Why, said the poor frozen fellow, "I have a dispatch for you from Belleville. You have drawn the opera house." I received the document and after asking Sallie (Mrs. F. W. Brickey) the privilege of reading it by the light of her lamp, I read as follows:

A. H. Lee, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. Crosby's Opera-house yours. Hold your ticket.

J. B. CHAMBERLAIN.

I mentally returned thanks to my new friend, Chamberlain, and returned home considerably perplexed and not yet fully conscious of the reason of my being in the hands of so many new friends, who all seemed to show so strong a desire to favor me. But a happy thought struck me. "I will look at my ticket and see if there is anything in it." Well, Daniel, when I found it, there stood the figures as plain as day, 58,600, and no mistake. In the meantime, Joe and Ma had got hold of the matter, and to my unbounded astonishment, they received it at once as a fact. I had undressed myself, for it was getting late, and was sitting in my long-tailed night-shirt, discussing the events of the evening, when a thundering knock at the door announced that all was not over yet. Ma went to the door, and quickly returned with the intelligence that "a man" wished to see me, and that he said I had drawn "Crosby's Opera-house." "The devil," said I, "I wish they had to swallow the opera-house;" and, after dressing myself, went down to receive the new messenger. He bowed to me, I thought, as though I was a man of property, and in suitable style delivered his credentials. I looked carefully over a well-written letter of six lines, and derived such information as induced me to believe that the lucky holder of 58,600 was actually to become a man of property, sure enough; for this letter came from Messrs. Pettes & Leathe, "sent," as they say, by instructions of Mr. Crosby himself. I found this last messenger pretty well informed about the matter, and, after seeing him eat a hearty supper and arrive at that condition when people generally become confidential and good-natured, took him aside and asked him, "if it were a fact, and no mistake." He gave me most solemn assurance that there was no mistake about it, and that "John Meyer, of somewhere, Randolph street, Chicago, was a humbug."

"Very well, Daniel, as I am really the possessor of ticket 58,600, I suppose that the opera-house really belongs to me, and I just say to you, that it is for sale. I suppose somebody wants to buy it, and I have to ask you to sell it for me. It is impossible for me to leave my wife in her present condition, or I would go up to you at once. I must wait until she gets better, whether I get the opera-house or not. She is very ill, indeed; but I think her symptoms are favorable for improvement. At all events, write to me on receipt of this.

Your friend and brother,

"A. H. LEE."

The following communication of Mr. Lee to the *Chicago Times* embodies the reasons for the sale of the opera-house to Mr. Crosby, and explains satisfactorily the dilatoriness of Mr. Lee in reaching the city of Chicago, and the reluctance he entertained relative to being made an object of curiosity and remark:

"To the Editor of The Times:—"

DEAR SIR:—I desire to publicly acknowledge the obligations I am under to Mr. N. H. Crosby for the promptitude and courtesy with which he has dealt with me as the drawer of the opera house. As soon as the books were unsealed by the committee and my name discovered, a telegraphic message was sent by him to Pettes & Leathe, the agents of the association at St. Louis, to "put a faithful man on horseback and at once notify me of the fact," and this was done without expense to me.

The illness of my wife prevented me from coming sooner

to Chicago. It was my wish and request that I might come here and transact my business with Mr. Crosby without being the object of unpleasant notoriety, and without having my name heralded in the newspapers, and I feel deeply indebted to him for the considerate manner in which the request has been observed, especially since it has caused him some embarrassment as well as occasioned invidious comment.

Feeling that the opera house should properly be owned by Mr. Crosby, I made him the offer to sell it to him for \$200,000, and the offer was accepted in a spirit which is very gratifying, and the money promptly paid to me.

My connection with the opera house having thus happily terminated, I am, sir,

Very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

A. H. LEE.

The above two letters of Mr. Lee plainly delineate his fine character. His many friends found him entirely unchanged after the acquirement of his fortune, and he always continued to be the same, whole-souled, liberal and high-minded A. H. Lee of old.—Mrs. Lee, to whom her husband was closely attached was not permitted to enjoy their good fortune long. She died only a few months after, on September 20th, 1867, at the age of 40 years, 9 months and 7 days. Her remains are interred in Calvary cemetery, St. Louis.

Mr. Lee, while traveling, died suddenly at the Burnett House at Cincinnati, on July 23d, 1869, at the age of 51 years, 9 months and 7 days. His remains are interred by the side of his beloved wife at St. Louis.

RENAULT.

MONROE COUNTY.



RENAULT precinct bears the name of one of the most conspicuous men connected with the early French settlements of Illinois. The Company of the West was organized in France in 1717 with the object of developing the mineral resources and great wealth of the Mississippi valley. This company was invested with exclusive and valuable privileges. A branch called the Company of St. Phillip's was formed, to improve the mines of Illinois and Upper Louisiana. Philip François Renault, a native of Picardy, France, and a man of sound mind and much energy, was selected as the principal agent to carry out the plans of the company. He sailed from France in the year 1719 with two hundred mechanics, miners and laborers, and stopping at the island of San Domingo secured five hundred negro slaves to aid in working the mines. These negroes were the first slaves in Illinois. He arrived at Fort Chartres with this colony, the largest which up to that time had reached the Mississippi valley.

To aid him in his undertakings he received several concessions of land. On the fourteenth of June, 1723, he received a grant "in freehold, in order to make his establishment upon the mines" of a tract of land a league and a half in width by six in depth on the "Little Maramieig" in Upper Louisiana (Missouri); another tract of two leagues "at the mine called the mine of Lamothe;" another of one league in front of Pimeteau on the river Illinois; and "one league fronting on the Mississippi, at the place called the Great Marsh, adjoining on one side to the Illinois Indians, settled near Fort de Chartres, with a depth of two leagues, this place being the situation which has been granted to him for the raising of provisions, and to enable him to furnish them to all the settlements he shall make upon the mines."

This conveyance is signed by Boisbriant, the commandant at Fort Chartres, and Des Ursins, the principal of the Royal India Company. The Company of the West in 1719 had been merged into the Company of the Indies, under the title of the Royal India Company. The grant at Pimeteau on

the Illinois river was in the vicinity of Peoria, and was supposed to cover a copper mine. That of one league front on the Mississippi at the Great Marsh was what has since been known as the Renault grant in the south corner of Monroe county. Numerous explorations were made throughout Illinois in fruitless search of metal. Renault was more successful in Upper Louisiana, now Missouri, and melted considerable lead which was conveyed by pack horses to the river, and thence transported to New Orleans. It will be noted that the fertile tract of bottom land in the Renault grant was intended to furnish supplies for the mines. Farmers and mechanics were induced to settle on this tract, and the village of St. Phillips, five miles from Fort Chartres, was founded. Renault himself had his headquarters at the fort. Persons claiming to be his legal representatives, have lately attempted to recover, through the courts, possession of this land from those who have been living on it for many years, and who have been engaged in its cultivation.

THE VILLAGE OF ST. PHILLIPS.

Renault received his grant of land in June, 1723, and shortly afterward the village of St. Phillips began its growth. A chapel was here established under the care of the church of St. Anne at Fort Chartres village. Surveys made on the 24th of March, 1736, show that the St. Phillips common field lands, beginning at the south boundary, were then divided among the settlers.

The village of St. Phillips never grew to any great size. It was built on claim 1308, survey 303 and adjoining survey 3, on the east what is known as the "Stringtown road," and little remains to show its site. Captain Philip Pitman, of the British army, thus describes it in 1766: "Saint Phillipe, a small village about five miles from Fort Chartres, on the road to Kaskaskias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing. All of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted it in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri.) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow, about one mile from the Mississippi." After 1766 the village rapidly declined, and before the close of the last century contained not a single French family. John Everett was the only inhabitant in 1803, on claim 1568, survey 317, a lot containing about twenty acres, was a water mill, owned at one time, according to the records, by Charles Cadron, who acquired title in 1736.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

In this part of the country was made one of the first American settlements in Illinois by Robert Kidd. He had been a soldier under Colonel George Rogers Clark, and had taken part in the capture of Kaskaskia. He returned to Illinois in 1781, in company with four others, with the intention of permanently settling in the country. His companions chose locations near the present town of Waterloo, and in the bottom in what is now Moredock precinct, while Kidd settled in the bottom above Fort Chartres. His home was under the bluff, at the head of Kidd lake. He died in

1849 at an age upwards of eighty years. The old house in which he is said to have lived, is still standing on survey 939. His farm is a part of the estate of Jacob Fufts. He was a good citizen, quiet and domestic in his ways, and raised a family of children among whom were two sons, John and Samuel Kidd. Some of his descendants still reside in the country.

On survey 633, claim 995, in the bottom, not far from the Randolph county line, lived Alexander McNabb. He acquired this tract under the act of Congress granting a donation of one hundred acres to each militiaman enrolled and doing duty in Illinois, on the first day of August, 1790. He had a genius for mechanical pursuits, and was master of several trades. At one time he carried on the manufacture of powder in the cave in the bluff a mile above Prairie du Rocher.

The McDavid prairie received its name from John McDavid, who came to Illinois from Virginia, and lived for many years in this part of the county. With him came his brother Jonnathian McDavid, who died not long after his arrival. John McDavid rented land belonging to Mrs. Fisher, a daughter of Henry Levins, and the widow of John Fisher, son of Dr. George Fisher of the vicinity of Kaskaskia. McDavid finally married Mrs. Fisher. Samuel Nolan settled in early times near the vicinity of Ivy Landing. Below the landing also at an early day settled Daniel Winn. The farm on which he lived has disappeared in the river. A sister to Samuel Nolan married Lewis Greene, and after the death of her first husband she became the wife of Daniel Winn. Elizabeth Greene, a daughter of Lewis Greene, married Jacob Fufts, one of the former residents of Renault precinct. She was born September, 1803, near Cahokia, and was married to Jacob Fufts, in 1818, near Rush Towar, Missouri. Jacob Fufts was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1793, his parents having emigrated to that state from Germany. He served five years in the regular army, taking part in the war of 1812-14. He left the United States service in 1817. He first settled on Moredock lake, and afterward came to Renault precinct where he died July, 1841. He lived for a time half a mile up Braun's hollow, and then on survey 309, claim 1309, where his son Jacob afterward lived for many years. He came to this location in the year 1829.

GLASGOW CITY.

Glasgow City was laid off by James Glasgow in the year 1860. A frame store-house was built by Stamen Keagy, who began the mercantile business. He kept the store two or three years, and was then succeeded by John Glenn. This store stood on Main street in the north part of the town. After Glenn relinquished it Frank Brickey was the proprietor. Among other merchants who have transacted business in the place have been Jacob Meyer, John Burkhardt, Frank Burk & Brothers and Andrew Sale. A steam flouring mill was built in the year 1868 by James G. Eliff. He only ran the mill a short time, and then Simon Sale became the proprietor. The town now contains twenty-eight dwelling houses and a population of about one hundred and

fifty. Abraham B. Sale and Dr. Jesse Chewning carry on general stores. The latter also sells drugs. Peter Studt, George W. Dashner and William Hess are engaged in the blacksmithing business. Anton Stangel and John Agelstien are wagon makers. Harmon K. Tilkemeyer has a shoemaking establishment. Hotels are kept by Harmon Church, George W. Dashner and James Wright. The mill owned

by Simon Sale has three run of buhrs. There are two churches, one Catholic and the other Lutheran. The post office is called Renault. The town is built on the old St. Louis and Kaskaskia road, which ran from Prairie du Rocher along the bluff till south of Glasgow City, and then ascended the bluff, passing through Burksville and Waterloo to St. Louis.

SPARTA.

RANDOLPH CO.



RETROSPECTIVE of sixty years carries the reader of history back to the first settlement of this precinct. It was originally about three-fourths timber land, the remainder being prairie of a rich sandy loam. This was known as Flat Prairie, situated in the northeast. The timber was mainly of post oak and black jack varieties, interspersed with hickory and walnut. The soil was of a clayey loam, sprinkled with sand, and peculiarly adapted to the culture of wheat. In the early days corn and cotton were the chief products. A few years later the castor bean was introduced and became the leading industry of the husbandman. To-day the staple is winter wheat. The surface is undulating and the natural drainage is almost complete. In the northwest is Plum creek and its tributaries, which form an important auxiliary for the drainage of that portion of the precinct. Tributaries to the Little Mary's river in the south and east constitute an excellent water-way for that section. The following are the present boundaries of the precinct: On the north by Tilden and Coulterville; on the east by Coulterville and Perry county; south by Steele's Mills and Blair precincts; and on the west by Blair and Central precincts.

The transportation facilities are very good, the Cairo and St. Louis railway entering the precinct from the west, in the northwest corner of section 2, town 5, range 6, and passing through the precinct in a southeasterly direction, crossing the line in section 27, town 5, range 5.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first to make a home in Sparta precinct was the pioneer, Robert Huggins; he came from South Carolina in 1798, and located near Kaskaskia; subsequently in 1812 he moved with his family and squatted in section 19, town 5, range 5, on the land now owned by Samuel Wilson. He erected a small pole cabin and commenced the life of a pioneer, living mostly by trapping and hunting. He cleared a piece of ground and raised a patch of corn sufficient to supply the wants of the family, but occupied the greater part of his time in hunting; indeed, he was purely a back-

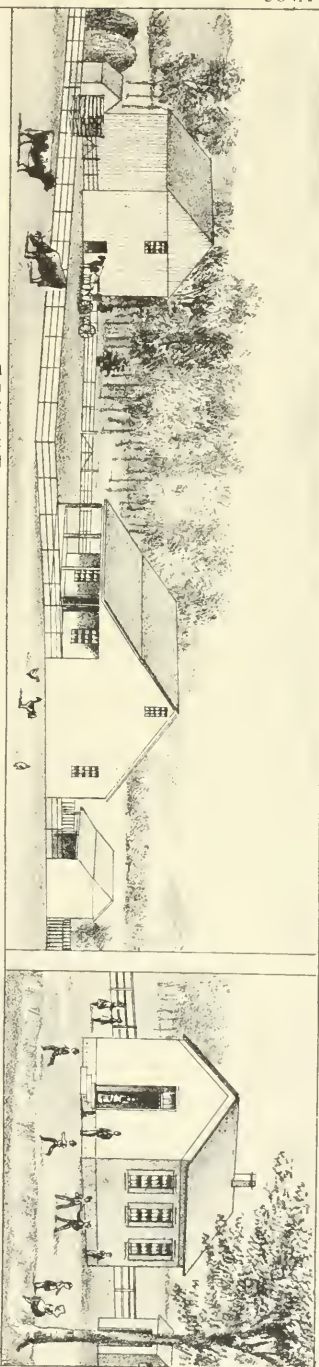
woodsman of the Daniel Boone type, and it is said of him, that there was but one man who was his equal as a huntsman in all the country around, and that was a Frenchman at Kaskaskia. He moved to Perry county in 1823 and resided there until his death. One son, John, lives in Perry county, being upwards of eighty years of age. Near the cabin of Huggins was built a fort or block-house; it was constructed of logs, and was two stories high; it was built in 1812 or '13, and was the place of refuge during those troublesome times when the States were at war with Great Britain. This was then the frontier, and the settlers took every caution to protect their families from the Indians; if an alarm was given, the whole neighborhood would fly to the forts for protection and safety. In the second story port-holes were gashed in the logs, and so arranged that the rifle could bear upon any point within range of the fort. This building might have been seen standing as late as 1820. It was subsequently torn down and the logs utilized for stables by the early settlers.

David Huggins, a brother of Robert, settled in section 18, town 5, range 5, about the same time as the above; he remained but a few years, moving to Washington county in 1815. James Huggins, a son of Robert, was the first settler in Flat Prairie; this was in 1817; they have long since migrated to other portions of the States.

Another pioneer was James Patterson; in 1817 he moved to Randolph county and settled in section 13, town 5, range 6, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1828.

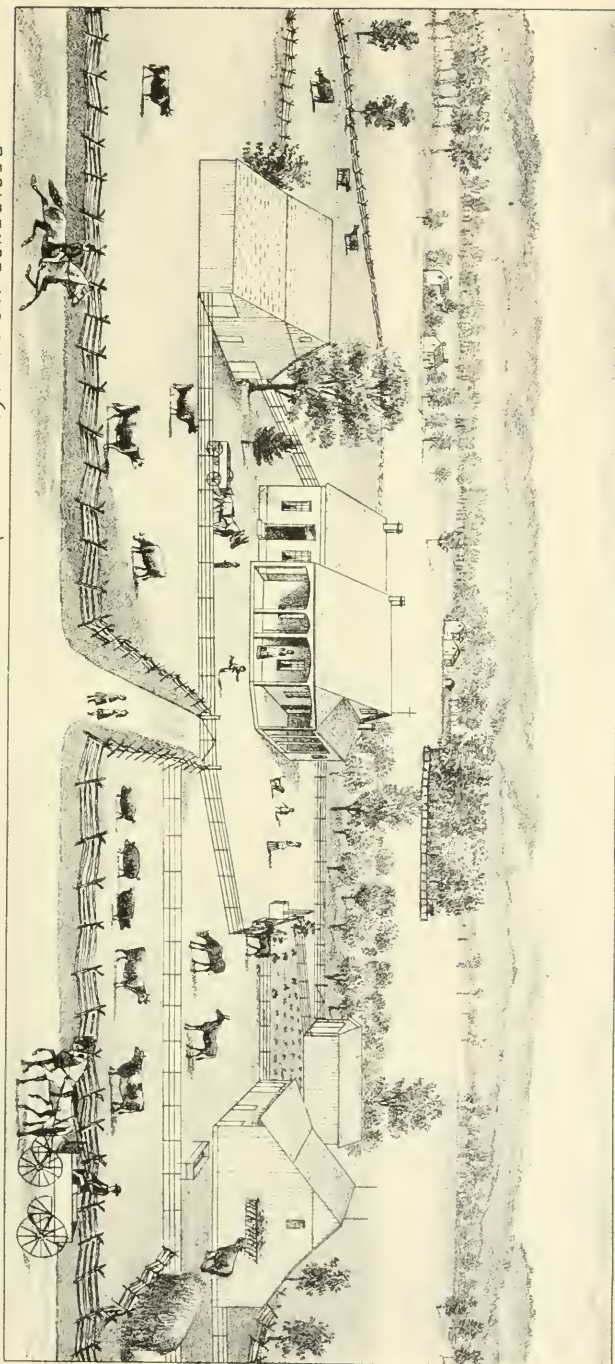
Among the most prominent early settlers was Maj. Andrew Borders. He was born in South Carolina, and when a young man went to the State of Georgia, where he married Martha Clark in 1813. Three years later he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in section 3, township 5, range 6, on the farm now owned by Silas M. Little. His family then consisted of his wife and one daughter, Mary A. He arrived the first of January, 1816. Having no house to go into, the family lived for a short time in a tent prepared for the purpose. In the meantime a rude cabin was constructed.

Subsequently he entered a quarter section of land, and



TENANT HOUSE.

SCHOOL.



RESIDENCE AND FARM (255 ACRES) OF PHILIPP A. MAUS, RENAULT PRECINCT, MONROE CO. ILL.

commenced the improvement of the same. Several children were born to the family as follows: James J., Michael W., Elias K., Sarah E., Rachel, Cynthia, Martha, and Minerva H. Mr. Borders was a good financier, frugal in his habits, and thus became one of the wealthiest men in the county. At his death, which occurred in January, 1864, he was in possession of seven or eight thousand acres of land. James J. is a baker in Sparta, Michael W. lives in St. Clair county, Sarah, widow of Andrew McIlwain, lives in town 4, range 6, and Minerva H., wife of Silas M. Lott, resides at the old homestead in town 5, range 6. No other members of the family are now living.

James McClurken was also born in South Carolina, but while in Kentucky he married Susan Leaper. Soon afterward they moved to the State of Indiana, and in 1816, emigrated to this county, and located in what is now Central precinct. Two years later (1818) he moved to Sparta, and located in section 6, and entered the land that the city now occupies. The family, at this time, were his wife and three children, Jane, Susan, and Samuel. Six other children were born to the family, Sarah, James L., Matthew, Mary, Florence A., and Thomas. Mr. McClurken entered quite a tract of land, and became one of the leading business men of that day. He constructed the first cotton gin in this part of the country, and thus became an important factor in the industry of the culture, and propagation of the cotton plant. Subsequently he built a castor oil press, and was largely engaged in the traffic of the castor bean product, and the commerce of the same. In 1839 he erected a saw mill in Sparta, and the following year (1840) built the first steam flouring mill in this part of the county. His efforts as a shrewd business man were appreciated, and in the same year he was elected to represent his constituency in the State Legislature. During his whole business life he was one among the leading men of the day. His death occurred in Sparta, January, 1851. All the children have passed away except Matthew and Florence. The former is a resident of Sparta, and is one of the foremost business men of the city. He owns the woolen mills, and is largely engaged in the mercantile affairs of the town. In honor of his birth, which was among the first in the village, he has erected his dwelling over the very spot where he was born. Florence, widow of Henry Gardner, is also a resident of the city.

Samuel Nisbet was a native of Ireland, born in 1782. He came with his parents to America in 1789, and landed in Charleston, South Carolina. In 1805 he married Nancy Morris, and in the fall of the same year they moved to Tennessee, where they remained until the fall of 1819. The year before he had come to Illinois and entered land on section 9. He returned, and the next fall removed his family to the new-made state. The family then consisted of three sons and three daughters: James, Robert, Samuel T., Jane C., Agnes and Mary. Their first shelter was a tent, where they lived for three weeks, or until a cabin could be erected. This house was a rude affair, 16x18 feet, and constructed of logs or poles, such as four men could conveniently handle. Neighbors were so scarce, that Mr. N. was obliged to go six miles to obtain help in the raising of his cabin. Windows

were luxuries in those days that the pioneers were unable to purchase. For lighting purposes, a crack between the logs at the jamb was left open. The door was made of rived clap-board, and the roof was of the same material, held down with "weight-poles." The floor was mother earth, and the chimney was constructed from sticks and mud. He became a prosperous farmer; he was also a carpenter. He died in 1872.

Quite an addition was made to the little colony in 1819 and 1820; among whom were: Arthur Parks, William and Samuel Gordon, John and James Baird, Thomas McDill, James Wilson, William Chambers, Alexander, John and Ebenezer Alexander, Thomas and William Finley, and John McMillan.

The Alexanders were also early settlers, so was William Chambers and family. James Wilson was another early settler; he came in 1820, and raised a large family, all of whom are deceased. He and his wife died several years ago. Arthur Parks settled in this precinct in the spring of 1819. He was for a time county commissioner, and served many years as justice of the peace; he died in 1844. The McDills were from South Carolina, and settled here in 1820. John and James Baird became residents of what is now this precinct in 1819. Thomas and William Finley (brothers) were natives of Ireland; they settled on sec. 7 in 1820, and both had families. William and Samuel Gordon also located here in 1820. William was a tanner by trade.

His brother Samuel married here and reared a family. He was a blacksmith and established the first shop in this precinct on section 19. He subsequently became interested in the culture of castor beans. He constructed the first oil press and was the leading factor of that industry. James Anderson came from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and settled in section 8, a little south of Eden. He and his wife are both deceased; he died in July, 1827. Samuel Wylie, an Irishman by birth, became a resident of the county in 1817. He first located in Kaskaskia and in 1820 came to this precinct. John Armour located here in 1826. He was a school teacher, and was a man of considerable reputation and enterprise. One of the most prominent citizens here of his time was Robert G. Shannon. He was of Irish descent, and came to Illinois in 1818. In 1827, he established himself in the mercantile business on section 6, a mile south of Sparta. In 1828, he moved to the present site of that town, and established the first store. The first post-office in the town was called Shannon's store, and Mr. Shannon was the postmaster. He was one of the leading business men until his death, which occurred in 1849. Nine children were born to the family, only one of whom is living, John R. who now resides somewhere west of the Mississippi. Joseph Brown emigrated from South Carolina to the precinct of Sparta in the fall of 1827. His family then consisted of his wife Elizabeth, and three children, Isaac, James M. and Eliza J. He first located in section 13, T. 5, R. 6. The following spring he moved to section 12, a little south of Sparta. Several children were born to the family after their coming. All are living except James M. Isaac, Eliza J. and William are in Kansas. David is in Perry county,

Margaret lives in Sparta, Joseph resides near Coulterville, and Mary lives at the old homestead. Mr. Brown is yet living, and in his eighty-sixth year of age. He yet resides in section 12, where he located in 1828.

Lawson Murphy was a Tennessean, and moved with his family to this precinct in the spring of 1829, and first located in what is now Tilden precinct. He remained here but a few months, when he removed to Sparta, where he lived until his death. At his coming he had a wife and an infant son, William P. Seven other children were born to the family, all of whom are now dead. William P. is the only survivor of this numerous family. Mr. Murphy was a brick mason by trade, and was auxiliary in making the brick, and constructed the first brick houses in Sparta. He died in 1851. William P. has for many years been a prominent citizen of the county. He has filled the office of county treasurer, been the assessor of internal revenue for Randolph county, held the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the city of Sparta, and was the last county Judge up to December, 1882.

William Rosborough settled in Sparta in the spring of 1833. He was for many years an active business man. Among other early residents were, James Bottom, John Michan. The latter has for many years been a leading lawyer in the county. The Battsies, James S. Brown, Wm. J. Morrison and A. Stewart, may also be mentioned.

Believing that the early land entries will be of interest we append a few of the same:

April 10th, 1815, William Morrison entered all of section 19, being 611 acres. June 30th, 1817, N. Pope and W. Harrison entered the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 20. March 3d, 1818, James Anderson entered the S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 8. July 29th of the same year, James and John Huggins entered the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8. August 26th, 1818, Jacob Rann entered the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17. November 28th, 1818, Samuel Nisbet entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9. August 8th, 1818, John Murphy entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30. August 24th, 1818, Augustine Davis entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. September 22d, 1818, Nicholas Bowerman entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25. October 1st, 1818, William Marshall entered the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4. October 15th, 1818, John McMillan entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5. December 17th, 1818, James McClurken entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5. The above entries are all in township 5, range 5. Francis Beatty entered 400 acres in section 33, town 4, range 5. August 3d, 1818, Samuel Hill, jr. entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, same town and range.

The first marriage ceremony was performed at the house of James Patterson in 1820. The contracting parties were William Sterret and a daughter of Mr. Patterson. In the same year was recorded the first death, the person being a little daughter of William Chambers. She was buried in section eight, on the land then occupied by Ebenezer Alexander. He subsequently laid off the ground for a cemetery, and it is now known as the Bethel burial ground. The first school was taught by a man of the name of Moore in the summer of 1820. The school-house was situated in

section sixth, about a mile south of Sparta. It was originally built for a dwelling by one of the early settlers, but had been abandoned. It was a little log cabin, with puncheon floor, and the lighting was obtained through the cracks between the logs. It then required about six miles square to constitute a sufficient number of children to form a school. Among the early justices of the peace were Arthur Parks and Robert Clark. The first practicing physician was Dr. Jernigan, who then resided near Georgetown. Joseph Fernan was the first physician to locate here. This was in 1829. He remained here until his death which occurred in 1861. A post office was established in 1822, and was situated in section six, about a mile south of Sparta. William Gordon was the post master. The major part of the subsequent history will be found in the

CITY OF SPARTA.

The first upon the ground of this beautiful city was James McClurken, a sketch of whom has already been given in this chapter. In 1826, he sold twenty acres to John Armour who erected a small log house, situated on what is now the southwest corner of St. Louis and Main streets. It is yet standing with a frame addition attached. It is now weatherboarded and is occupied for a dwelling by A. J. Donaldson. A year or two later Mr. Armour erected a mill near his premises, and about the same time, Robert G. Shannon moved his store of goods from the south part of section six, to this point. This formed the nucleus of the embryo village. In 1829, Mr. Armour conceived the idea of establishing a town. He therefore laid off his land into town lots and offered them for sale. The streets were named Main, Second and Cross streets, and the number of lots was seventy-two. The first lot sold was purchased by Samuel Hill for the sum of four dollars. Mr. Shannon had the honor of naming the town, and he gave it the name of Columbus. This it bore until late in 1839. The history of its change is briefly as follows: The post office was called Shannon's store, and the town being of one name and the post office another, made it very inconvenient to the citizens. A meeting of the people was therefore called to take into consideration the re-naming of the town. They met at the McDill hotel, and at the suggestion of James Morrow the name of Sparta was adopted, which was subsequently sanctioned by legislative enactment. The name of the post office was changed a few months later. The mill constructed by Armour was the first in the precinct. It was worked with a sweep, and required four horses or oxen to propel it. It was in successful operation for several years. Shannon's store was a small log house situated on Main street, just west of the brick building now standing with the sign of J. R. Shannon. William H. McDill constructed and kept the first hotel. This was in 1833. The house was a two story frame, situated on Main street, lot one, Armour's survey. It is yet standing. Just east of it was laid out a public square. Let the reader imagine if he can a public square, thirty by sixty feet in dimensions, for that was its size. Until within the last year or so it has been open to the commons. Robert Pollock was one of the first business men of Sparta. In about 1830, he established a

tannery in the town, and conducted a butcher shop. His son, J. T., in later days became a prominent physician in the town. The first brick house was erected in 1830 by Robt. G. Shannon for a store house. It is situated on the north side of Main street, and a little east of St. Louis street. It is now occupied as a dwelling by H. J. Wilson. In the same year, Thornhill Ballard established a blacksmith shop on Main street, on the premises now occupied by the Reverend McNary. Ballard afterwards moved to Washington county, where he died. Alexander Campbell established the first carpenter shop in the same year. Several dwelling-houses were erected about this time, and the little town received quite an impetus in the way of improvement. In 1833, James McClurken built a cotton gin, and a few years later he erected a steam grist and saw mill, which was the first in this part of the country. These gave an additional importance to the commercial interests of the place, and other substantial improvements soon followed. About this time—1839—the *Columbus Herald* was established by James Morrow. This was an important auxiliary toward improving the town. In 1840, an academy of learning was instituted with considerable show of success. The building is yet standing at the west end of Broadway, and is now utilized for a dwelling. In the same year, James McClurken erected an oil mill for the manufacture of castor oil. This industry formed an important item in the commerce of Sparta for many years.

At this writing the city is in a prosperous condition, and contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants. This article would be incomplete without mentioning the reputation that Sparta and the town of Eden gained in the time of the agitation of the slavery question. Indeed, these two towns formed the grand depot of the system known as the "Underground railway." After crossing the Mississippi the objective point of the escaping slave was one of these towns. They were then secreted and as soon as practicable conveyed from point to point in the night time to the dominions of Canada. The route was to Chicago, via Alton. After the Illinois Central Railroad was constructed they were conveyed to Centralia, thence north. Hundreds were thus removed beyond the recovery of their owners. This system prevailed until after the commencement of the Civil War.

Incorporation.—The town was incorporated in 1837, with the following first officers: Dr. Joseph Farnan, Lawson Murphy, John A. Wilson, James A. Foster and John W. Slade constituted the Board of Trustees. In 1859 the town obtained a city charter, and the following named persons were elected the first city officers: Mayor, John A. Wilson; Alderman—First ward: Robert Gamell and John Watson; Second ward: Matthew McClurken and Hugh Kirkpatrick; Third ward, J. F. McCandless and John W. McCormack; Fourth ward, Robert J. Harmer and Samuel Niel; Street Commissioner, James Laughlin; Treasurer, Joseph McHenry; Assessor, H. C. McCormack. The present officers are Mayor, S. Lovejoy Taylor; Aldermen, William Blakenere, T. A. R. Orr, T. H. Finley, John Watson, W. D. U. Eiker and Charles Stamm; Clerk, Benjamin J. Klenc; City Attorney, R. J. Goddard; Police Magistrate, A. N. Sprague;

Marshall, John Meyer; Street Commissioner, T. A. R. Orr; Treasurer, William M. Brown.

PRESENT BUSINESS, ETC.

Union and Sparta Steam Flouring Mills—These are among the leading industries of the city, and have really a national reputation. The firm is styled Gordon, Barker & Co. The Union Mill is located on the north side of East Broadway, and was established in 1857 by what was known as the Union Mill Co. It has been under the present management since 1866. The building is a brick structure, four stories high and attic. The main building is 50x70 feet. There is also a bran room and office—two stories—18x50 feet. The engine and boiler room, one story, 24x50 feet. There is also a ware room attachment, frame, 30x50 feet and two stories high. A side track extending to the railroad is one of the conveniences of the mill. The estimated value of capital invested is \$300,000. It has the capacity of manufacturing three hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, containing six runs of stone and four sets of rolls. It was the first mill in the country to adopt the patent process of manufacturing flour. Its present favorite brand is the "Gazelle." The annual value of manufactured product is about \$300,000. Shipments are made both South and East. Thirty-six men are given employment by this firm.

The Sparta Mill is situated on Jackson street, in the south part of the city. It is a brick building, four stories high. The main building is forty feet square, with engine and boiler room 24x40 feet, and warehouse of the same dimensions. A side track or switch leads to the mill. The mill was constructed in 1852 by the Sparta Mill Co., and has been under the present management since its establishment. The capital invested is \$25,000. It contains five run of burrs, two sets of rolls, and has the capacity of grinding 150 barrels of flour daily. Value of manufactured product \$200,000 annually. Its fine brand of flour is entitled Ten-broke. The machinery is driven by an 80-horse power engine.

Eagle Flouring Mills, owned and operated by J. C. Boyle. They were established by Mr. Boyle in 1870, and are located on the corner of Washington and Church streets. The capital invested is about \$30,000. The building is a fine brick structure, four stories and basement. The entire building covers 4132 square feet of ground. It has six run of burrs and three sets of rolls, and has the capacity of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour per day. The annual value of manufactured product is estimated at \$200,000, which is shipped mainly to New York and New Orleans. The business furnishes its own barrels for shipment, and in all employs twenty-five men. Its favorite brand of flour is the "Early Riser." At the Millers' Exhibition, in Cincinnati, a few years ago, this brand of flour took the medal of the world.

Sparta Woollen Factory.—This industry was established by James McClurken in 1851-2, and was located on the corner of Market and Jackson streets, in the south part of the town. In 1853, Thomas, a son of the above, bought out the business and conducted it until 1861, when it passed

into the hands of the present proprietor, Matthew McClurken. The business was conducted in the old building until 1879, when Mr. McClurken purchased the factory of Kirkwood & Co., on South St. Louis street, and moved his machinery, etc., over there, where he is now operating. The building is a two story brick, 54x74 feet, besides an engine-room and dye house 30x64 feet. The capital invested is estimated at \$15,000. The factory is what is known as a "two-set" mill, with ten looms. The value of manufactured product is from \$50,000 to \$75,000 annually. Twenty persons are given employment by this industry.

Sparta Plow Works were established in 1857, by F. R. Crothers, and situated on Broadway between McMillan and Vine streets. It is a brick building, the front being two stories high, and 32 by 60 feet on the ground. Two one-story buildings extend back, with an alley between, and are 26 by 80 feet. The capital invested is \$25,000, and 1,200 plows and 200 harrows are manufactured in one year. They are mainly sold in Southern Illinois. Eight men are employed in the works.

Plow Manufactory, A. A. Burlingame, proprietor. Mr. Burlingame established in Eden in 1844, in the manufacture of wagons, and merged into the plow business in 1859. He moved his works to Sparta in 1866, and located on Jackson street, between McMillan and Vine streets. The building is a two-story frame structure, and with the entire belongings covers 4420 square feet of ground. It is exclusively engaged in the manufacture of plows and harrows, and gives employment to nine men. The annual value of manufactured product is about \$12,000.

Stirrup Factory.—This industry was established by Hyndman Brothers in the spring of 1882, and is situated on the north side of East Broadway, near the Union Flouring Mills. The building is a frame 24 by 48 feet in dimensions, besides an engine-room 16 feet square. It has a capacity of manufacturing 200 dozen pairs of stirrups per week. From seven to ten men are given employment. The shipments are mostly made to the State of Texas. Its estimated annual value of product is \$5,000.

Brick Yard, Samuel Burns, proprietor. This is located in East Broadway, opposite the Union Mills. It was established in the spring of 1882, with one kiln and a capacity of turning out 200,000 bricks per year.

Coal Fields.—One of the most important industries of Sparta and vicinity is the mining of coal. There are three principal shafts: Boyd's, Dobbins', and Roseborough's. At present the coal is raised by horse power, though the intention is to soon operate them by steam power. These shafts are respectively 90, 160, and 25 feet in depth. The coal-bed roof is black slate or "cannel," with occasionally sandstone or lime-stone. The floor is fire clay, while the depth of vein is about 6 feet, and the quality of coal is the best in the state. The most extensively worked mine is that of R. H. Roseborough, situated in section 22, a few miles southeast of the town. Thirty men are employed, and from 80 to 100 tons of coal is raised daily. The first coal was obtained by drifting into the hillside, the coal cropping out at some points in the hills south of town.

Bank.—Borders & Boyle, proprietors. This was established in 1877, and located on the south side of Broadway. It has a cash capital of \$20,000, and is well prepared in every way to do a safe banking business. It has a fire proof vault, and McNeal & Urran's fire and burglar proof safe.

The School Building is situated in the north part of town, bounded on the south and west by Main and St. Louis streets. It is a fine brick building three stories in height, and 63 by 83 feet on the ground. The play grounds are commodious and well adorned with shade trees. The school is divided into eight grades; four primary, three intermediate and a grammar and high school department. Fourteen teachers are employed, and there is a maximum of attendance of about 650 pupils.

Broadway Hotel.—The city contains but one hotel at this writing, and it is one of the best buildings in the town. It was erected by a stock company in 1867, at a cost of \$15,000. It is located on the southwest corner of Broadway and St. Louis streets. It is three stories, brick, and a store basement, and has the capacity of accommodating seventy-five guests. G. W. Royce is the present efficient landlord.

The Illinois National Guards were organized in Dec. 1879, as company F. of the 11th regiment, but was subsequently changed to company C, 9th regiment. The first officers were, Captain G. B. McDonald; 1st lieutenant, H. C. McDill; 2nd lieutenant, W. E. McConachie; 1st sergeant, C. C. Hyndman; 2nd sergeant, C. W. Miller; 3rd sergeant, R. L. Gaines; 4th sergeant, Thurston Taggart; 5th sergeant, James Hartley; 1st corporal, J. F. Miller; 2nd corporal, S. M. Frazier; 3rd corporal, T. W. Hill; 4th corporal, James A. Ennis. The company, when organized, had 47 members, and at this writing has 59. They are fully uniformed, and among the best drilled in the state.

MERCANTILE HOUSES AND TRADE.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.—James Bottom, Sproul Brothers, J. & R. Hood, James H. Taylor.

Dry Goods.—Watson & Son, Daniel Burnett, Joseph McHenry.

Clothing Stores.—William C. Barnett, Mrs. John Temple.

Groceries and Hardware.—William Brown, J. C. Perkins, James H. Sherrard, W. J. Lyle, Chas. Stamm, Thomas N. McCormack, Wm. H. Frazier, Jno. R. Allen, Stevenson & Beattie, Borneman & Klene, G. W. Williams.

Hardware and Stores.—Hamilton & Co.

Baker and Confectioner.—John A. Holdoway.

Furniture Dealers.—Taylor Bros., William McLaughlin, Eiker Brothers.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.—A. B. Clifton, Joseph Victor.

Agricultural Implements.—Hamilton & Co., Burnett & Sproul, M. E. Foster, Dickey & Bro., Daniel Morrison, Chas. Oliver.

Drugs and Medicines.—N. R. Gordon, Eugene Grinslet, J. and S. Alexander.

Books and Stationery.—James D. Watson, Chas. Gardner, William Chambers.

Shoe Stores.—William Anderson, George Graham, James F. Hanson.

Merchant Tailor.—Chas. Stamm.

Tailor.—Henry Smith.

Milliners.—Misses A. & E. Gibson, Misses McFarland & McHenry, Miss Clara Brown, Mrs. H. Wolfington, Miss Jennie McDill.

Dress Makers.—Misses McClurken, Miss Nancy Tenant, Miss L. Anderson, Misses Lattimore, Mrs. J. Patterson, and the Misses Calvin.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Telfert.

Blacksmiths' Shops.—McCormack & Son, Elias Perkins, William Little, Miller & Bro., C. & J. Levinston.

Harness and Saddlery.—James B. Jordon, John T. Clendenin, Samuel Neil.

Physicians.—H. R. Guthrie, D. S. Booth, C. M. Babcock, S. R. Roynton, N. R. Gordon, J. W. Weir, L. Burgess, I. J. Sanders.

Dentist.—J. C. Simpson.

Photographers.—Louis Huebschman, John W. Minner.

Livery and Feed Stables.—J. A. Miller & Co., J. S. Foster.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—Fred Leiner, William Rosborough.

Musical Instruments.—J. C. Bratney, J. W. Minner.

Meat Markets.—Leiner Bros., Robert Sinclair, J. Snyder.

Barbers.—Samuel W. Hunter, Geo. P. Taylor, Carter Jackson.

Lumber Dealers.—Dickey & Brother.

Carpenters and Builders.—L. Pyles, Robt. H. Rogers, Robt. C. Wylie, Hugh Clark, Albert H. Hawthorn, Peter Ireland, Jacob Lehnheir.

Painters and Glaziers.—Campbell & Son, W. C. Orr.

Stone Masons.—James Watson, Thomas Lonigan.

Bricklayers.—William Skelly, S. W. Skelly, Joseph Lattimore.

Postmaster.—James D. Watson.

There are also seven churches in the city: Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian proper, New Light Covenanters, two M. E. churches—white and colored—and the Baptist. All have comfortable houses of worship.

The city lies on a rolling piece of ground, and is well supplied with good side walks, and excellent kept streets. In the south part of the town is what is called "Brick Town." This was laid off by William Rosborough several years ago, and he will not sell a lot to any one unless he will obligate himself to build a good brick house. The result is that this part of the town is one of the finest parts of the city.

SOCIETIES.

Hope Lodge, No. 162, A. F. and A. M., was chartered Oct. 3, 1855, with seven charter members. The present membership is 53. The lodge is in good condition financially, owing one half of the present lodge-room. It meets in Masonic hall every Friday night, on or before the full of the moon in each month.

Staley Chapter, No. 103, R. A. M., was chartered Oct. 5, 1866, having fourteen members. Present membership is 48.

It is in excellent condition financially, its assets being valued at \$1200.

Sparta Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., received its charter, July 25, 1849, having five members. The present membership is 35. Meets at Dickey's hall every Tuesday evening. The lodge has \$1,100 in the treasury, besides regalia and furniture estimated at \$300.

There are two colored lodges, the—*Herman Lodge*, No. 21, A. F. and A. M., was organized June 21, 1875, with 31 members. The present membership is 19.

Stephen Lodge, No. 1 B. and F., was established June 12, with 19 charter members. The present membership is 12.

EDEN

is a departed glory. It is situated on a high eminence of ground in section five, a mile southeast of Sparta. Samuel Wylie located here in 1822. He soon afterwards established a church of the Reformed Presbyterian denomination. The little community grew and prospered, and in 1837, he and his brother Adam laid out the town into village lots and called it "Eden," on account of its beautiful situation. It subsequently became the chief manufacturing town in this part of Randolph county. At this writing it contains a population of only about 150 inhabitants, about one half colored. The only business is one store, Richard Watt, proprietor, two blacksmith shops, owned and operated by Milton Dickey and James Gaston.

RANDOLPH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

This was established in 1852 by the enterprising farmers of Flat Prairie. Early in the above year Messrs. Addison, Crawford, Craig, Robertson, Brown, Beattie, and a few others conceived the idea of establishing a fair association at Sparta. They met, and Robert Brown was chosen president, Jacob B. Beattie, treasurer, and William Addison, secretary. The first fair was held the third Wednesday in October, 1852, on the farm of James Craig, two or three miles northeast of town. The second fair was held at the same place, and the third on the farm of William Robertson, near the place of the above. In 1855, the citizens of Sparta joined hands with those of Flat Prairie, and Mr. Matthew McClurken kindly gave, free, the use of his grove a little south of the business part of the town, for the benefit of the association for five years. Three successive fairs were held on the ground, when the Executive Board purchased ten acres of land in section 12, about one half mile south of the city. About 1870, the association added five acres to the original purchase, and has enlarged the track to nearly one half mile. The grounds are enclosed with a good fence, and contain all the buildings convenient for conducting a successful display of all the products presented to the average county fair. Fine shade trees adorn the ground, and the water privileges are all that could be desired. There are 137 excellent stalls, and other conveniences in keeping with the grounds. The present officers are: President, E. B. McGuire; Secretary, John G. Taylor; Treasurer, C. C. Hyndman; Gen. Supt., R. R. Burns; Chief Marshal, A. K. Glenn; Executive Com., W. C. Gordon, William Hood, R. R. Burns, John Anderson, and John Roscow.

BIOGRAPHIES.



A. E. Steinhilber

Was born June 7th, 1820, in Mifflinsburg, Union county, Pennsylvania. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were Germans, and some of them emigrated from the Fatherland and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania in an early day. His mother's maiden name was Gutelius. He was left an orphan when quite young. An uncle, John P. Gutelius, became his guardian and in his home he became an inmate. After acquiring no academical education he entered a printing office as an apprentice. After gaining some proficiency as a typo he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged his services to Samuel Medary, the editor of the *Ohio Statesman*. In 1839, he met James Morrow and his son Samuel (who is now a clergyman in Albany, N. Y.) who were on their way to Columbus, now the city of Sparta, Illinois, with a press and materials of a printing office, to commence the publication of a newspaper at that place. He accompanied them to their destination, where he has ever since resided. In May, 1840, he purchased the office and engaged in journalism. Finding it unprofitable he discontinued it in 1841. In May, 1842, he married Elizabeth Jane Shannon, daughter of Robert G. Shannon, one of the leading merchants of Sparta. She died in 1849. He spent the winter following in Alabama and Mississippi. In November, 1850, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Randolph county, and in 1852, he was elected State Senator without opposition, being engaged in mercantile pursuits in which he had embarked the same year and

in which he had continued until 1869, during which time much attention was given public affairs. In 1858, he was again elected to represent Randolph county in the Legislature. Until 1861, he acted with the Democratic party, but was not in full sympathy with all of its measures. As a legislator he was active and vigilant. A great friend of education he aided the cause and was chairman of the committee on education when the first free school law of Illinois was enacted. In May, 1861, he volunteered in the cause of the Union, in the 22d Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was elected captain of a company raised in and around Sparta. Other positions were tendered him, but failing health compelled his resignation. In May, 1863, he was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment for the 12th Congressional District of Illinois, a position he resigned in December, 1864. In March, 1869, he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for his district. The duties of this position he filled with marked ability, collecting a larger per cent. of the revenues during the time of his incumbency than had ever been collected in the same time before. In 1873 he resigned. He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustee of the Illinois Southern Hospital of the Insane in 1877, a position he held until 1882, when he resigned. In every position he has ever held he has been earnest, faithful and honest. He stands deservedly high in the estimation of his party. His portrait, herewith presented, is from a likeness which was taken when he was a member of the State Senate.



Daniel Gerlach

AMONG those who left the "Faderland," severing all the dear associations of family and home in order to live under a Republican form of Government, stands the name of Mr. Gerlach. He was born September 9, 1835, in Bavaria, Germany. In the spring of 1853, he left behind him father, mother, brothers and sisters, and native land. He set sail for the United States, thus gratifying a long cherished wish, nursed from early boyhood. He came by way of New Orleans, and up the Mississippi river, and after stopping a short time with relatives at Carondelet, Mo., he came on to Waterloo, Monroe county, and there commenced to work at

his trade, that of blacksmithing. He remained there three years, and then settled where he now resides. He immediately went to work at his trade, improving with that peculiar zeal common to his people, and like them he has prospered. In the fall of 1856, October 28, he was joined in marriage to Miss Annie C. Baum, of Monroe county. Daniel Gerlach was elected sheriff in 1876 and re-elected in 1878. He made a universally popular officer. He is a member of the Masonic order, in whose workings he takes deep interest.



J. B. Anderson

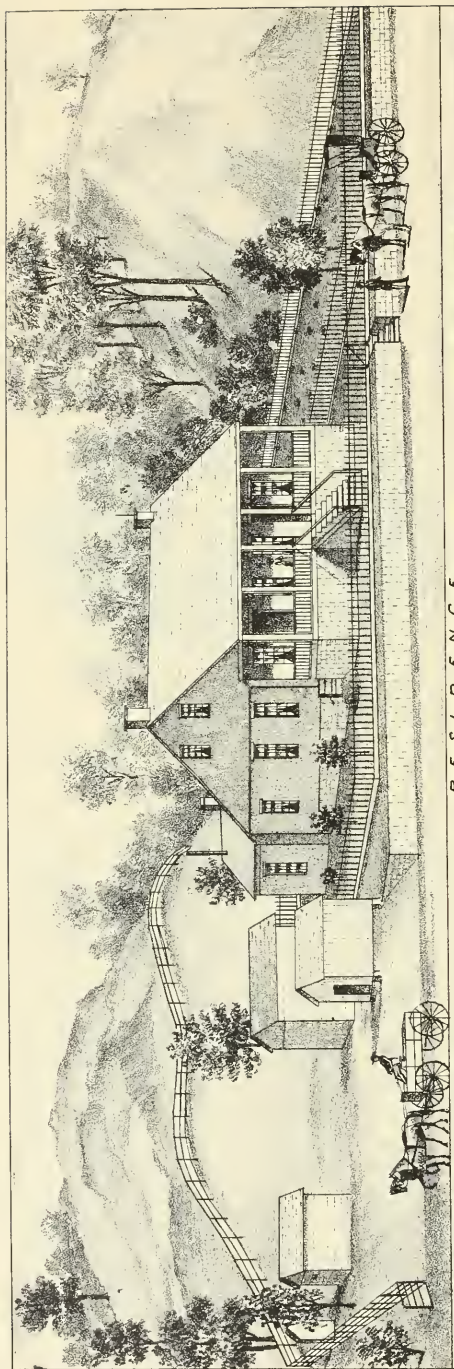
JAMES B. ANDERSON

WAS born April 2, 1825, and is the youngest son of James and Mary Anderson, and resides upon the place of his birth. Deprived of his father when but two years old, he owes all to a mother's care. In temper and other characteristics he was his father over again. His mother's exclusiveness and disposition to make her home her kingdom, became his, by choice, as well as inheritance. He was born in Illinois, but at nine years of age, his widowed mother, to better her condition, moved to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Five years of cotton-factory life comprised a period, when his education was only that given by a mother at night. The mixed character of those that are collected as hands in factories, was obnoxious to his mother, and was a spur to him to win the confidence of all, and ally himself to none. This was soon noticed by his employers, and rewarded by the position of confidential messenger to the firm. The campaign of 1840 was so spirited, that old and young had their flags and campaign songs. The factory firm were Whigs, and James B. Anderson's mother's minister was a Whig, as well as Presbyterian. He became a Presbyterian and Whig. In 1842 he was brought back to the Illinois home, and very much against his mind, farming was to be his pursuit in life. The others, having families of their own, he and his mother occu-

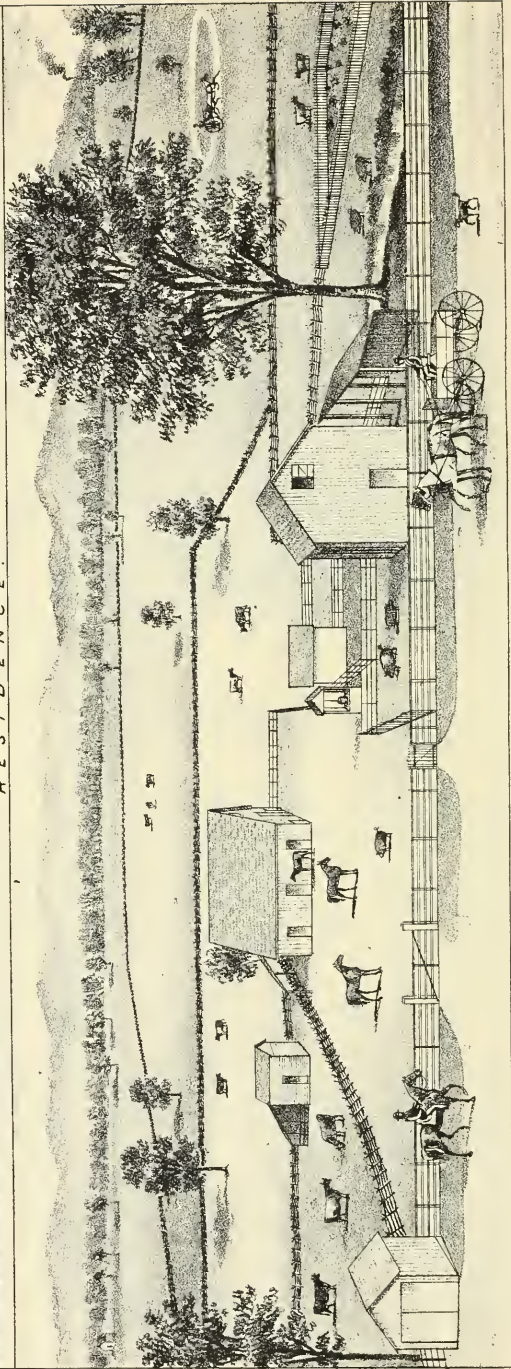


M. Anderson

piated the old home. His marriage with Matilda Nimock November 4, 1857, was instrumental in bringing him into active relation with the reforms of the day. He was active alike in affairs of churches and schools, giving time and money. The happy home his wife had made him was to be dismembered and shadowed from time to time. The delicate wife mourning the loss of an infant child, in 1861, became more delicate, and symptoms of paralysis were met, and checked from time to time. 1869 came in with forebodings. The young mother longed to be spared to fulfill, to an only son, her sacramental vow, "to train him for the Lord," but the physicians, at her bed-side, answered, (softening of the brain) "At least we can only ease your sufferings, the end is death." Seventeen weeks she lingered, and in the morning, May 5, she died, answering, by signals, her husband's voice to the last. The aged mother, now the housekeeper, took the mother's place to the grandchild, but her prolonged stay, too, must end. On September 16, 1876, James B. Anderson, with none to care for, other than James C. Anderson, his wife's legacy, became absorbed in his education—delicate like his mother; endeared to his father by much suffering, as well as noble qualities, after attaining his majority, casting but one vote as a citizen. His last visit to Sparta, was on Decoration day, at evening; he came home to die, and during his illness,



RESIDENCE.



VIEW OF FARM FROM VERANDAH.
RESIDENCE AND FARM (550 ACRES) OF CHRISTOPHER FULTS, MITCHIE PRECINCT, MONROE CO. ILL.

when in fever, was anxious to join the procession, as the music was in his ears. Attended day and night, by old and young, he died August 25, 1881. His remains lie buried in the Caledonia burying grounds. Shorn of all his family, James B. Anderson lives comforted by the assurance that his loss is their gain.

MARY ANDERSON.

MARY (Beattie) Anderson, the subject of this sketch, was born near Newburgh, N.Y., on the 10th day of August, 1790. Being the eldest daughter, she was early given such privileges and opportunities as wealth and social position warranted. A Presbyterian ecclesiastically, home-training and visiting friends of the faith made an impression on her mind that was never removed. The Bible, the catechism, and the Westminster Standards had a sure place in her father's library. As taught by her parents, so she taught when having a family of her own. When our subject was about seventeen years old, her father and family determined to remove to Allegheny county, Pa. This was accomplished in the old style, in covered wagons, camping out by the way. The mountains retarded their journey, and made it seem never-ending. Passing through Pittsburg across the Monongahela, they stopped there one season, and next year returned and settled on the north bank of the Allegheny river, about eight miles above the city. After a few more years of home-training, she was sent to the city of Pittsburg to learn needlework. In hat-binding and tailoring she gained the use of the "needle" that was ever after a source of income in years of widowhood. Jan. 19, 1816, she was married to James Anderson of Pittsburg, where they resided until about 1821, when they and others seeking new homes came to Randolph county, Illinois. They had at this time three children, Francis B., John H., and Mary J. James Anderson came West to die an early victim of consumption. In their new home three more children were born to them: Malinda M., James B., and Sarah A. Mrs. Anderson's widowhood dates from July 3d, 1827. Her's was a two fold grief, as her youngest child had died the previous month. Sore tried but comforted by many friends, her young family had to be provided for. Her needle made an income, together with the rent of the farm, that made her situation endurable. This was continued until prompted by friends in the East to return among them. Assenting to their request, she leased the farm, made sale of personal estate, and in 1834 moved back, making her home in Allegheny city. This period just preceded the "hard times." She, as ever self-reliant, with three of her children in the cotton factory, met the crisis like many another mother, with tired fingers and aching heart. Eight years of town life, and her family about all grown up, her resolution was to return West to the farm. The move was made in 1842.

She had the benefit of a strong constitution; this, and a well-cultivated mind, gave her an equipoise of temper, added to a daily trust in the Divine supervision, and was the secret of her success during 49 years of widowhood. Her two eldest sons having removed to Kansas, her home was with her youngest (James B. Anderson), who with the only

living daughter (Mrs. R. Jack), waited on and carried the remains to "Bethel burying-ground," near Sparta. Mrs. A. died September 16th, 1876, aged 86 years, 37 days, mourned and remembered by many friends.

The following are her surviving children: Francis B. Anderson, Wyandotte city, Kansas; John H. Anderson, Tabor city, Clay county, Kansas; Mary J. Jack, Colfax, McLean county, Illinois; James B. Anderson, Sparta, Illinois.

WILLIAM P. MURPHY

Is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Lincoln county, that state, November 11th, 1828. When he was scarcely a year old, his parents came to Illinois, locating in Sparta. When a young man the Judge took up with merchandizing, first as clerk. In 1855, he commenced the study of law. In this Hlomer of Nashville and Fouke of Belleville were his preceptors. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and was the same year elected Treasurer of Randolph county. In 1869, he was elected Judge of the common pleas court of Sparta and in 1877, Judge of the county court. In each of these offices he acquitted himself with credit. He was married to Mary J. Frush, in October 1849. To them have been born Clarinda J. Emer L. (who died May 4th, 1880), Everett J. (present sheriff of the county), William H., mail agent, U. S. service, Ptolemy H. and Philip F. Pearl and Alice, (dead). Judge Murphy is a tried and true Republican, having upheld the principles of that party ever since its inception. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. An honest man; a true citizen, he holds the respect of all.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

THE enterprising editors and publishers of the "Sparta Plaindealer," are both young men of energy and business push. Charles M., the elder of the two, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 27th, 1853. Early in life he learned his father's occupation, that of a carriage and car painter. He obtained a fair education, being a graduate of the Sparta High School, and having attended a short time the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale. George H. was born in St. Louis, August 9, 1855. When about fifteen years of age he entered the home printing office in Sparta, and learned the art of printing. Having gained some proficiency as a type-setter, he went to Monmouth, Illinois, where he became a compositor on the "Atlas"; from thence to Moline, on the "Reverie," and from there in turn to St. Louis, where he entered the office of the "Times," returning to Sparta in 1880. He was married February 25 1880, to Miss Marian Crawford, daughter of Brica Crawford, one of the old settlers of Randolph county.

The parents of the members of this firm were Louis H. and Mary Campbell (*nee* Scott). Louis H. Campbell was a native of Vermont; he left his home in Middlebury in 1850, going first to St. Louis, and from thence to Sparta, in 1856, where he has since resided. Campbell Bros. purchased the "Plaindealer" in 1880, and are publishing one of the neatest

and best papers in this part of the state. They particularly pride themselves upon the typographical appearance and outspoken, honest sentiments of the "Plaindealer." Under their management the paper is prosperous. The cause of Republicanism has been abetted no little through its agency.

JOHN MICHAN

WAS born in Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 1st, 1822. His parents were both natives of Ireland, though they traced their ancestry to Scotland. They came to this country in 1820. In 1837 they moved to Washington county, Illinois, where John, though but fifteen years of age obtained a position as teacher. He next entered a store as clerk, in which position he remained two years, dropping it to take up carriage and wagon making. In 1852, he went by overland route to Oregon; first to Portland, where he found no work, then to Oregon City, with the same result. Being met here by a stranger, who evidently took an interest in him, he attended him to his home and the next day was rejoiced to find in the stranger a friend indeed as he secured for him a school, upon the duties of which he at once entered as teacher. In 1854 he returned and put into execution a resolution formed in Oregon, to study law. He secured a few books, and alternated his study with labor. Three years thereafter, he was admitted to practice at the bar. He soon rose to prominence in his profession, and has built up a large practice. In 1862, he was appointed Master in Chancery for his county, a position he held for two years. In 1868, he was elected States' Attorney for his district, on the the Republican ticket. In this election a high compliment was paid his legal abilities, in that he overcame a majority of 1400 votes.

Mr. Michan is a self-made man, has attained to a profound knowledge of the law; is a good speaker, cogent, close reasoner, and receives recognition as an able lawyer.

He was married to Miss Margaret Alexander, a native of Randolph county January 21st, 1845.

J. C. HAWTHORNE,

A NATIVE of Randolph county, was born near the village of Blair. A common school education was supplemented by attendance in the Illinois State Industrial University at Champaign 1873-74; McKendree College in 1875, and when Dr. Allyn, its President, was called to a similar position in the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, Illinois, Mr. Hawthorne was one of the pupils to follow his preceptor. From this institution he graduated in June, 1876. Having chosen the profession of law he attended Union Law College, a branch of Chicago University, from which he graduated May 27th, 1880. Immediately after he engaged in practice in connection with Messrs. Steele and Jones in the city of Chicago, and after six months came to Sparta and located in the practice. His father, James Hawthorne, was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 16th, 1816. Was brought by his family to Illinois, 1819, who located on a farm where Evansville now stands. When a boy, some

Indians came to the house, when his parents were at church, and stole all the bread to be found except three pieces. The children ran up stairs to secrete themselves where they were followed by an Indian who counted their number on his fingers and had a piece of bread left for each. He died April 18th, 1866.

J. C. Hawthorne is a young man of steady habits and much force of character, and has the qualifications necessary make a successful lawyer.

REUBEN J. GODDARD.

AMONG the members of the Randolph bar, none deserve more honorable mention than Reuben J. Goddard. He is a native of the county, and has always recognized it as his home. At the age of sixteen he commenced a course of study at the Union Academy, at Sparta, a religious institution under the management of the United Presbyterian church, after ward dissolved in favor of Monmouth college, in the northern part of the State.

At the age of seventeen he entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where after remaining until the age of nineteen, he began the study of law in which he graduated in 1864. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Sparta, and by close application to his books and business, he has established a large and lucrative practice. In 1870 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Common Pleas court at Sparta, an office abolished by the new Constitution. In November, 1872, he was elected to the office of State's Attorney for Randolph county. In 1876 he was re-elected to the same office. The duties of this position he discharged with signal ability.

In his political views he is conservative, yet in the heat of a campaign active and outspoken. He identified himself with the Democratic party upon attaining his majority, and has ever since aided and abetted her cause, by voice and vote. Ambitious to excel in professional life he devotes his energies to its prosecution.

Mr. Goddard was united in marriage to Miss Emma Ker, November 30th, 1875, by whom he has one child, a boy, Willie D. Goddard. His wife is an accomplished musician, possessed of a rare voice.

Mr. Goddard's father, William B. arrived in this county when an infant, as early as 1819. He died in 1875 in the little town of Evans, Colorado, where he had gone for the benefit of his declining health. He was married in this county, near Kaskaskia, to Miss Eliza Hawthorne, daughter of James Hawthorne, one of the old pioneers of Randolph, and a very prominent and leading citizen, and who filled at various times a number of public offices. He was intimately connected with all the enterprises looking toward the improvement and development of the county and its resources. After his marriage, Mr. Goddard moved to the vicinity of Sparta, which was his home at the time of his death. During his life he followed at different times the occupations of farmer, merchant, builder and architect, and was an active Justice of the Peace about twenty years. For many years he was a prominent member of the Presby-

terian church, in which he was noted for his devotion and exemplary piety. He was not very successful in the accumulation of property, but was nevertheless a fair liver. He took great pride in his family, and nothing gave him more pleasure than the prosecution of plans promoting the advancement in intellectual, social and moral culture. He gave his children that which is of infinitely more value than property, a good education and proper ideas of the true ends and duties of life.

Of the brothers and sisters of Reuben J., James H. is a practising Attorney at Sedgwick, Kan-as, Albert is a printer, Sarah E., now the wife of Porter Morrison lives near Monmouth, Illinois, and Eveline L. wife of Mayron Camp, resides near Wichita, Kansas.

His grandfather, William Goddard, was an early settler of Kentucky, and was a soldier in the United States service, during the war of 1812, and was afterwards employed as a

ranger in defense of the white settlers of Illinois against the Indians, and was finally killed in a skirmish with the savages, near the old Indian town of Cahokia, St. Clair county. He was a fearless and brave man, and did much in holding in check the incursions of the red-men in their depredations on the whites. His progenitor in town was an old Continental soldier, who faithfully served his country through its struggle for independence.

The Hawthorne family are of Scotch origin, and derived the name from a shrub of thick undergrowth in the mountains of Scotland, where the old Scots were in the habit of retreating, when vanquished on the plains during their wars with the Danes. Its bestowal upon the family was because of the leading part they took during the wars. They were afterwards among the persecuted for conscience sake. Some of their number found their way to this country in time to participate in the revolution of 1776.

MITCHIE.

MONROE COUNTY.



RECEIVED its name from the Mitehegamie Indians, who at one time inhabited the bottom in the extreme south part of Monroe county. Three ancient grants of land were made by the French within the limits of the precinct. One of these, claim 1753, survey 706, was ceded to François Hennett dit Sauschagrin, and is described as ten arpents in front,

extending from the hills to the Mississippi, situated at the Prairie Apocquois. Chalfin bridge is on the upper end of this grant. Claim 1283, survey 707, was granted to François Noyze dit Labé, and also extended from the Mississippi to the hills, and is described as situated in the Prairie Apocquois. Claim 1753 was owned, in 1809, by Joseph Hennett, and claim 1283, at that date, had passed into the possession of John Rice Jones, a prominent lawyer, of Kaskaskia. Claim 263, survey 769, was an old French grant to Deville, (or Villiers), and in 1809 was owned by Peter Menard. That part of the bottom, between Chalfin bridge and the river, was called by the French the Prairie Apocquois, from the Indians who lived there in early times.

The old French grants were not necessarily founded on the improvement, or cultivation, of the soil. It is evident that a Frenchman, named Louis Pillet Lasond, made a settlement at an early day on the river in the neighborhood of the present Ivy landing. Claim 2046, survey 736, was

granted to him on account of an improvement he had there made. Claim 633, survey 484, at the bluff, near Chalfin bridge, was granted to Louis Villard, in right of his improvement. Other grants show the early American settlements. The first improvement on claim 828, survey 467, was made by James Scott; on claim 557, survey 653, by Raphael Drury; on claim 760, survey 486, by William Howe; on claim 770, survey 483, by Elizabeth Labushe; on claim 768, survey 448, by Charles Gill; on claim 2623, survey 697, by Henry O'Harra; on claim 615, survey 485, by Isaac Chalfin; on claim 1618, survey 698, by William Chalfin, and on claim 495, survey 701, by Josiah Ryan. Claim 316, survey 704, on part of which Maesville is now built, is an improvement right granted to James McRoberts.

One of the most noted of the pioneer settlers, of Mitchie precinct, was Nathaniel Hull. He was born and raised in Massachusetts, and acquired a good education. About the year 1780, in company with several other young men, he came to Illinois. He descended the Ohio, and landed at a place afterward called Hull's landing, from which he opened a road across the country to Kaskaskia, which afterward became the main traveled way. He bought the improvement right of Elizabeth Labushe, claim 770, survey 483, at the foot of the bluff just below the present Chalfin bridge, and there settled. A few years after his arrival he married into the O'Harra family. The place of his settlement was where Christopher Fults now lives. He bought a farm of considerable size under cultivation, and built a block house. He was commonly the leader of the companies raised in the neighborhood to protect the settle-

ment from Indian depredations, and soon acquired the title of Captain Hull. A post-office and small store were established at the block-house. This post-office was probably the first within the limits of Monroe county. He became a Justice of the Peace, and Judge of the Randolph County Court. In 1794 he revisited Massachusetts. On his return his brother, Daniel Hull, came with him, and settled in the bottom. He died in the year 1806.

The Worleys came to Illinois with the first American immigration. Joseph Worley made an improvement north of Bellefontaine, and received a grant of four hundred acres of land, included in claim 562, survey 640. This is the farm on which Joseph W. Drury now lives, and was in the ownership of the heirs of Worley till September, 1809, when his sons, John, Joseph, and William, sold it to Enoch Moore. James Worley was killed by the Indians in the American Bottom in Mitchie precinct in 1789. From Bellefontaine the Worleys moved to the bottom, and made early settlements at the foot of the bluff. John and William Worley lived at the mouth of the hollow at Chalfin bridge, and there raised families. Their farms were in claim 633, survey 484. The stream which flows out of the hollow, now known as Maeysville creek, was then called Worley's creek. Joseph Worley, Jr., settled a couple of miles below Chalfin bridge, near the bluff, on what was afterward known as the Masterson place. The old house, now standing on this place, was built by Benjamin Masterson, who moved here from Harrisonville. He gave his name to Masterson lake, now mostly drained and under cultivation. At this place, also, lived Dr. Carribine, an Irish gentleman, who lived here many years and practiced medicine. At this point, Masterson, at one time, kept a small store.

The Chalfins (the name is commonly spelled by early members of the family "Chaffin") settled in the bottom, where Chalfin bridge now is, in the year 1796. They came from England, Isaac Chalfin and his son William, and first settled in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, and from there came to Illinois. Isaac was an old man at the time he left England. He was blind for several years, but regained his eyesight previous to his death. James Chalfin, a brother of William Chalfin, removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois about the same time with the other members of the family. Coming up the Mississippi they got out of provision, and landed, sending a man to Hull's fort for assistance and provisions. On his return to the boat the whole crew was found massacred. The Indians had mangled the bodies cruelly, and of some the tongues had been cut out. This is said to be the same massacre in which Mrs. Neff, the mother of John Moredock, was killed. James Chalfin and his whole family were among the victims. Seth Chalfin, son of William Chalfin, was born on the old Chalfin place, lived there during his life, and died in 1838. He built the Klein house near Chalfin bridge. Nathaniel Chalfin went to California in 1849. Five generations of the Chalfins are now buried in the old graveyard, under the bluff, near Chalfin Bridge. The first settlement made on the upland in this precinct was by James McRoberts, claim 316, survey 704, but he settled permanently, at an early day,

on claim 315, survey 703, which was given him as a militia donation. He was born near Glasgow, in Scotland, in May, 1760. He emigrated to America at the age of twelve, and settled in Philadelphia. When eighteen years old he became a soldier on the side of the colonies in the war of the Revolution and served until the close of the war. He was married in the year 1787, and the next year settled in Kentucky on the Ohio river. In 1786 he came to Kaskaskia, where he remained till 1797. During his first visit to Illinois he settled temporarily on claim 316, and made some attempt to place land under cultivation, which entitled him to the grant of land he subsequently obtained. He came back to Illinois and settled on claim 315, a mile north of where Maeysville now stands, which was afterward his home for nearly half a century. The same year of his settlement here (1798) he built a dwelling-house, which is still standing and is probably the oldest house now in the county. In this house his children were born, among them Josiah McRoberts, who became a prominent member of the bar, and Samuel McRoberts, the first native-born citizen of the state elected to the United States Senate from Illinois. Judge McRoberts devoted himself with much industry to his farm. He served as a justice of the peace for many years, and was also elected county judge. His death occurred in 1844, and his widow survived him several years. His son, Samuel McRoberts, was born in 1799. He attended a school kept by Edward Humphrey in the bottom near Chalfin Bridge. At the age of twenty he became clerk of the Monroe County Circuit Court, and in 1824 was elected Circuit Judge by the State Legislature. He filled several other public positions, and in 1840 was elected United States Senator. He died at Cincinnati in 1843, while on his way home from Washington. Two children of James McRoberts are still living. Josiah McRoberts is a resident of Joliet, and the youngest daughter, Mary, the widow of Major Xerxes F. Trail, lives in the county.

David Waddle owned claim 768, survey 448, at the beginning of the present century. On part of this claim, Isaiah Levins, who married a daughter of William Chalfin, lived for some years in early times. About a mile below Nathaniel Hull's place, under the bluff lived Colonel William Alexander. He acquired his military title in his service against the Indians. He was a justice of the peace, and a man of some wealth and standing in the community. At Hull's old place, Gilman Jewett once lived. He married a daughter of Colonel Alexander.

One of the oldest places along the river is the farm now owned by Louis Thorn, a mile above Ivy Landing. It is included in the old French grant, made to Deville or Villiers, and from him passed into the possession of Colonel Pierre Menard, of Kaskaskia. In 1803, Thomas Marrs located here. He came to Illinois from Kentucky in the year 1797, accompanying Judge James McRoberts in a boat down the Ohio. He first lived near Cahokia, and then between Waterloo and Whiteside's station. During the Indian troubles in 1811, the family found refuge in Whiteside's Fort. He subsequently returned to Kentucky. He only had one son who died at the age of twenty, and twelve

daughters. Abigail married Abner Carr. Lucinda, now Mrs. Eli Wiley, is living in Jefferson county, Missouri. Phoebe married Robert Miller in the year 1822, and is still living, and is one of the oldest residents of the county. She was born below Cahokia, in the American Bottom, on the twenty-fifth of December, 1800. Her husband, Robert Miller, whom she married in 1822, came from Kentucky, and the family settled in the northwest part of Mitchie precinct, on the river near where Austin James now lives. Reuben Miller made the first improvement here, and it was the earliest settled place on the river between Harrisonville and Ivy landing. Mrs. Miller remembers the first steamboat that ascended the Mississippi. It was the "General Pike," and reached St. Louis on the second of August, 1817. She was married to Robert Miller in 1822.

Along the bluff in this precinct is a spacious cave known as Saltpetre cave. Saltpetre was collected here for the manufacture of powder, and hoppers were arranged to catch the drippings from the rocks. This was one of the last places of resort for the Indians in this part of the State. When they moved away from Kaskaskia several frequented the cave, and used it for a shelter and sleeping place.

One of the early school teachers in Illinois had a school in the neighborhood of Chalfin Bridge. This was Edward Humphrey; he taught school here as early as 1805.

MAEYSVILLE.

Maeysville may be said to have begun its growth as a town from the year 1852, when Jacob Maey here built a saw mill. The site of the town was known as the McRoberts meadow tract, and was purchased by Mr. Maey in 1848. For a year after its construction the mill remained idle on account of there not being sufficient water to drive it. Steam engines were then put in place, and the mill successfully operated. The first store was opened in 1858 by Jacob Maey in partnership with Judge Abraham Poston. By this time some half a dozen houses had been erected in the place. A town had been surveyed and laid off in 1856 by Mr. Maey, and called Maeysville. A post-office was established in 1860 by the name of Maeystown. Jacob Maey was appointed postmaster and has retained the office ever since. Mr. Maey purchased Judge Poston's interest in the store and became sole proprietor in 1867. A steam flouring

mill was built by Jacob Pilger and Mr. Coleman. It passed into the possession of Anton Zsittinger who owned it at the time it was burned down in 1868. The building was then purchased by Jacob Maey, William Maey, Jacob Hoffman, Jacob S. Jobb, George Hoffman, William Hoeft and Dr. Charles Wilhelmy. The mill was rebuilt in 1880 and made ready for machinery, but has never been put in operation. St. John's Evangelical Church was completed in 1866. The Rev. Edward Jacob Hosto is the pastor. There is no public school nearer to the town than a mile, and most of the children attend a school carried on under the care of the pastor of the church. Dr. Charles Wilhelmy has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the village since 1858. His son, Dr. Charles Wilhelmy, Jr., is now also established here as a physician. The town contains about twenty five dwelling-houses. There is one store of which Jacob Maey is proprietor. The other business interests are represented by Charles Siebermann, wagonmaker; Henry Wippemann, merchant tailor; Jacob G. Jobb, saddler and harness maker; Lewis Krone, shoemaker; and George Hoffman, blacksmith.

CHALFIN BRIDGE.

In the neighborhood of Chalfin Bridge is the old Chalfin farm, and the small bridge that crosses what is now called Maeyville creek, but what was known to the pioneer settlers as Worley's creek, gave the post-office established at this point its present appellation. There is a store of which Nicholas Kohnz and William Keckritz are proprietors. Nicholas Kohnz owns a blacksmith shop, and William Bade carries on business as a wagon maker. The post-office is supplied with the mail three times a week, and Mr. Kohnz is postmaster.

IVY LANDING.

Ivy Landing, formerly known as Goodman's Landing, is on the Mississippi in the extreme south part of Mitchie precinct, and is an important shipping point. A post-office by the name of Ivy was established in 1874. George W. Cavanaugh was the first postmaster; Smith H. Brickey now has charge of the office. Mr. Brickey and Zeno Aubuchon have carried on the mercantile business since 1874. There is a blacksmith shop, and the place in all contains about half a dozen buildings.



BIOGRAPHY.

J. WM. GOODMAN.

Was born in Wayne county, Illinois, on the 30th of May, 1840; he was the son of J. Martin Goodman and Lucinda Goodman (*nee* Conn). Lucinda Conn was of German descent, and the daughter of James Conn, who settled in the eastern part of this State before its admission into the Union. J. Martin Goodman was elected Captain of a Company during the Mexican War, under command of Col. C. Parham, but peace being declared, his Company returned home without active engagement with the enemy. He had a family of four children, *viz*: Martha J., J. William, (the subject of this sketch), John and Henry—the last named lives in Louisville, Kentucky. Martha is the wife of J. Walls, a resident of Arkansas, and John is deceased.

William Goodman, father of J. Martin Goodman, and grandfather of our subject, was of German extraction, and settled in Wayne county, this State, as early as the year

1823. He was married in Knoxville, Tennessee, to Miss Martha Gunn, a sister of the celebrated Dr. Gunn, author of Gunn's Medical Works. Wm. Goodman was a resident of Illinois for about twenty years, and subsequently removed to Missouri. J. Wm. Goodman came to Monroe county at the age of fourteen, where he has since continued to reside. On October 25th, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Delitha Cheek, daughter of John Cheek, an old settler of this county; this lady died in 1865. Mr. Goodman again married in 1879 a Miss Elizabeth Crittenden, by whom he has one child. He has followed the business of farming all his life, and has been successful; by persevering industry and economy he has acquired a well-improved and cultivated farm; a view of his residence and surroundings can be seen in another portion of this work. In politics Mr. Goodman is a Republican.

RED BUD.

RANDOLPH CO.



HIS precinct lies in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the north and west by Monroe county, on the east by the Kaskaskia river, and on the south by Ruma precinct and Horse creek. Its territory embraces the greater portion of town 4 south, range 8 west, and that part west of the Kaskaskia river, in town 4, range 7, north of the southern line of sections, and contains about thirty-four sections of land. It receives its name from the city of Red Bud, the only town in the precinct. Originally, it was about two thirds rich, rolling prairie, with good timber bordering on the Kaskaskia and the breaks of Horse creek. The prairie received its name—"Horse prairie"—in the early days of the settlement of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. The horses of the French settlers would escape and seek the prairies for grazing, and as this was one of the most productive in the region, it was a favorite resort for the wandering animals.

The surface is undulating, sufficient for good natural drainage. The Kaskaskia on the east, with the tributaries

emptying into it, afford excellent drainage in that part of the precinct, while Horse creek and its branches in the south and west, form a complete water-way for that section of its territory. The Cairo and St. Louis railway enters the precinct from the west, in section 6, extends in a southeasterly course, and crosses the Kaskaskia in section 16; thus furnishing transportation facilities to the citizens of Red Bud and vicinity.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

From indications yet not extinct, and from all history that can be gleaned at the present time, the first settlements made in this precinct were in sections five and six, town 4, range 7, near the prominent bluffs on the Kaskaskia. In the year, 1795, John J. Whiteside, and a few others located on the bluff in section five, where a small town was laid off and called Washington. A beautiful panorama of field and prairie can be viewed from this site, overlooking Horse Prairie, at the west. The inhabitants of Washington enclosed fields and engaged in stock raising and agriculture. The houses were mere log cabins, but the town was laid out with regular streets, and took on the general appearance of a frontier village. Conspicuous among the inhabitants were the

"Ging" families. They were emigrants from Kentucky, and on first coming to Illinois stopped for a short time a little distance south west of Bellefontaine, where they erected a fort. A little later they came to the town of Washington. They consisted of the father and son, both having families, and were blacksmiths by trade, and proved useful citizens to the little colony. Another resident of the town, was John Grosvenor. He was a native of Connecticut, and located here in 1799. He was a stone-mason by trade. In the same year, John Pulliam located in the village. He emigrated from Kentucky in 1796, and first stopped at New Design, in Monroe county. A year later, he moved to a point west of St. Louis, and in 1799, came to the town of Washington. While here he cultivated a farm, near the town. He had a large family, and several of his descendants are citizens of the state. In 1802, he removed to Monroe county, and finally made a plantation on the Kaskaskia, in St. Clair County, where he died in 1813.

Late in the fall of 1797, the families of William Scott and his son-in-law, Jarvis, located in the town. They were from Kentucky. They remained here but a few months, then moved to Monroe county. The "old man" Scott died at Turkey Hill in St. Clair county, in 1828, at the age of eighty-two years. The town of Washington by common consent changed its name to that of "Horse Prairie Town," under which name it lingered and died about 1810. Twenty-five years later, another little town sprang up, and was called Lafayette. This was situated on or near the old site of Washington. At one time it contained one store kept by John Ralls; a saw mill owned and operated by J. & R. Ralls, and a population of eight or ten families. It, too, has passed away, with scarcely a relic to tell where it once stood. Among others who settled on Horse Prairie as early as 1800, were Robert McMahan, Jarrot Brickey, Samuel and Winder Kinney, Chance Ratcliff, Gibbons, Teter, Everman and Henry Levins. McMahan was an emigrant from Kentucky, and first located in New Design, Monroe county, in 1794. A year later he moved his family to "Yankee Prairie," a few miles southeast in the same county. He is mentioned more at length in other portions of the work.

Jarrot Brickey was a native of Virginia, and while a youth went to Kentucky, and from thence to Illinois in a very early day, and located in the "New Design Settlement." About 1800, he moved to Horse Prairie, and settled a little northeast of the present site of Red Bud. For a time this little settlement was so harassed by Indians that nearly all the pioneers left it and moved to other regions, only two or three families remaining. Among these was Mr. Brickey. This was about 1810. In the war of 1812, the Indians became more bold and troublesome than before, but these hardy few stood their ground, and braved the dangers of those times which tried the souls of the pioneers. Mr. Brickey joined the Rangers, and did faithful service in protecting the frontier. He lived an industrious, respected citizen of Horse Prairie for nearly half a century, and died lamented by many friends. His eldest son, Preston B., was also in the service of 1812. He located a little north of Red Bud. Two of his sons, John and

William, purchased the Red Bud flouring mills, and for many years were among the leading business men of the city. They moved to other parts about two years ago. Another pioneer was Rawleigh Ralls, a Scotchman by birth. He emigrated with his family from Virginia to Randolph county in 1804, and located in section 6, township 4, range 7, not far from the Kaskaskia. This is a high, rolling ridge of ground, and from this pioneer that part of the precinct retains the name of Ralls' Ridge. The pioneer children were two sons and five daughters. Mr. R. lived but a few years. His wife survived him about ten years. The sons, Edward and John, married here and reared families. The latter became quite a prominent local Baptist preacher in early days. He died in 1857. Edward became a prominent farmer, and died early in 1875.

Samuel Crozier came from South Carolina in 1808, and located three miles south of Evansville, where he died. The eldest son, John C., came to Red Bud in 1820, and settled in section 8, town 4, range 8. He was then a young married man without children. Only two of his children are now living, John L. and Caroline, wife of R. D. Durfee. The former is now 59 years of age, and resides on the farm where he was born, now within the city limits of Red Bud. He says that he can recollect, when a small boy, that in this region of the country there were a dozen Indians to one white man, and that deers, wolves and wild turkeys were numerous.

Chesley Allen settled here in 1809. He came from Virginia, and several of his descendants are now citizens of the county. After the close of the war of 1812, the Indians became less hostile, and there was quite an influx of immigration. Among these was Edward Faherty, a native of Ireland. He landed at Baltimore in 1800, being then but seventeen years of age. He afterwards married Mary Tewell, and moved to Kentucky. Early in 1818, he migrated to Randolph county and located in section twenty-one, town four, range eight. He erected a log cabin at the edge of the prairie. His family then consisted of his wife and six children, Patrick, Bridget, Bartholomew, John, Mary and Michael, all of whom are now dead. Two other children were born to the family, James and Edmund. Mr. Faherty remained here until his death, which occurred in 1846. James resides on the place his father first located. Edmund lives in Red Bud. Both are congenial men, and fair types of the hospitable pioneer. John Adams was from Kentucky, and settled in section twenty, town four, range seven, in 1819. Shelton Evans and Levi Simmons settled at a point below Kaskaskia in 1819. In 1825, they moved to Horse Prairie. Another early settler, is Henry O'Harra of Red Bud, who is now engaged in the lumber trade. For the history of the O'Harras, see Ruma chapter. Among other prominent citizens of the precinct at this writing, and who would rank as being with those of a more recent date are, David Ohlwine, and the descendants of Bartholomew Hoy, and Timothy Liddy.

Believing that the first land entries will prove of interest to the reader, we here append a few. The first entry made in town four, range eight, was by W. Rector and E. Ban-

croft, April 14th, 1815, being the S. E. one-fourth of section No. 1. The following are in the same township: Chequer and others, entered the S. E. one-fourth of section twelve, the 29th of April, 1815. Paul Haralson entered the S. E. one-fourth of section twenty-five, April 24th of the same year. The first school taught in the precinct was by John C. Crozier about 1826. The school-house was a little pole cabin that had been abandoned by a squatter. It was situated north of Red Bud, near the county line. About this time there was a small frame church house erected in the Brickey and Ralls' settlement. The denomination was the Baptist. John Ralls, the pioneer, was the first pastor. Near where this old church building was situated may be found an ancient cemetery. It was here that the first interments were made. The first facilities or conveniences for milling purposes in the immediate neighborhood of this precinct, was erected by Edmond Faherty at his premises in section twenty-one. This was in 1825. It was what was then known as a "horse band mill," and served an excellent purpose. The first to give attention to the raising and propagating fine stock was Edward Ralls. At this writing the leading stock men are, Judge William Mudd, and John and Daniel Liddy. According to the late census, the population of Red Bud precinct numbered 2,554 inhabitants, composed mainly of a thrifty German population.

CITY OF RED BUD.

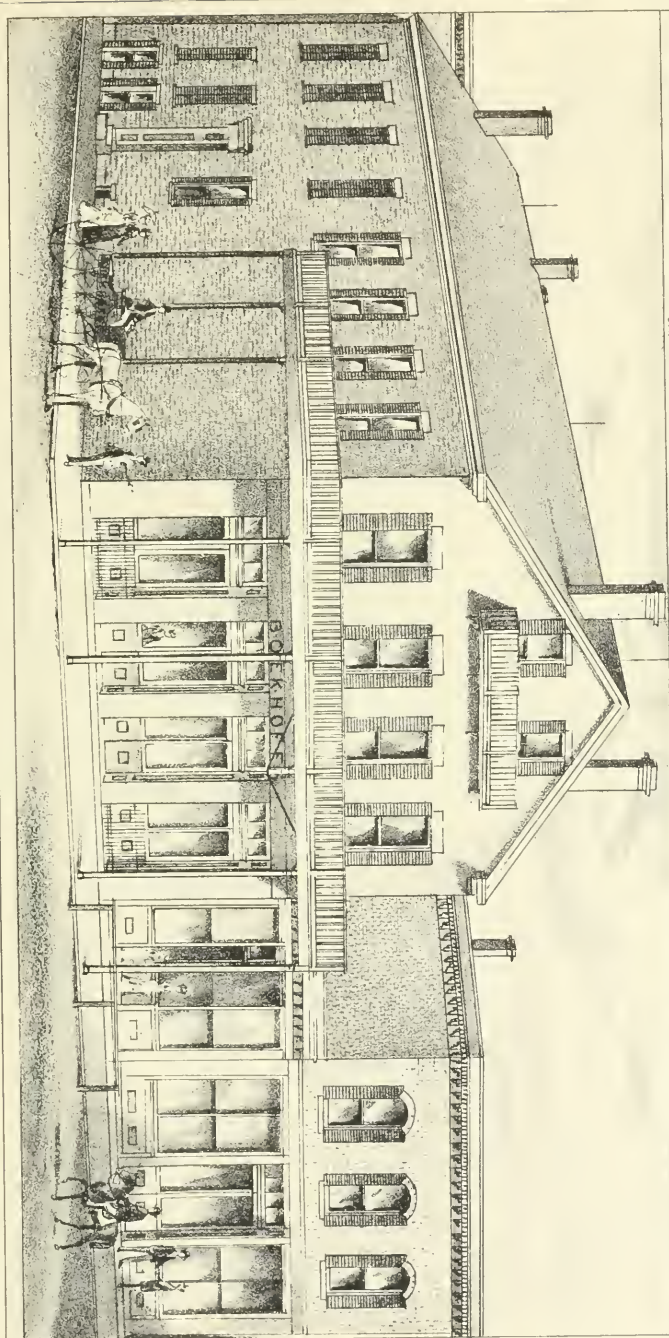
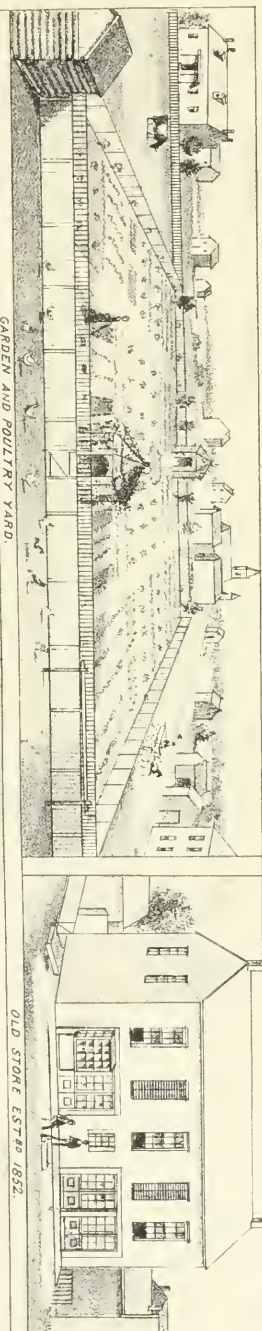
In order to give the history of this town properly, it is necessary to go back a few years—1838—and give an account of the little town of Prairieville, which would, undoubtedly, have been the town to-day if good judgment had been exercised by its proprietors. This nucleus for a town was situated in section 16, a mile or two south of Red Bud, and was laid out by J. W. Baker and Miles A. Gilb rt. As subsequent history must relate, it was merely a prospective town and only placed on paper. It is true that a post-office was located here, and a few goods sold, by William S. Hughes; but a little later more active parties located in what is now Red Bud, and from the hamlet then begun now booms a live little city. It is situated upon a rising eminence in Horse Prairie, a little south of the Monroe county line, in sections 4 and 9, town 4, range 8. It receives its name from a species of flora that was then growing largely in this part of the prairie. Indeed, where the city now stands was a jungle, composed of black haws, grape-vines and red bud. On what is now the northeast corner of Market and Main streets there was a large patch of the "red bud" flora, and Mr. R. D. Durfee, being one of the settlers of the town, saw fit to name the hamlet and post-office Red Bud. The first indication of civilization within what is now the city limits was made by Preston Brickey, in 1820. He constructed a little log cabin, a few yards north of the depot, and here cultivated a farm; but no thought could have entered his mind that only two decades later there would be a city of life and activity within a stone's throw of his cabin. In 1839 James Pollock placed a small stock of goods in the log cabin built by Henry Simmons, where he did business for about a year. This was situated about a quarter of a mile east

of the Catholic church building, on the property now owned and occupied by William Gubert. The next year he moved his stock of goods into a log building erected by John C. Crozier, which was situated on the ground now occupied by Henry O'Harra's lumber yard. He continued the business here about three years, when he moved to Preston. In 1840 R. D. Durfee became the first permanent merchant in Red Bud. Two years later he built a frame store house on the southeast corner of Market and Main streets, where the Commercial Hotel now stands. In the same year he erected his dwelling just in the rear of the bank building. These were the first frame houses. The town was laid off and platted by William Simmons, January 19, 1848. The village grew and prospered, so that other additions were soon made by R. D. Durfee and Samuel Crozier. The first brick building erected was the school-house; it was built in 1854, in the east part of the town. It is still standing. The first brick store was built by Durfee & Crozier, in 1855, and is situated on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets, and is now occupied by L. Marx & Co. The first hotel was built by Lawrence Smith in 1850, and was located on the northwest corner of Market and Main streets. It was a two-story frame building. Gabriel S. Jones was the first blacksmith. He commenced business in 1847, and his shop was situated on the north side of East Market street, where Peter Wey's jewelry store now is. The first church house was erected by the Lutheran denomination. It is yet standing by the side of the present magnificent structure, in the southeast part of the city, and is now used by the church for a parochial school.

According to a directory made in 1859, the following was the business of the town: five dry goods stores; six groceries; two flouring mills; two lumber yards; six merchant tailors; one drug store; one brewery; one livery stable; five boot and shoe shops; three blacksmiths; three wagon shops; one saddler; four hotels; two brick yards; four carpenter shops; three cabinet shops; three tinners; one jewelry store; and one ambrotype gallery.

Incorporation—It was organized as a village, April 19, 1866, the officers being as follows: John Brickey, president of the board, Gerhard Boekhoff, William Schuck, Gerhard Ortgeisen, and John Brunner. B. C. F. Janssen was appointed clerk, John Washbaugh, town constable, and G. Boekhoff, treasurer.

The village charter was not received until February 28, 1867. In January, 1875, a vote was taken for the purpose of incorporating as a city under the general law; the result being 94 votes for incorporation, and 76 against it. The citizens, therefore, being in favor of incorporating as a city, on the 3rd day of April following, an election was held for city officers with the following result: Mayor, Jacob Miller; Aldermen, Alexander N. Green, Henry Fuhrel, John Gerner, Peter Kardell, Benedict Rau, and Frederick Roepke. City Treasurer, George Carl; City Attorney, Joseph B. Simpson; Police Magistrate, John Stoehr; Clerk, Fred D. Guker; City Marshal, J. Matt Smith; Collector, John Hahn; Street Supt., Christian Sippel. The officers at



THE BUSINESS PROPERTY OF S BOCKHOFF, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, RED BUD, ILL.

this writing are Mayor, Benedict Rau; Aldermen of the first ward, Fred Merz, Henry Wahlmann; second ward, Alexius Mudd, John Schirmer; third ward, William Barrett, William J. Schroeder; Street Supt., Philip Lindner; Cemetery Supt., Fred Ahnefeld; Way Master, Valentine Heck; City Marshal, Henry Weidling; Treasurer, John Hahn; City Clerk, Fred D. Guker; Police Magistrate, John Stoehr.

The city at this writing contains a population of about 1,700, mostly composed of a wide-awake German class, and with the most substantial improvements. There are excellent brick and stone sidewalks, and the business houses and dwellings are constructed mainly of brick: indeed it might be termed a brick town.

PRESENT BUSINESS, ETC.

Red Bud Flouring Mills and Elevator.—This leading industry was established in 1857, by a stock company, and was subsequently purchased by Brickey Brothers, and in the summer of 1880, it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, G. Ziebold. It is a brick building, three stories high, beside basement and attic, and the main building is 42x56 feet on the ground. It is located in the northeast part of the city, situated between Mill and Pine streets. The mill contains six run of burrs, and has the capacity of manufacturing 225 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The intention of the proprietor is, in a few months, to put in the mill a complete "roller system." It has the conveniences of a side track, extending from the railroad to the mill. Twenty-three men are given employment by this industry, and the estimated value of annual manufactured product is \$200,000. The firm does its own cooping, haying extensive shops situated a little east of the mills. The elevator was built in 1881, and is constructed in the regular elevator style. It is 36x56 feet on the ground, and to the top of the ventilation, is 62 feet. It has a capacity of elevating 500 bushels of grain per hour, and can store 50,000 bushels.

The New Steam Flouring Mills, were erected in 1870, by Samuel Sale, and are situated in the northwest part of the town, on Pine street. Mr. Sale did not finish the mill on account of a lack of means. Leonard and Fisher bought out the concern, and placed in the machinery. They conducted it for a time, when it came into the hands of Wm. A. Fisher. In 1881, Mr. Fisher erected an elevator, and made other improvements to the mill, and the following year he sold out to the present firm, H. B. Eggers & Co. The main building is a substantial brick edifice, 50 x 50 feet, and four stories high. The elevator is attached to the mill, and is also of brick, three stories high. The mill contains five runs of stone and seven sets of rolls, with a capacity of manufacturing 250 barrels of flour daily. Twenty-five employes are given labor by this industry, as the firm manufacture their own barrels for shipping flour. The shops are located a little north of the mill, and cover 3630 square feet of ground. The "Ambrosia" is their favorite brand of flour. The elevator has the capacity of storing 18,000 bushels of wheat. B. V. Frank is the head miller, and the manager of the mills.

Carriage Manufactory, J. Roscow & Brother Proprietors. This factory was established in the spring of 1876, by James Roscow; and January, 1880, the firm became W. & J. Roscow, but was subsequently changed to the present firm name. The building is a two story frame, 50 x 76 feet, and contains a blacksmith shop, wood work and trimming rooms, besides two floors for a repository. Fourteen men are given employment. The firm make a specialty of the "Tinken and Brewster platform spring" Surrey carriages of every description are manufactured.

Soda Water Factory.—This business was commenced in the spring of 1878, by Henry Buettner, and is situated in the middle of the block east of the post-office, on the north side of East Market street. It has two fountains and a generator, with a capacity for manufacturing fifteen hundred boxes of soda water every month. The building is a two story brick, and was originally built for a brewery. The firm do a good business.

Cigar Manufactory of Christian Raffl, is located three doors east of Main street, on the north side of East Market street. The business was commenced in 1867, by the present proprietor. The amount of annual manufactured goods is 120,000 cigars, and it employs three men. The market is mainly found in Red Bud, and surrounding towns.

Brick Yards—There are two within the city. That of Anton Huegle is situated in the southeast part of the town, a block or two south of the school buildings. The business was commenced in 1862. It contains one kiln, and turns out about 300,000 bricks annually. Besides the brick-yard, Mr. Huegle has a lime kiln within the city limits, and furnishes that product to the people of the town and surrounding country. Jacob Melly also owns and operates a brick-yard in the west part of the city. He has one kiln and burns about the same number of brick as the above. The business was established in 1876 by the father of the above. Mr. Melly also owns a lime-kiln and one of the stone quarries. There are two good limestone quarries in or near the city limits which are quite extensively worked. The principal streets are already paved with the rock.

Bank.—This institution was organized in June, 1875, by a stock company. It is located in a good brick building, five doors west of Main street, on the north side of West Market street. It has ample capital to do a safe banking business. The bank is supplied with a fire and burglar-proof safe, the "Yale" time lock, and all the fixtures of a first-class bank. President, David Ohlwine; Cashier, A. L. Wilson.

Besides the business houses, there are four good churches, Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist. The public school buildings are worthy of mention, and the schools are now under the efficient management of T. C. McDonough, principal. The city can also boast of two public halls, a cornet band, public library association, and a local board of insurance underwriters. The latter was organized in 1879, with four members. President, John Stoehr; Treas., A. L. Wilson; Secretary, J. Matt. Smith. The present Secretary is Fred D. Guker.

General Merchants.—Peningroth, Scriver & Co.; J. J.

Helber & Sons; Johannah Huth; Sophia Boekhoff, prop'r, R. J. and H. P. Boekhoff, managers; Marx & Weiler; Sale & Neu.

Books, Stationery, etc.—George Carl.

Druggists and Pharmacists.—Lewis Lesaulnier, H. A. Dinges.

Lumber Merchant.—Thomas B. O'Harra.

Physicians.—W. J. Seeley, A. B. Beattie, J. P. Bahrenburg, Franz Veight.

Harness and Saddlery.—G. & T. Saxenmeyer, August H. Koch, Henry Sturtzum.

Hotels.—Philip Offending, Margaret Havermann, John Curten, Peter Jost.

Merchant Tailor.—Fred. A. Rathert.

Tailor—John Kline.

Furniture Goods and Undertakers.—Valentine Heck, Louis Hensins, A. Streicher.

Hardware and Tinware.—Benedict Ran, J. H. Just

Wagon Makers.—Henry Ruehnkorf, C. Petersen, Henry Wahlmaun, William Floreth.

Gunsmith.—Sylvester S. Durfec.

Watch Makers and Jewelers—Peter Wey, August Kalbitz

Cigar Store—Edward Heberer.

Blacksmiths.—Fred. Merz, Ernst Budde, John Lang, Peter Petersen, Louis Schuette, William Whitechurch.

Mitliners and Dress Makers.—Mrs. Elizabeth Maier, Miss Sophia Noll, Mrs. Sarah Walsh

Livery and Feed Stables.—B. C. Dunn & Bro., Miller & Fairchilds.

Photographer.—Monroe Parrott.

Butchers.—William Thielan, Charles Burgdorf.

Stock Dealers—George Ratz, Henry Ratz, James W. Rea.

Shoe Makers.—Philip Hahn, Christoph Jakle, Henry Klunder, Charles Gielow, Henry Bayer.

Carpenters and Builders.—William I. Schroeder, Louis Hensins, H. H. Droge, Gotlieb Koester, Fred. Yannert.

Brick and Stone Masons.—Frank Heege, John Helbig, Conrad Berg, Wm. Rathert, Wm. Henschen, Herman Loesche, Anton Huegle.

Dealer in Tobacco, Pipes, etc.—Henry Hoth.

Dentist.—C. W. Jocelyn.

Painters and Glaziers.—Adam Kaffaia, Jno. J. Fox, Paul Dumas.

Bakers.—Leonard Kaffenberger, John Ersenlohr.

Barbers—Philip Snyder, Theodore Jakle.

Justices of the Peace.—John Stoehr. Jno. H. Meyer, Fred. D. Guker.

Family Groceries.—John Hahn.

Postmaster.—George Carl.

The *Red Bud Courier*, is likewise one of the enterprises of the city, further mention of which is made in the article on the Press. The town also contains sixteen places where beer and other stimulants are sold by the small, besides three places where spirituous liquors are dealt out by wholesale.

SOCIETIES.

Red Bud Lodge, No. 427, A. F. and A. M. was organized under dispensation August 18, 1864, and received its charter, dated October 4, A. D. 1865. The present membership is 94 members. The Lodge meets regularly in its hall every Saturday evening, on or after the full of the moon in each month.

Knights of Honor, U. D., No. 2658, was established the 18th of January, 1882, with thirteen members. The present membership is now thirty-six, being the maximum number enrolled. The first Dictator, was Geo. L. Riess; first Reporter, Fred. D. Guker. The Lodge meets the second and fourth Fridays in each month. It is in good condition financially, and prospering equally with the other lodges in the State.

BIOGRAPHIES.

W. S. FAIRCHILD.

RED BUD possesses few better business men than W. S. Fairchild, the proprietor of the livery stable. He was born in Monroe county December 20, 1845. His father, a native of New York, came from Ohio, where he had lived a few years, to Monroe county, settling near Yankeetown in 1838. His name was Daniel, whilst his wife's was Elvira. He followed the vocation of farming. Died October 20, 1873. W. S. Fairchild went to Bates county, Missouri, in 1867, where he remained until 1873. In Missouri he followed farming, which he continued after his return to Illinois in Randolph county. In 1881 he purchased the livery stable in Red Bud, which he has since most successfully carried on.

He was married to Miss Grace Swift, daughter of Arnold and Harriet Swift, October 23, 1871. By this marriage there are three children, Harriet Elvira, Fay Edward and Helen May. Mrs. Fairchild, a native of New York, came here as a teacher in 1865. She followed this calling several years in Monroe and Randolph counties.

Early in life Mr. Fairchild learned to love the principles of the Republican party. His first presidential ballot was cast for U. S. Grant, the soldier President. In his dealings with patrons and friends Mr. Fairchild is accommodating and obliging. As a citizen he enjoys the confidence and respect of all.



James D. Sprigg



George L. Riess

THE Randolph county bar has among its members no more congenial spirit or popular advocate than George L. Riess, the present county Judge. He is a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, having been born in Centreville, now known as Millstadt, September 30th, 1838. His father was a clergyman, the Rev. J. J. Riess, at that time the only minister of the German Evangelical church in the West. The maiden name of his mother was Charlotte Henckler, and she was born in Weishaden, in Nassau, whilst his father was a native of Puttlingen, Wurtemberg. The family lived in Centreville until George was seven years of age, and then moved to St. Louis where the next six years of his life were spent. The Rev. William Riess was an efficient and active clergyman and the German Evangelical church in the West owes much of its present strength to his labors. While in St. Louis he founded three churches of his denomination, two of which bear his name. In the public schools of St. Louis George S. received his early education.

In 1851 the family removed to Quincy, Illinois, returning after one year to St. Louis, where the Rev. Mr. Riess died July 8th, 1855.

In August following the subject of this sketch was chosen as one of the teachers in the public schools of Waterloo, at

that time under the supervision of Rev. G. Steiner. For five years he followed the calling of a teacher and in 1860 having given up his long cherished hope of becoming a college graduate, he became Deputy Sheriff of Monroe county. Prior to this he had diligently devoted his spare hours to the study of law. In 1865 he was chosen Assessor and Treasurer of Monroe county, and was re-elected in 1867. Then was made Police Magistrate and subsequently Justice of the Peace.

He was admitted to the bar September 14th, 1871, and immediately entered upon a lucrative practice. As an evidence of his popularity and of the confidence of the community in his abilities it may be mentioned that he had thirty-five cases at the first term of court after his admission to practice. In 1875 he moved to Red Bud, and in 1882 was elected Judge of the county court of Randolph county.

He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Turk October 3d, 1861. Mr. Riess early cast his fortunes with the Democratic party, of whose principles he has ever been a steadfast supporter. During the progress of the war for the Union he was an ardent friend of the Union's cause, and toward the end of the struggle raised a company of one-hundred and ten men, the "Monroe Tigers," and proceeding

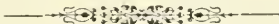
to Springfield, offered their services to the government. The war, however, about that time came to an end, and they were never in the field.

Gifted with more than ordinary endowments and energies, a genial nature and a generous flow of good humor have contributed to establish his hold on the affections of the people. As Judge of the county court he is winning golden opinions from the people and the bar by his sound judgment and fair decisions.

FREDERICK GUKER, (DEC.)

THE name of "Kaskaskia Fred," proprietor of the Eagle Tavern, is still in pleasant recollection by the old pioneers of Randolph county; a native of Alsace, near Strassburg, he emigrated to America in 1827, having served his time as miller and afterward as baker at Strassburg. He landed at New York, and after working at the baker's trade for five years in New York State, he left there for New Orleans, where he landed on the 4th of July, 1832. On February 6th, 1836, he came to Kaskaskia, where he worked one year for McGinnis; he bought McGinnis out, and in the Spring of 1840 he

built the spacious "Eagle Tavern," the only brick hotel in the town, which for a number of years was the principal resort of lawyers and officers visiting Kaskaskia. In the summer of 1834 he married Miss Margaretha Medart; they had twelve children: Carolina, (dec.) Louisa, wife of Geo. Hatters, of Algiers, Louisiana, Frederick D. J. P., Notary Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, and City Clerk of Red Bud, Margaret, wife of John Rall, farmer, near Red Bud, Sophia, (dec.), John, (dec.), Sophia, wife of James Ashton, Algiers, Louisiana, Mary, wife of Wm. H. Toy, printer, at St. Louis, Missouri, Daniel R., baker and confectioner at Red Bud, Julia, (dec.) and Ferdinand, (dec.). Mr. Guker lived at Kaskaskia from 1836 to 1858; during this time he grew to be one of the wealthiest men of Randolph county. He lived for two years on a farm two miles above Evansville; from thence he removed to Algiers, Louisiana, and after the Rebellion returned north, living at Thebes, Kaskaskia and Red Bud. He carried on a bakery and confectionery at Red Bud till his death, which occurred April 22nd, 1875, leaving his widow and children. His remains are interred in the old city cemetery at Red Bud.



BALDWIN.

RANDOLPH CO.



BALDWIN precinct lies in the northern part of Randolph, adjoining St. Clair county, and embraces about forty-five sections of land. It is principally prairie, although the southern part and the western, along the Kaskaskia river, were originally wooded. Hill prairie lies in the northeastern part, and stretches eastward into Tilden. It is separated

from Heacock, now commonly called Plum Creek prairie, by a belt of somewhat broken surface extended north and south, of which the locality of Jordan's Grove is a part. Heacock prairie, so named from George Heacock, who was an early settler in it, is a level area. The surface in the south, along Plum creek, is considerably broken. The timber originally consisted of large, thinly set post oaks, among which was a heavy growth of tall grass. The principal streams which supply water and drainage are the Kaskaskia river and Plum and Little Plum creeks. Doza creek is so named from a French hunter who frequented its banks in quest of game. The soil is productive and the improvements are good. Wheat is the staple, and the other cereals receive but little attention. Fruit is not raised for the

market. Sheep farming receives some attention and is found to be profitable; a small flock of sheep on the farm is quite common. Thomas Black introduced the Cotswolds and Southdowns about twenty years ago. The Berkshire hogs, introduced by D. R. McMaster, are the approved and prevailing breed. Attention has been paid to the breeding of suitable farm horses. The English draft Clidesdale breeds were brought in several years ago by Thomas McIlhatton. The facilities for travel are among the best. The Kaskaskia and St. Louis State road is a wide thoroughfare, extending north and south, passing through Baldwin village. The Cairo and St. Louis railroad with its connections affords excellent shipping advantages. The precinct was first settled in the southern and western part by immigrants, principally from South Carolina and Kentucky. Several settlements were made here prior to 1812. The Scotch some years later settled the northeastern part in Hill prairie. The Germans in 1844 or 1845, began to push their settlements southward from Dutch Hill, so called, in St. Clair county, into Heacock prairie. This region, however, had been to some extent, previously occupied. The Germans, first to make settlements here, were Conrad Spitz, Michael Bilger and Francis Koener. Teutonic blood is now largely in occupancy of this part of the precinct, and the Germans are among the best farmers in the community. There are eight schools in the precinct, provided with suitable buildings. In 1812,

about three and a half miles above the mouth of Plum creek, and a half mile east of the west bank of the Kaskaskia, near a spring of lasting water there stood a small log building in which James St. Clair taught the children in the settlement. This was the first school-house. In these early days it was the custom enforced by necessity for the settlers to detail and employ one of their own members to act as teachers. From this rude beginning almost as by magic, has developed the present advanced condition of the common schools. Husbandry in early days was confined to the timber districts, partly from other circumstances and necessarily on account of the immense numbers of green-headed flies that infested the prairies, and rendered the horses in daylight utterly unmanageable. The primitive prairie farmer was obliged to do his team work at night. Not the least among the burdens that fell to the lot of the pioneer, were those in respect of milling and clothing. The responsibility and care of the latter fell principally upon the women, who plied the spindle and the shuttle with diligence. About 1816, on a settler's claim in section 28 or 29, on the banks of the river, Robert McDaniels built the first mill, and supplied a much felt need.

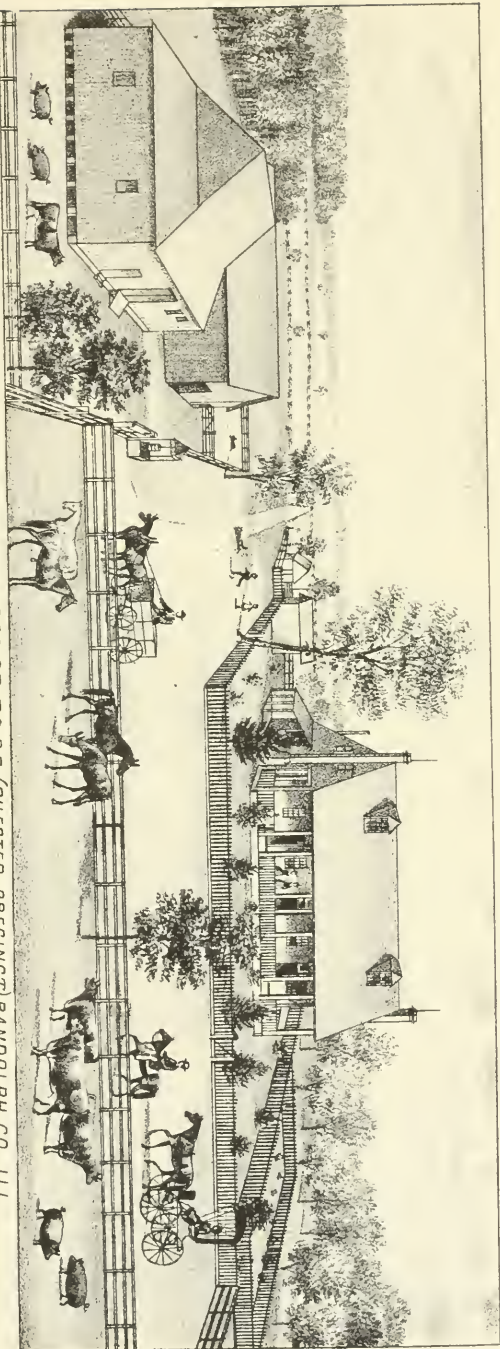
The earliest important American settlements in what is now Baldwin precinct were made by Absalom Cox, of Cox's ferry notoriety, David Anderson and William McBride, who came with other families from South Carolina in 1804. There were three of the Anderson brothers who played an important part in the development of the country around Plum creek. They were besides David just mentioned, James and John. The two former came together in company with Cox, McBride and Robert McDonald. Cox located on a four hundred acre settler's claim in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. This claim, No 1044, and the one adjoining it on the south, No 1992, were located respectively in favor of two bachelors named Hix and Smith. Each had a cabin on his claim, but they lived principally together and took their meals at the upper cabin. One day one of them went to the river to get water. His long absence excited some alarm, and his companion, who was deaf, went in search and found his comrade lying in the canoe dead and scalped. This so alarmed him that he never returned from the burial of the body for which he started, in the canoe, to Kaskaskia. The lower claim was afterwards confirmed to General Edgar, by whose permission Cox located on the one lying above. He brought with him to the county his wife, whose maiden name was Jane McBride, sister of Thomas, William and John, and three children. Five other children were born in the county, Mr. Cox was a man of courage and enterprise. The former made him a leader in the ranger service. The latter shortly after his arrival showed itself in the establishment of a ferry. This was at first operated by means of a canoe. About 1816 or '17 increased immigration demanded better facilities for crossing the river, and Mr. Cox built a ferry boat sufficient to carry two wagons at a trip. But exposure to the sun during low water soon ruined it. After its abandonment, about 1822, the ferry was operated again in the old way. As early as 1815 or '16, Thomas Wideman, who married Cox's sister in Tennessee, operated a ferry

about a mile up the river, and had, in a rude form, the first ferry boat. It consisted of a deck formed of puncheons, resting on two canoes placed side by side. This ferry was largely patronized by the settlers prior to the building of Cox's boat. Wideman brought his wife and daughter to the country with him and settled on section 21. He excited the suspicions of the company of regulators, a sort of censorial vigilance and police committee, whose business it was to deal summary justice to offenders and suspicious characters; and to escape punishment he left the country about 1819. One of the most active in the prosecution of Wideman was his brother-in-law, Cox, evincing a disapproval of lawlessness and disorder, even though found near his own door.

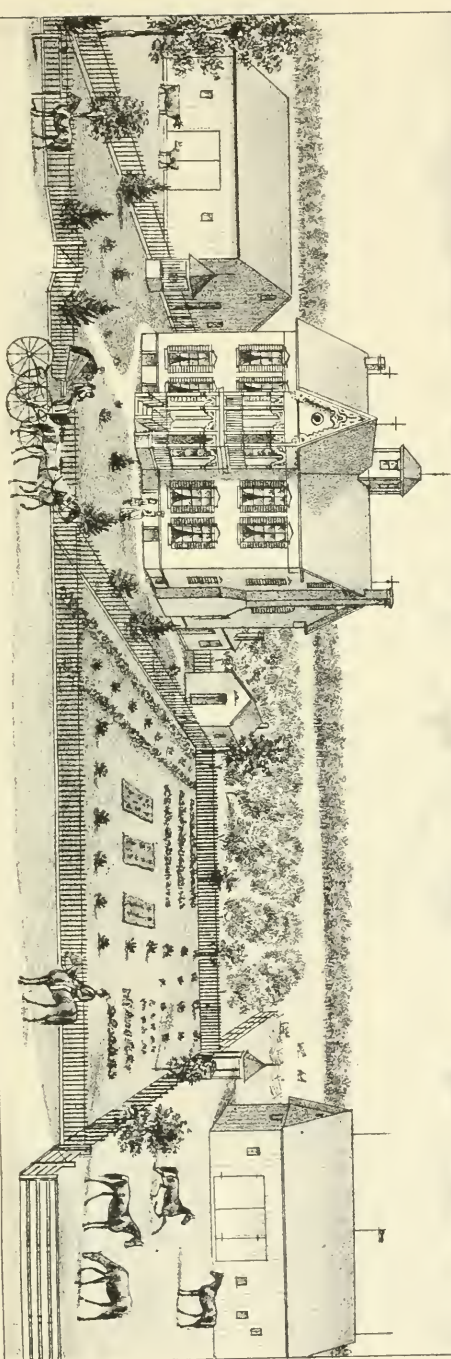
David Anderson brought with him one child, Jane, who died unmarried. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Adam Hill, who settled south of Plum creek. His children, besides Jane, were Mary, Elizabeth, and Julia. He located on section 5, T. 5, R. 7, where he lived and died. The McBride family was a large one, and a valuable accession to the new settlement. It consisted of William and his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Law, and their children, Thomas, John, William, Jr., Nancy, Margaret, Jane, and Elizabeth, all married before their arrival in the county. Thomas had a wife and three children, Elizabeth, John, and William. He settled about three miles south of Baldwin, on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26. Here he made improvements, reared a large family and lived all his life. He began blacksmithing soon after he located, and was the first to ply that trade. He was the only man in the entire settlement who could make cow-bells, an article then in great demand. He understood the art of brazing, by which he rendered the bells sound. John married Sarah Little, in Kentucky, where the McBrides had stopped a number of years before coming to Illinois. Jane McBride, whom John Anderson brought with him, in 1806, as his adopted daughter, was the result of this union. About 1815, Mr. McBride settled on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23. William, Jr., who was also married in Kentucky, settled in section 24, southeast of Baldwin, where he remained a few years and then moved to what is now Ruma precinct, and there died. He was an intelligent man, a teacher, and county superintendent of schools about forty years ago. He also represented his district in the State Legislature.

In 1806, George Wilson, John Anderson, and John Douglas located here. Mr. Wilson was in the ranger service for three years; other early settlers were John G. Nelson and Samuel Douglas. Mr. Nelson was a justice of the peace for many years, and was the first in what is now this precinct.

Jane McBride became the wife of John, son of Archibald Thompson, and theirs was probably the earliest marriage in the precinct. Thompson subsequently settled in Evansville precinct. He became a member of the legislature, and died at his boarding place during one of the sessions. The Thompson family came to the county in 1804. Robert McDaniel built the first mill. He settled here in 1812. Thomas and David Fulton, South Carolinians, came in 1814. George Heacock was an eastern man, and settled north of



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES BROWN, SEC. 27, T. 6, R. 7, (CHESTER PRECINCT) RANDOLPH CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF E. M. BEIEN, SEC. 4, T. 5, R. 7, (BALDWIN PRECINCT) RANDOLPH CO. ILL.

Baldwin, in section 2, in 1818, in the prairie, which bears his name. He and Stephens, who came about the same time, lived in separate cabins in the same yard. They had a dairy and were also cattle dealers. The Scudder family also settled in this prairie. They came from Tennessee here in 1816. The family followed hunting and f-hing and made no permanent settlement. James Redpath, a native of Scotland, came to Heacock prairie in 1821, his wife dying on the voyage at sea. In 1825 the neighborhood of Jordan's Grove was settled; at that date William Rutherford, Robert Redpath, Hugh Leslie, and John McMillan began improvements in that vicinity.

In the edge of Jordan's grove the first post office was established as early as 1850. The office was kept by William Meek; he also had a stock of goods there. The next nearest store was at Sparta. The post office is now kept at the store of Thomas Boyles. The territory embraced by what is now Baldwin precinct was represented in the Black Hawk war by James A. Bean, Abalom McBride and David Anderson. "The fort," so called, was built in 1812, by the Andersons, Wilsons, McBrides, Thompsons, Cox and others, because of the murder of the Lively family in Washington county. The wives and children were placed within its walls for protection while the fathers and husbands went into the ranging services. The enclosure consisted of heavy pickets. It was located on section thirty-three.

VILLAGE OF BALDWIN.

The charter of incorporation was granted in 1876. The first trustees were S. B. Adams, S. H. Johnston, J. E. Davis, W. T. Thompson, J. R. Holden, William M. Wilson, S. B. Adams, President; S. D. Lindsey, Clerk. The first business building was a grain and machinery house, put up by S. C. Jordan in the fall of 1873. The railroad was built the previous spring. The village is situated on Heacock prairie, and has a population numbering about two hundred and fifty. There are three neat frame church buildings. The Presbyterian was built in 1872, at a cost of \$800; the Methodist in 1874, at a cost of about \$2,200; and the

Campbellite, in 1875, costing about \$600. The school-house is a frame two-room, 24x50 building, erected in 1874-5 at a cost of about \$2,000. The Baldwin flouring mill was built by James Scott & Son in 1876. The property after changing hands several times, came into the possession of the present proprietor, S. H. Johnston, in 1880. It has two run of burrs and a capacity of twenty-four barrels a day. The saw mill was moved from St. Clair county in 1874 or '75. It is owned by Holden & Johnston. The grain house of W. B. Preston was built by its present owner, in 1877, at a cost of \$2,200. The grain is elevated by steam at the rate of four hundred bushels an hour. From seventy-five thousand to a hundred thousand bushels of wheat are handled annually. The grain is discharged from the bins directly into the cars of the Cairo & St. Louis railroad.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Physicians—C. F. Marshall, O. H. Rhodes, J. M. Campbell, J. McMenomy.

General Stores.—Mrs. S. H. Spaeth, W. B. Preston.

Groceries, Provisions and Post Office.—William T. Thompson.

Drug Stores.—O. H. Rhodes, McMenomy and Fellows.

Grain Dealers.—William B. Preston, S. H. Johnston.

Blacksmiths—C. H. Wiltshire, H. C. Fink, Joseph Holden.

Shoemaker.—William Weierbach.

Harness Maker.—J. W. Porch.

Wagon Maker.—William Fink.

Hotels.—G. W. Nelson, Mrs. Jane Douglass.

Milliners and Dressmakers.—Mrs. James Holden, Mrs. W. L. Wiley.

Carpenter.—J. C. Wells.

Barbers.—R. L. Nelson, H. A. Rhodes.

Livery Stables.—J. A. and R. L. Nelson.

Police Magistrate.—W. G. Young.

Village Attorney.—John A. Douglass.

Saloons.—George Helfer, Henry Baumann, Mrs. John Scheak.

TILDEN.

RANDOLPH CO.



HE precinct of Tilden is situated in the extreme northern part of the county. It is bounded north by St. Clair and Washington counties, east by Conterville, south by Sparta and Central and west by Baldwin. The surface is rolling prairie, with but little timber. The precinct is made up from parts of township 4, range 5, and township 4, range 6, the greater portion being in the latter township. It occupies portions

of Grand Cote and Flat prairies, the soil of which is very rich and productive. Plum creek and its several tributaries, drain the lands and furnish water for stock purposes.

The Cairo Short Line Railroad traverses the northeast corner, on the line of which is located the village of Tilden, which gives facilities for the shipment of stock and produce. Wheat is the principal crop, although corn, oats, hay, fruits and vegetables are cultivated and yields abundantly. About 1840 the chief industry was the cultivation of castor beans, and it is related that most of the money with which

the lands were entered in this precinct, was obtained from the production of this article. There were several oil mills then operated in the county. Since 1860 but little of this product has been grown. There is, at this writing, considerable attention being paid to fruit growing, especially among the Scotch citizens, who form a great portion of the population. The raising of stock also receives a fair share of attention. About the first blooded stock was the Durham breed introduced by B. Crawford, some time during the decade of 1850-60. Daniel McIntosh introduced the Alderney stock about 1872. In the business of sheep raising, there has existed quite a rivalry between the Scotch settlers. Among the breeds popular with them are Merinos, the Southdowns and the Cotswolds. Matthew Kirkwood, John Andrews and W. J. Crawford are among the leading men engaged in this industry.

Samuel Henry, James Clark and Nathan Davis, all settled here about the same time and improved the first farms in the precinct. These parties entered their land, upon which they settled prior to or about 1820. We will here give a few of the earliest land entries which will show the names of others who probably settled here.

Nov. 17th, 1818, Samuel Stubbsfield entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sect. 19, 80 acres. Same date Samuel F. Henry entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sect. 19, 80 acres. Nov. 17th, 1818, James Clark entered E. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sect. 18, 80 acres. March 9th, 1819, Nathan Davis entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sect. 8, 80 acres. The above entries are in township No. 4 south, range 5 west. The following entries are in township No. 4 south, range 6 west. March 9th, 1818, Hugh Leslie entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. No. 20, 160 acres. Aug. 5th, 1818, W. C. Ballard entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sect. 23, 80 acres.

It does not always follow where these early entries were made that the parties became actual settlers, for in many cases the lands were entered by those who were never residents of the county.

James Strahan, a Pennsylvanian, came as early as 1822, and located on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, T. 4, R. 5, which tract he purchased of Nathan Davis. Strahan, brought with him a wife and family—John, Blair, Jane, Margaret, Mary Ann and Nancy, were the names of his children. John married Mary Boyd, and entered land in section 9, and resided there until his death, about 1860. Blair married Jane Campbell, and is still living on section 8. Jane married Thomas Lindsay, who entered land and settled in S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13, about 1828. Mary Ann died single. Margaret became the wife of John Hair, and Nancy the wife of Alexander McGuire, who first settled on vacated land in section 18, remained in the county a few years, and finally located in Washington county.

John and William K. McDill, brothers, and natives of South Carolina, came to the county with their father, in 1819 or '20. He settled in the vicinity of Sparta, and John and William K. became early residents of this precinct, locating in section 21. John reared a large and much respected family of children, several of whom are living in this part of the county. William K. McDill, was born in

1797, and after coming to this county married Janet Munford, in 1823. His father's name was John. He also came with the family to the county, but died in 1824. His mother died in South Carolina. William McDill's children were John, James, Robert, Thomas, Jane, Margaret and a daughter who died young. Some of them are living in this county.

Samuel Boyd, Sr., was a native of Ireland, born in 1777. He was married in South Carolina, to Nancy Varner, and came to Tilden, about 1825. He settled on section 17, where he improved a good farm. His children, brought from South Carolina, were Samuel L., Margaret, Eliza, Agnes, Jane, Mary, Sarah, Abigail and Rebecca. Samuel L. married Jane Gibson, located on section 17, improved a farm, and remained there until his death, leaving a large family. He was twice married, and all the daughters except Sarah, married and had families.

Anderson Jones, from Lincoln county, Tennessee, came about 1829, and located on section 19, where he remained a few years, and then moved to Jackson county, this State. He brought with him a large family, but none of them are now living in this county.

Stewart Burns, from South Carolina, came with a wife and family, and selected a home on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, in 1830. He improved a fine farm, upon which he resided until his death, about 1865. His wife was Sarah Gillespie, daughter of James Gillespie, an old resident of Washington county. She is still living on the old homestead. Burns served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was a much respected citizen in the community. He reared a family of intelligent children, many of whom reside in various parts of the county, and are much respected in their community. Hugh C. Gault, also from Lincoln county, Tennessee, was another early arrival. He came in 1831, and brought with him a family of five or six children. In the latter years of his life he resided in Sparta, where in 1878, he died, at the age of 86 years.

William Edmiston, a native Virginian, was one of the prominent arrivals of 1832. He came here from Tennessee, from where he had enlisted in the war of 1812, and where in 1816, he married Sarah Askins. He emigrated to Illinois in 1832, making his home on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5, T. 4, R. 6, in the spring of that year. He entered three or four hundred acres of land, and became one of the prosperous citizens of the county. His children were Albert, Harmon, William, Rufus, James, John, Polly, Sarah and Taylor. John Edmiston, a younger brother of William Edmiston, came with his family, to this county, and in 1832 located on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, where he improved a good farm, and reared a large family, none of whom are now residing in the precinct. His children brought with him to this county, were John, Abner, Thirsa, Betsy, Susan and Rhoda.

John McMillan, Mark Wilson and Mrs. Sarah Clark and their families were among the early settlers here.

William Chambers, a native of South Carolina, and another old veteran of the war of 1812, emigrated with his family to this county in 1822, and settled here. He reared a large family, improved a good farm, and died in 1840.

The first settlers in this precinct located along the various streams where water and timber were plenty, and it was not until about 1833 that the prairies began to be settled.

The first mill was constructed by Samuel Boyd on his place about 1831. It was what is known as a horse-mill. Rude as it was, it served a good purpose in its day. Near this mill, in section 17, was the first grave-yard in the precinct. Sarah Boyd was the first person buried there.

Schools were early taught and have been liberally maintained. The first church erected was in 1864 by the Presbyterian denomination. It was constructed of brick, and stands on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 7. Rev. Gibson was the earliest preacher. Dr. Marshall was the earliest physician, locating here as early as 1840.

VILLAGE OF TILDEN.

This thriving little village was laid out by William Edmiston, Robert Matthews and William G. Crawford, and surveyed and platted by James D. Thompson, county surveyor. The plat was recorded in the office of the circuit

clerk May 8, 1871. The first building was a hotel, built by Daniel McIntire in the spring of 1871. A post-office was established the same year, with James Watt as post-master. The first blacksmith shop was opened by P. T. Jones in April, 1871. The first goods sold in a building used for that purpose was by William Poyle, prior to the laying out of the town in 1860. The village is situated on the line of the Cairo Short Line Railroad, and is quite a shipping point, and a great convenience to the inhabitants of the precinct.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Store and Post-office.—James Watt, R. K. Torrens.

Blacksmith.—James W. Armour.

Wagon Maker.—John Neil.

Shoe Maker.—Alexander Ricket.

Grain Dealers, Farm Machinery, Coal and Lumber.—Edmiston & Fombelle.

Drug Store and Physician.—Dr. T. J. Garrett.

Carpenter.—S. R. Thompson.

Custom Mill—R. K. Torrens, proprietor.



BIOGRAPHIES.



James Watt

SCOTLAND, the land of the sturdy Highlanders, of the once hounded covenauters and of a people withal patriotic in impulses, has given the country many noble sons. A goodly number of Scots have in the past located within the limits of Randolph county; among them James Watt is a fitting representative. He was born in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 3d, 1828. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a shop-keeper. After a brief time he traveled in England, then kept store in Glasgow. Soon tiring of this he engaged as a detective on the police force, which business he pursued three years. After a brief sojourn in Ireland he

made his way to Canada, landing on Christmas day, 1855, at the port of New York on his way hither. In Canada he remained three years when he went to Wisconsin. In 1859 he came to Randolph county, where he has since resided. In 1864 he entered the service of the United States, in Company A, 32d Reg., Ill. Volunteer Infantry. Was wounded in Nashville, from the effects of which he was discharged June 3d, 1865. Since the war he has pursued mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he secured the location of a post-office, to which he gave the name Sadowa. In 1871 the name was changed to Tilden. That office he yet holds.



Hugh Mathews · Jane M. Mathews

AMONG representatives of the Scotch-Irish population, none is more deserving of recognition for true worth than Hugh Mathews. He was born in county Antrim, Ireland, June 29th, 1826. His parents, both natives of Scotland, came to Ireland because of religious persecution in their native land. Thomas Mathews, his father, was a manufacturer of linen. A son Robert came to this country in 1838, and was so favorably impressed with its fitness for a home, as to induce his father and family to follow suit, which they

did in 1840. The family located near where Hugh now lives. Hugh Mathews was united in marriage to Miss Jane Maguire, Dec. 23rd, 1851. By this union there are three children; Eliza C. Nancy Emma and Thomas Henry. Mr. Mathews and wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and in its work are devoted, earnest and zealous. The parents of Hugh both died in this county; the father Thomas in 1874, at the age of ninety-three, and the mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Ross, in 1864.

HARRISONVILLE.

MONROE COUNTY.



HARRISONVILLE precinct lies wholly in the American Bottom, and comprises a large area of rich and productive farming land. This part of the bottom in early years contained a numerous population, and some of the most noted men of the earlier times of Illinois here had their homes. The old town of Harrisonville on the river was selected as the seat of justice of the new county of Monroe on its formation, and for some years was the most important point in the county. The improvement rights granted in this precinct show that a number of settlements were made between the years 1780 and 1790. These settlements were along the bluff and in the bottom of the vicinity of Harrisonville. Claim 511, survey 497, now owned by William Bamber, immediately south of Harrisonville, was confirmed to the heirs of John Ellison. The testimony before the Board of Commissioners to examine land claims within the Kaskaskia district showed that Ellison had come to this place in 1783, and had grubbed a few acres of land adjoining L'Aigle (Eagle) and had died in the country in the same year.

The site of the main portion where the town of Harrisonville was first improved by John Jones, and was affirmed by the board of commissioners in 1809 to John Payne. The claim next north, 580, was granted in right of an improvement made by George Wear. It was affirmed by Governor St. Clair to James Gillham in 1813 to the same person. Claim 554, survey 421, near Moredock lake, on the northern boundary of the precinct, was first improved by Peter Zipp, and was in the ownership of his heirs for many years. Claim 510 was confirmed to Tobias Brashears. The fort erected in this vicinity during the Indian War from 1786 to 1795 was called Brashear's Fort.

In the year 1794 the population in the American Bottom received an important addition in the person of Shadrach Bond, a nephew of Judge Shadrach Bond. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1773, the son of Nicholas Bond, and was twenty-one years of age when he came to Illinois. He had received a plain English education, and his early life had been spent on a farm. Reynolds says that "he learned much useful knowledge of all the various moving principles of the human heart, and was nature's nobleman, educated in the wide world of the human family, with his conscience and sound judgment as his unerring preceptors." For some years he resided with his uncle, and indulged much in the gayety and amusements of the country at that day. He afterward purchased a farm on the bank of

Moredock Lake, where he resided till his removal to Kaskaskia in 1814. He was elected a member of the general assembly of Indiana territory, which met at Vincennes, and in 1812 was sent to Congress as the first delegate from the territory of Illinois. Chiefly through his exertions, Congress in 1813 passed the first act granting the right of preemption of the public lands, a measure which was of the greatest importance in securing the development of Illinois. He was next appointed receiver of public moneys at the Kaskaskia land office, and in 1814 removed to a farm in the vicinity of Kaskaskia. On the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State, he was chosen without opposition the first Governor, and after the expiration of his term of office was made register of the land office in Kaskaskia, in which office he remained for many years. He died in 1830.

Two brothers of Governor Bond, Nicodemus and Joshua Bond, also made their homes in the American Bottom. The latter resided here but a few years, and then removed to St. Louis, and afterward to Vincennes. Several of the sons of Joshua Bond acquired reputation at the bar.

The point of the bluff near the northern boundary of Harrisonville precinct, known as Salt Lake point, marks the place where the manufacture of salt was carried on in early time. This saline trade was one of the earliest established in the West. General John Edgar, of Kaskaskia, was its first proprietor, and placed it in operation about the year 1802. Among its subsequent owners was a man named Boise, one of the early residents of the town of Harrisonville. He employed Thomas Marrs to work the saline, and he had charge of it three years. At this time there were twelve wells sunk. Considerable salt was manufactured for a time which brought a good price.

Just north of the present town of Harrisonville, lived Dr. Caldwell Cairnes, who was well-known all over the country in early times, as an excellent physician. He came to Illinois from Pennsylvania, soon after the year 1800. He bought a fine farm under cultivation, which he called Walnut Grove. He was fond of agriculture, and farmed, for those days, on a large scale. He attended, likewise, to his profession, and had a large practice among the residents of the bottom. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, and also one of the Judges of the St. Clair County Court. (Before Monroe county was organized.) He was sent as one of the delegates, from Monroe county, to the convention which formed the first constitution of the State of Illinois. He was one of the active working members of that body. He was a man of sound mind, and was honest in his transactions with the public, and upright in his deportment. He died on

his farm, leaving behind him a good reputation, and a large estate. One of his daughters married Gen. James Semple, who was at one time one of the Supreme Judges of Illinois, United States Senator, and Minister to Bogota. He died a few years since, as did also his wife, at their home near Elsau, Jersey county, Illinois. Thomas and Edward Todd were also early settlers in the bottom, Thomas not far from Harrisonville, and Edward in Moredock precinct.

Claim 1726, on which Harrisonville is built, was formerly owned by John and Alexander Jameson. They were brothers. John died previous to 1826. The Levisse family lived at Harrisonville some years, and removed from there to Moredock precinct. A man named Gallatin owned, at one time, a large tract of land below Harrisonville, including the place now owned by Thomas Holland. Close to the mouth of the Monroe City hollow, Abraham Bivens lived about 1830. On the "sand hill," as it is called, near the Willow ford bridge, Hugh Ralston lived in 1825. Below the Monroe City hollow, under the bluff, lived Turner Todd, and farther down the Lewis family. Just north of Dr. Cairnes, on Fountain creek, was the residence of Bradley Rust. He was from one of the New England States. For a number of years he served as a Justice of the Peace, till he was succeeded in that office by Noah B. Harlow. He moved to Waterloo, and died there.

The James family, of Welsh origin, were among the early settlers in the American Bottom. Joseph Austin James emigrated to Illinois in 1803, accompanied by his son, Thomas James, who was born in Maryland, in the year 1782, and James A. He moved to Missouri in 1807, where he died. Thomas James made his first trip to the Rocky mountains in 1809, and returned in 1810. He was in the store at Harrisonville for several years following the autumn of 1815, and in 1821 embarked on a hazardous expedition to New Mexico. He was made a general of the Illinois militia in 1825, and the same year was elected a member of the Legislature, where he served two years. He was appointed postmaster at Monroe City, then called James' Mills, in 1827; in 1832 served as major in the Black Hawk war, and died at Monroe City, in December, 1847.

Col. James A. James, son of Joseph A. James, was born in Kentucky, in 1798, and received a good education, attending the college at Beardstown, Kentucky. He married Miss Susan O'Hara, a native of Monroe county. Col. James was a man of considerable prominence in the county. His residence was first in Renault precinct, and subsequently at Harrisonville. He was a farmer, by occupation; represented Monroe and St. Clair counties in the State Legislature four years. In 1827, he was colonel of State militia. Austin James, son of Col. James, was born in the county in 1823. Was a farmer; served in the Sixth Illinois Regiment during the Mexican war; Justice of the Peace several years; served in the State Legislature in 1864 and in 1872, and has been postmaster at Mitchie.

BRIDGEWATER.

The old town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi, nearly a mile above Harrisonville, was laid out by George Forquer

shortly after the year 1818. Forquer was the proprietor of a store in partnership with his brother-in-law, William F. Roberts, who was a millwright by trade. A man named Meisner, a son-in-law of Dr. Caldwell Cairnes, kept store there for a time. The high water of the spring of 1826 covered the most of the town site and drove the few inhabitants to higher and more favored locations. Sylvester Harlow, father of Noah B. Harlow, came here in 1826; he was a native of Maine, came to Illinois in 1818, and previous to settling at Bridgewater, had lived in the American Bottom near Kaskaskia; at this time the town of Bridgewater contained ten or twelve houses, mostly built of hewed logs, but the Harlow family were the only inhabitants. There was some trouble about the titles to the lots which had been sold, and finally about 1828 or 1829 Sylvanus Harlow purchased the whole town site from Gay Morrison, who claimed ownership. He was the owner till some time before his death, when he conveyed the land to his daughter, Lucinda, who had married William Kinney. Harlow at one time opened a small store; in 1830 he put up a distillery, a flouring mill, and a saw mill, all run by the same engine; these were in operation five or six years, till the encroachments of the river made advisable the removal of the buildings. Soon after 1828 it became a shipping point, and Mr. Harlow dealt largely in wood, which he sold to the steamers navigating the river. The wood business at the river landings was large and profitable in those days. Sylvanus Harlow died at Bridgewater. Major X. F. Trail opened a store in 1835, and after carrying it on two or three years, removed to Columbia. The water had been cutting away the river bank for years, and by 1844 the greater part of the town site had disappeared. It is now all in the river.

HARRISONVILLE.

The first seat of justice of Monroe county was at the old town of Harrisonville, some distance west of the present town of that name. The waters of the Mississippi now sweep over its site. The first town projected here was called Carthage. The Legislature of the territory of Illinois at its session in Kaskaskia during the winter of 1816-17, authorized the name of it to be changed to Harrisonville; the act bears the date of the twenty-first of December, 1816. The new name was given it in honor of Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had occupied the position of Governor of the northwestern territory, and who was afterward elected President of the United States. He invested in several tracts of land in the bottom above Harrisonville, mostly in the present Moredock precinct, the ownership of which he retained till his death.

The site of the town came into the possession of John Edgar, of Kaskaskia, who sold it to the firm of McKnight & Brady; * a man named Boise was proprietor of a store at

* Note.—In the "Illinois Intelligencer," published at Kaskaskia, there appears the following advertisement, in the year 1819:

NOTICE.

"Whereas the public in general, and particularly the inhabitants of Monroe county, are concerned for the honest growth and prosperity of the county west of said Monroe county at Harrisonville: Therefore, for the information of the public, I do certify that I have sold all my claim to the land, wherein the said

Harrisonville at an early day. Thomas James began his mercantile career at Harrisonville in the fall of 1815 as the manager of McKnight & Brady's store. In this firm Frederick Dent, the father-in-law of Gen. Grant, owned a considerable interest, and he used to visit the place frequently. McKnight accompanied Thomas James to New Mexico in 1821, and was killed by the Comanche Indians. John S. Beaumont carried on a store in 1818, or 1819. He went to Shawneetown. An advertisement in a Kaskaskia paper shows that Alexander Jameson, Thomas James, and Jesse W. Cooper, leading residents of Harrisonville and vicinity, were appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the State Bank of Illinois at Kaskaskia. McKnight & Brady erected a brick store-house and a frame dwelling-house. Aside from these, a few scattering buildings compose the town. There were two ferries, between 1826 and 1830, both operated by horse power. One was carried on by Adam Smith, who moved down from Bridgewater in 1826, and the other by William Ellis. The latter was a resident of Herculaneum, on the opposite side of the river. Herculaneum in those days was a thriving town. It had four stores, and was the depot of supplies and the place of shipment of the Missouri lead mines. Much business was also transacted at Bates Landing, just below Herculaneum, where there was a large store and shot tower. The Monroe county farmers often went to Herculaneum to buy goods and sell produce, and thus there was sufficient patronage for both ferries. Herculaneum was the county seat of Jefferson county, Missouri, at the same time that Harrisonville was the seat of justice of Monroe county. About the year 1829 C. B. Fletcher, father of Thomas Fletcher, afterward Governor of Missouri, who lived at Herculaneum, and carried on a heavy business as a merchant, put up a log building a quarter of a mile east of the site of the old town, and opened a store, of which Madison Miller had charge. Not far from the same line Matthias T. Horine started a store in the McKnight & Brady store-house. For some years previous to this there had been no store. The town site at this time was in the possession of Col. James A. James. The Fletcher store was afterward moved east to the Jameson tract, on which the new town of Harrisonville is built. Madison Miller, who had married Fletcher's daughter, was still in charge. The Horine store was carried on in the old town till 1840, and then also moved east, and established in a frame building constructed on the south side of the street, a little east of the present James store. The Horines were the last who did business in the old town, and after 1840 it was abandoned. In 1838 Col. James A. James, the proprietor of the town, and a man named Vanardsdale, were the

county seat is situate, to Messrs. McKnight & Brady, and know of no other claim to said land than that of the above named McKnight & Brady."

JOHN EDGAR.

Kaskaskia, May 12, 1819.

only residents. James was the owner of the ferry. The river each year washed away more and more of the land on which the town was built, and by 1860 the last of the buildings had disappeared in the waters of the Mississippi.

The early courts were held in Harrisonville during the time it was the county seat. A jail was erected for the confinement of prisoners.

NEW HARRISONVILLE.

The Fletcher and Horine stores, which we have stated had been established on the site of the present town of Harrisonville, were carried on together for some years. The latter store was owned by Matthias T. and Harrison Horine. Fletcher's store was discontinued, and after the high water of 1844 the Horines moved their store to Waterloo. Matthias T. Horine remained till 1846, and kept some goods on hand, though he did not pretend to do much business as a merchant. At the flood of 1844 the water stood about twelve feet deep in the streets of Harrisonville.

About the year 1846 the Horine farm, part of claim 511, survey 497, was purchased by Noah B. Harlow, who in 1852 opened a store on the south side of the street. About the same time he laid out the town of New Harrisonville. Three years afterward he built the brick store-house now owned by the James' store. Thomas James started a second store on the old Horine place, where William Bamber now lives, and Bamber and James went into partnership in the mercantile business. James subsequently removed part of the goods to the Andrew Kinney farm, below Monroe city, and Bamber disposed of his interest to Harlow, who again had the only store in the place. He sold his store to Jacob and Fred. Meyer, and they to Thomas James, Bennett James and William Kinney. This was the only store till Lewis Horn started another in 1875. William Bamber, a native of Maryland, whose father came to Prairie du Long in 1820, has been a resident of Harrisonville since 1852.

The business interests of Harrisonville are now represented as follows: Merchants, James & Hurst (Charles James and Lewis Hurst), and Lewis Horn & Co. (Lewis Horn, John Graziano and William Horn); Blacksmiths, John Merkle, Joseph Vanon and Henry Neiman; Saddler and Harness Maker, Herman Diemert; Shoemakers, Henry Josepha and Frederick Henwendieck; Physicians, Drs. Samuel Skeel and W. S. Johnson, Dr. G. P. Livingston and Dr. William James. There are two churches, the Catholic church of St. Francis, built 1868, and St. Paul's Lutheran church, built 1880. The Rev. B. Quitter is pastor of the Catholic congregation. William Horn is the postmaster. About 1870 only half a dozen families composed the population of the town, and the place has been mostly built up since 1875. There are now about twenty-five dwelling-houses. It is an important shipping point.

EVANSVILLE.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



EVANSVILLE precinct, is a fine body of land; bounded on the north by Baldwin, on the east by Central, on the south by Florence, and on the west by the Kaskaskia river. It is drained in the northern portion, by Plum creek. In the southeastern by Butter creek, which empties into Nine Mile creek, running along its southern boundary. The land in the eastern portion is quite level, that along the western boundary somewhat broken. The wooded districts comprise a portion, about one-third in size, as compared to the cleared land. The farms are in a fine state of cultivation, and the primitive cabin of the first settlers has given place to the modern structure, and two story frame and brick dwellings, are numerous. The farmers are thrifty. The German element predominates in the western and middle portions, while in the vicinity of Preston, there still remain some of the descendants of the original Scotch-Irish who were the first to encounter the perils of early emigration.

About the year 1780, a settlement was made about the mouth of Nine Mile creek, by some of Col. Clark's old soldiers, and some friends, whom they had persuaded to come along with them to the country. Of these, Daniel Hicks, Henry and Elijah Smith, Hilderbrand, Hayden, Lunceford and others were prominent. They nearly all lived and died in the settlement. Lunceford went to St. Clair county, Ill., where he left quite a large number of descendants. These were undoubtedly the first settlements made in this precinct, and but little can be learned of them at this date. A locality famous in early days, was called the Irish settlement, which was located near the mouth of Plum Creek, and derives its name from the fact that the Irish settlers were called South Carolina Irish. The place was probably first settled by a man, eminent, even at that early day, for great energy and activity, James Patterson, from the Abbeville district, South Carolina. He afterwards settled upon the site of Preston village, in 1804. This old pioneer held the offices of Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner, and also made himself conspicuous as a ranger in the war of 1812. He had four sons, John, Samuel, Reuben and James Harvey. John, after living for several years in the same settlement, with his father, moved to Hill Prairie, where in 1837, he died. Samuel settled in Horse Prairie; Reuben, in Hencock Prairie; James H. lived on the farm, first settled by his father. John Fulton, another addition to this settlement, came in 1812. He proved to be of considerable aid, in promoting the best interests of the little community. His sons,

Thomas, David and Cyrus, all located in the neighborhood. On the 25th of December, 1804, a great addition was made to this settlement by the arrival of the families of John McClinton, David and James Anderson and Adam Hill, all of whom numbering thirty-one sons came from the Abbeville District, South Carolina. David Anderson was called on frequently to fill places of trust and honor, and was a very popular colonel of the militia. He left no sons, all dying while young. His oldest daughter married Robert G. Shannon. His brother James only lived a few years after coming to Illinois. Adam Hill, one of the four sons, settled near Evansville, living there until his death. His sons were John, William, Adam, Robert, and Samuel. There was a further increase of the Irish settlement in the latter part of the year 1804, by the arrival of Absalom Cox, James and Archibald Thompson, William McBride and Robert McDonald, and others. Archibald Thompson was noted for his efficiency and excellence of character. After living a few years in the settlement he moved in 1812 to a place two miles south of Evansville, where he died in 1833. His sons were Robert, William, Morris, Archibald, John and James.

William McBride, though advanced in years when he came to the Irish settlement, still endeared himself to every one by the mode of his life, and the manner in which he endured the hardships of the country. He died in 1818. His sons Thomas, John and William, settled in the neighborhood. Thomas left two sons, William and John. William McBride was captain of a militia company in 1813, and was also once a county commissioner. Alexander Clark, who came to the settlement in 1805, located three miles south of where Evansville now stands. Samuel Crozier and George Wilson came to the settlement in 1806. Samuel Crozier settled two miles south of Evansville. Being a man of talents and fine character he soon attained a leading position and received high recognition. Some of his descendants are still living in the county.

In the year 1807 John Campbell settled near the mouth of Nine Mile creek, and subsequently died in 1827, four miles east of Evansville. Robert Forster was another old settler who built a mill, run by horse power, and a steam distillery near the mouth of Plum creek. These improvements were the attractions that caused the settlement to grow rapidly. John Anderson came in 1808 and first settled near his brother, Colonel Anderson, where he lived until his death. In 1808 William Barnett came from Kentucky. He died in 1818.

A block-house was erected in the Irish settlement in 1812, rendered necessary by Indian hostilities. Andrew Borders

came to the settlement. He worked when a young man in the distillery of Robert Foster. Alexander Campbell came to the Irish settlement in the year 1819.

In 1820 Robert Bratney came from Tennessee. He settled on Plum creek. His sons were: John B., Robert N. and James C. Robert Bratney was a soldier of the revolutionary war and did his country good service.

There came to Randolph county in 1821 a rather remarkable man, who, if not a pioneer, deserves mention as an early immigrant, James Pollock. This gentleman, to whom the county is greatly indebted for an example of energy and thrift, came from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to St. Louis in 1818. Here he followed the trade of tanner for a short time, when, seized with the immigration fever, he came to Randolph county, and settled where Preston now stands. In 1822 he married Ann Eliza Conway, whose father was once scalped and left for dead by the Indians in one of those bloody skirmishes so frequent in these days. James Pollock purchased a farm of John Rankin, who had previously purchased of Washington Sterritt, and erected on it a tan-yard. This was a new enterprise, and Mr. Pollock being a man of energy and sagacity, did not wait for trade to come to him. When hides were scarce, he bought cattle and slaughtered them, and, loading the carcasses on boat, pushed off down the river, visiting the towns as far as New Orleans; and, disposing of his beef, returned to load up a new supply. In this way he maintained his business and increased his property, until he owned all the land upon which Preston stands, and much in the vicinity. He died in 1867. He was the father of twelve children.

John H. McCarty originally came from Kentucky in 1828, and was a prominent man, holding at times the offices of sheriff, assessor and treasurer.

Mary M. Bratney, wife of John B. Bratney, who resides at Preston, is a daughter of James Pollock, above mentioned. Her husband is the son of James Bratney, who came from Ireland to Tennessee, and thence to Randolph county with his father, Robert Bratney, who was a gallant soldier in the war of the Revolution. Joseph Bratney, his son, served in the war of 1812, under General Jackson. On their arrival in Randolph county, the family entered a half section of land on Little Plum creek, just above its mouth.

The Hon. Jonathan Chesnutwood is one of the oldest residents in Evansville. He is the son of Samuel Chesnutwood and Hannah Hughes, who were united in marriage in 1796 in Lancaster county, Pa. Jonathan was born in Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1825, and was the youngest in a family of nine. He entered upon a classical course of study at Marietta in 1847. After three years he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1852 came to Evansville, where he has since resided.

Paul Pantler, of Evansville, is one of the oldest German residents. He was born in Alsace, France, in 1834. His father, Joseph Pautler, emigrated to this country, landing at New York in 1847. He went from there, first to Erie county, in western New York. In 1852 Paul came to Randolph county, Illinois.

Dr. Rudolph Homan is a native of Hanover, Germany.

He emigrated to this country January, 1838, and first settled in St. Louis, attending school until 1845, when he went as midshipman on the man-of-war "Susquehanna," served until 1847, when, having temporarily lost the use of his eyes by an explosion, he returned to St. Louis and studied medicine with Prof. Pope, and graduated from the University. He first began to practice in Centreville and Georgetown, St. Clair county, Ills., and in 1856 came to Randolph county, where he has since practiced in Evansville.

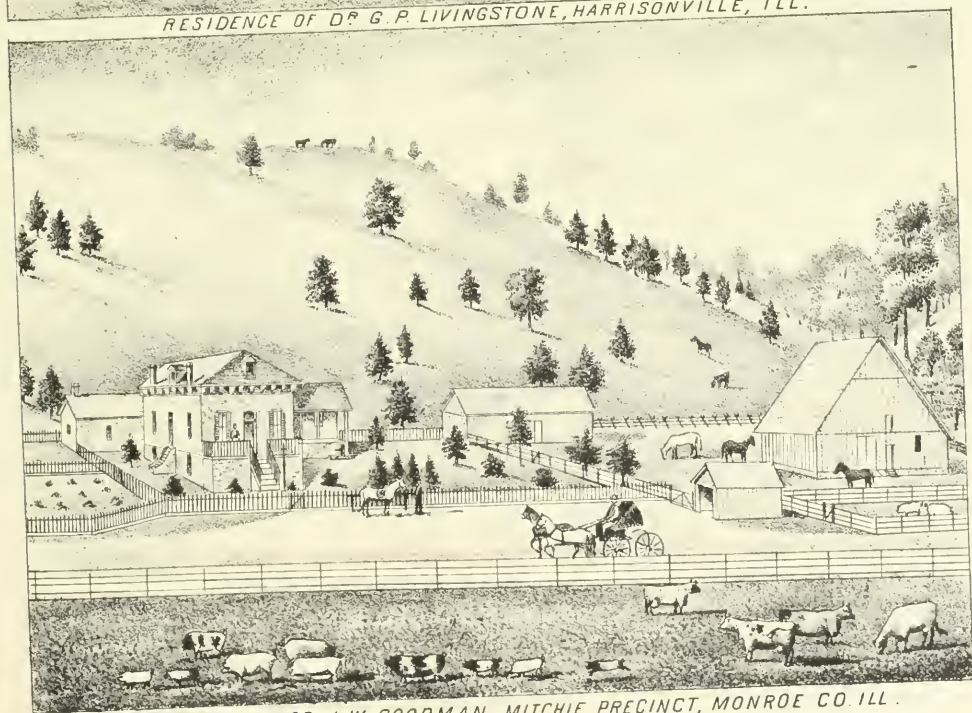
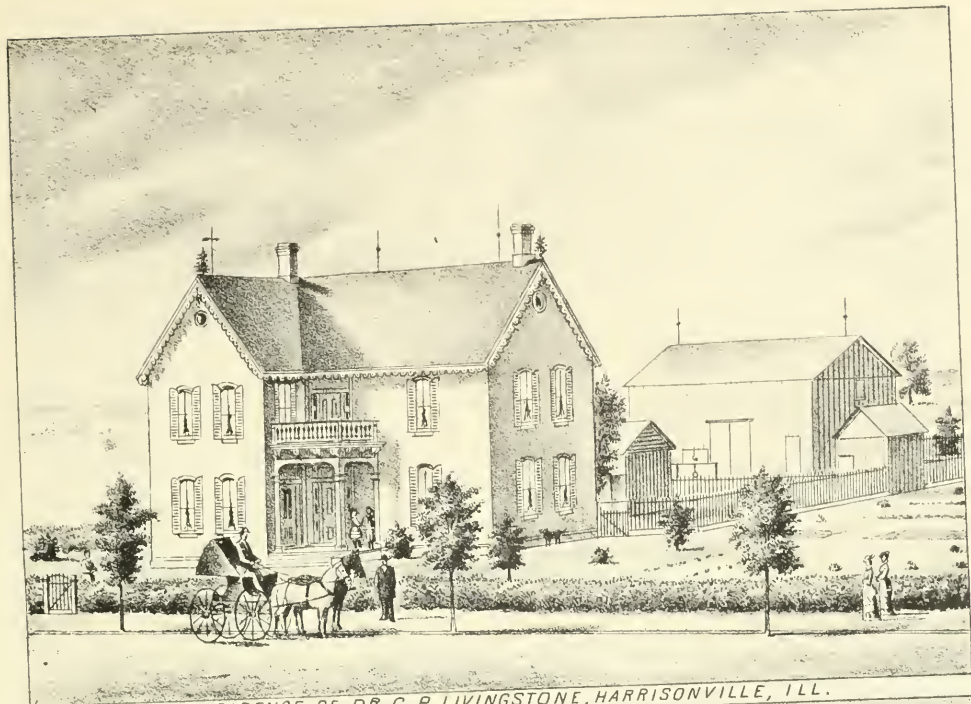
Charles Ohms, Wilhelm Rieknagel, John Shuline, Daniel Berthole and Frank Vacht, are residents of the precinct living along the road between Preston and Evansville, who came from St. Clair county, Ill., in 1856. They were originally from Germany. Valentine Wehrheim is the son of John Wehrheim who came to this country from Germany in 1834, and landed first in New Orleans, and came thence to St. Louis, and thence to Randolph county. The year 1854, marks his advent to Evansville, where he entered upon an extensive and prosperous career, leaving the impress of his energy on Evansville and the surrounding country, where he is still remembered.

He built the flouring mill in conjunction with Cadwell Evans, which was destroyed in 1864 by fire. He rebuilt the mill, and it still stands a monument to his foresight and thrift. N. and W. Sauer are the sons of Philip Sauer, who emigrated from Hesse Cassel, Germany, in or about 1833. He settled first in Monroe county, engaged in farming, and afterwards came to Randolph county.

A true specimen of the old pioneer is, Wiley Roberts, living about two miles from the town of Evansville in a southwesterly direction, on a farm situated between survey's 442 and 444. His father, Thomas Roberts, came from Kentucky in the year 1787. His mother's name was Jane Preston, a daughter of Daniel Preston, a native of Penna. Thomas Roberts first settled in Randolph county near Kaskaskia, on Gen. Edgar's land. He remained there until his death in 1860. He raised nine sons. One daughter died while young. His sons names were William, John, Preston, Jacob, Wiley, Thomas, Darius, Volney and Perry, all of whom except William settled in the county. Thomas, the father of the above children, was a scout and ranger along with captain McDonough, major Hughes and others. He was a county commissioner and judge under the old law, at the same time that judge Thompson, Hyzer and Gillispie held their positions. Wiley Roberts was born in Randolph county, April 30th, 1822, near the place where he now lies. He served in the Mexican war under Captain Rozier and Col. John C. Fremont, and was mustered out at the close of the war at Fort Leavenworth.

TOWN OF EVANSVILLE.

Evansville is beautifully situated on the eastern side of the Kaskaskia river about 10 miles from Kaskaskia. The land upon which it is built is hilly, affording good drainage and fine plats for private residents. The town was laid out in 1834 by Cadwell Evans. Prior to that time in 1811 Andrew White formed the town site, and after some years



sold out to Adam Henderson, who in turn sold it to Levi North. A ferry was run across the river by North, called after him, "North's Ferry," a name by which it was for a long time known. Eli Chappell purchased the property from North, and in turn sold it to Cadwell Evans, from whom it took the name Evansville. The first buildings erected were a dwelling-house, and wagon and plough shop. In 1837, Mr. Evans built a horse mill, and Paul Craddock a cooper shop. The next year a tan yard was opened by Edmund Eccles and Joseph Bratney. Mr. Evans at the same time started a hotel. In the year following William McNeal commenced the saddlery business, and in 1840, William McKee O'Melveny opened a store for general merchandizing. At this time it seemed probable the town would grow up to a flourishing place, and great expectations were entertained in regard to its importance. But a crash came, and it remained without any increase in the way of improvements, until the year 1847, when that industrious and capable man before mentioned, John Wehrheim, opened a store. Another accession of importance to the place was made in 1852, by the arrival of Jonathan Chesnutwood and his large stock of goods. About this time John Wehrheim built a mill which contributed largely to the growth of the place. The river afforded facilities for the transportation of flour, and the mill was the "Mecca," to which the farmers far and near directed their footsteps for flour for family use. In 1857 a brewery was built, and many yet living can attest to the good quality of the product. Thus, the little town gained new accessions, and feeling its importance, bid for the county seat against Chester. The country around partook of its enterprise, and the farmers of the neighborhood organized an agricultural society, that gave several very creditable exhibitions, and ultimately united its force with the Randolph County Agricultural Society, dropping its cognomen of Western Randolph Agricultural Society, which doubtless was a wise and proper movement.

In the last few years Evansville has been slowly but steadily improving; the Kaskaskia river is now successfully navigated, and secures beyond all hazard the transportation for its mills and other products; an advantage that must enhance its future prosperity. Steamboats ply between Evansville and Chester. The town now has a population of 500, and contains several substantial brick and frame residences and business houses. It has a good mill; it is owned by N. and W. Sauer. The capacity of the mill is two hundred barrels per day. It has two churches—one

Catholic, and one German Lutheran; both fine brick edifices. Two school-houses—one Catholic, and a free school.

The ferry by which conveyance is had across the river is owned by the Messrs. Williamson and Cragin. Evansville has in addition to the above the following places of business: One *dry goods store* kept by the Wagner Brothers; one *dry goods store* kept by Valentine Wehrheim; one *drug store* by the Postmaster William H. Grant; one *post-office*; four *physicians*, Rudolph Homan, M. D., Jerome Thompson, M. D., Dr. W. J. Crozier and J. M. Wilson, M. D.; one *blacksmith and machine shop*, by Peter Baumbauer; one *shoemaking shop*, F. Wulf; one *Police Magistrate*, Henry G. Meyerott; one *Justice of the Peace*, James S. Gray; one *saddle and harness shop*, Henry Rabe. There is also a *lime stone quarry* and a *cooper shop*. The latter is run in connection with the mill. There are three *hotels*. One is kept by Paul Pautler, one by Henry Pautler and one by Joseph Meyer.

There are several *saloons* and *feed stables*. The citizens are mostly of German descent, and exhibit the social traits peculiar to the race, enjoying the pic-nic and the dance. They are also highly moral and cultivated. Attending to their own business, conservative in politics and religion they constitute a pleasant community.

PRESTON VILLAGE

This is a very quiet place, with a few good family residences. Preston owes much of the interest attaching to it from the church location here, which is considered the mother of Associate Reformed churches in Illinois.

James Patterson settled upon the town site in 1804, and sold out in 1816 to Washington Sterrit, who in turn sold to John Rankin in 1820. James Pollock bought of the latter and established a tan yard in 1823. Samuel B. Strankey opened a store in 1833; Pollock and Bratney also opened a store in 1835, and the town lots were surveyed and laid off May 12, 1836, by Samuel G. Thompson, deputy county surveyor. The village is located on section 10 in the N. E. corner of the precinct, and has a population of about one hundred. It contains one *dry goods store* kept by W. J. Hill; a *post-office*, Postmaster J. B. Bratney; Deputy Postmaster W. J. Hill; two *blacksmith shops*, one *wagon maker's shop*, one *saw mill*, one *physician*, J. W. Scumple, M. D., and one *school-house*. The village owes much of its renown to its being the locality where was formed a church that dates back to 1810, called the original "Associate Reformed Presbyterian."

BIOGRAPHIES.



JOSEPH PAUTLER, Sr. (DECEASED.)

THE Pautler family is one of the most respected in the vicinity of Evansville, and its members are closely connected with the early progress and development of that section of the country.

Joseph Pautler, Sr., was born at Bremmelbach, Canton Sulz, Alsace, on the 22d day of December, 1801. There he received a limited education in the German language, and later learned the trade of stonemason, which profession he followed for nine years. He afterward went to farming and trading. In the year 1823 he was married to Margaretha Weckerle, a native of the same village. They had six children, three boys and three girls, the names of which are, in the order of their birth: Margaretha, Jo, Christina, Franziska, Bernhard and Wendelin, all natives of Bremmelbach.

In the spring of the year 1846 he sent his eldest son, Joseph, to America on a prospecting tour, who was followed by his daughter, Christina, in autumn of the same year. In

the fall of the year 1847 he, with the remainder of the family, emigrated to America. The voyage was accomplished in 32 days, on the sailing vessel "Seville de Grace." His first settlement was in Erie County, N. Y., near Buffalo, where he purchased a farm and erected a saw mill, in connection with a partner by the name of H. Weiherle.

On the 25th day of March, 1850, his wife died. In the fall of the same year he married Miss Henrietta Dieze, a native of Prussia. They had five children, four boys and one girl: Henry, Salome, wife of Joseph Schwarz, John, deceased, John W. and Peter Paul. In autumn 1856 he came to Randolph county, Illinois, where he bought a farm of 144 acres, two miles south of Evansville.

Mr. Pautler died on the 16th day of January, 1873. He had always been a devout member of the Catholic Church, and a staunch Democrat. His remains are interred in the Catholic cemetery at Evansville.

DR. WILLIAM J. CROZIER.

AMONG the rising young physicians of Randolph county, none by virtue of close application to business, and determination to become masters in their profession, deserve more honorable mention than he whose name heads this article. His ancestors came from South Carolina to this county as early as 1806. The Crozier family has always sustained a very respectable position in the community. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Samuel P. and Caroline Crozier. The mother's maiden name was Hill. His father is a man of eminent social qualities. William J. was educated in the Sparta Public Schools, where he enjoyed the skill of Supt. S. B. Hood as an instructor. After completing the course of study, prescribed in the public schools, he devoted his time to the study of medicine under direction of Jerome Thompson in 1879. In the fall of the same year he entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, as a student, and graduated therefrom March 24, 1881. In August of the same year he opened an office in the town of Evansville, and since has devoted his time and attention most industriously to the practice. Thoroughly in love with his calling, and alive to the importance of vigorous, unremitting effort, he is making rapid headway. Habits of industry, such as he cultivates, bring their due reward. He makes ophthalmology rather a specialty, taking great delight in its investigation and practice. Politically the doctor is a Democrat. Socially he is high-minded, generous and compassionate.

WILLIAM H. GRANT.

AMONG the pushing, energetic young men of Evansville none possess more merit or are more deserving of mention than William H. Grant. He was born in Richview, Washington county, Illinois, April 8th, 1854. His father, Robert H. Grant, a millwright by trade, was a native of Scotland where he was born January 22d, 1823. He prosecuted his business in Randolph county for some years, during which time he erected the Sparta and Union mills at Sparta and the mill at Steelesville. He was considered an adept in his line of work. He died October 23d, 1870. The mother of William H. whose maiden name was Sarah J. Allen, was born October 22d, 1833, and died February 21st, 1861. The subject of this sketch obtained most of his education at Sparta, under the present Superintendent of schools of the county, S. B. Hood. His first experience in business was as a clerk. In 1879 he set up for himself in prosecuting the drug business in Evansville.

In this he has been quite successful, a careful prescriptionist, a skilled pharmacist, he secures such encouragement as such care and skill command. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster for Evansville. Prior to this, in fact ever since 1879 when he opened his store he had been discharging the duties of such official, being a deputy to his predecessor. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Wehrheim, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wehrheim, November 29th, 1881. The Wehrheims are among the best citizens of the county. John was a man of great activity and business tact.

Politically Mr. Grant is a strong and active Republican, outspoken and earnest in maintaining his position. Socially he is a clever gentleman.

NICHOLAS SAUER

NICHOLAS SAUER is not only one of the leading business men of Evansville, but of the Kaskaskia Valley. His name betrays his Teutonic origin. His father, Philip Sauer, was a native of Germany, from which country he came first to Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was one of those patriotic, energetic characters, so common among German immigrants. He married Elizabeth Seidel, a woman worthy of such a husband.

Nicholas Sauer was born in Monroe county, Illinois, March 21, 1841. He obtained a fair education, such as fall to the lot of farmers' sons in rural districts. In 1866, he commenced merchandising in Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois. This he followed but a short time, leaving that point for his present home, where he has ever since been engaged in milling. By the exercise of sound judgment in its management, the introduction of new and approved machinery in its make-up, he has made the reputation of his mill second to none.

He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gerlach, daughter of John Gerlach, a citizen of Monroe county, July 21, 1866. Five children have been born to them, namely: John William, Philip Edward, Magdalena Elizabeth, Philip Emil and George Philip.

Mr. Sauer is one of the representative Republicans in his section of the county. He is proud of the fact that his first presidential ballot was cast for the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln.

As a citizen no one is more patriotic, or contributes more to enhance the prosperity of his adopted village, than Mr. Sauer. A thorough-going business man, a genial gentleman, success smiles upon him.

CENTRAL.

RANDOLPH CO.



CENTRAL precinct, from its location in the county, doubtless takes its name; it is located mostly in L. 5, R. 6 W. It contains thirty-six sections of land. About one-fourth of the area is prairie, and the remainder is slightly broken and hilly and covered in places with timber; this is the character more especially of the northern and western portions. The head waters of the Little Plum creek have their origin in the north. A branch of Pillars creek waters the southeast. Baldwin and Tilden bound Central on the north, Sparta on the east, Blair bounds it on the south, and Evansville on the west side.

John Lively, whose name will be immortalized by the prairie called after him, was undoubtedly the pioneer of this precinct, and first settler on it in 1805; section 4 was the locality of the old home, and it has ever since been the home of some of the name. John Lively died in 1826; he was a brother of Joseph Lively who came from Abbeville, South Carolina, and settled three miles north of Kaskaskia. John, as was also his brother, was a rather notable man; he exhibited some noble traits of character, and his memory is yet held in veneration by his descendants. He was originally from South Carolina. He took part in the war of 1812, and when he came to Illinois engaged in the ranging service; he also served in the Black Hawk war. He was also in the war of the Revolution. He was a soldier by nature, and engaged in service of some kind from his youth. A splendid marksman, he used to supply his table with the wild game of the forest; his latch string always hung out, and many a traveler could testify to his bountiful hospitality, and many a sufferer on a sick-bed received a delicate morsel from his unerring rifle. His residence was extensively known.

Samuel A. Mann, now living on section 14, T. 5, R. 7, came to Randolph county with his father, Robert M. Mann, in 1817. His ancestors were from the Abbeville district in South Carolina. His father, Robert M., was born there in 1771, and was there married in 1795 to Mary Houston. About 1807 Robert M. Mann left South Carolina with his family, intending to settle in Illinois; when he got as far as Kentucky, the tidings received of the Indian depredations deterred him from proceeding further, and he settled in Logan county, Kentucky, and remained there until 1817, when he came to Randolph county. He had at that time eight children; Samuel Alexander Mann was the youngest son, and was about three years old when his father arrived in Randolph county. Robert M. Mann died on the land

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where he first located in the year 1855, at the great age of eighty-four. Samuel Alexander Mann was born in Logan county, Kentucky, on February 28th, 1815.

John M. Beaty, living on section 12, is the son of John Beaty, whose father, John, came from South Carolina in 1808. The father of John M. was a participant in the war of 1812. His grandfather was a retired and quiet man, yet esteemed a valuable citizen, and a man of considerable force of character; he left three sons, some of whom are living.

John Beaty, the father of John M., was born in South Carolina, and came to Illinois with his father; he married Elizabeth Mann, by whom he had eight children—four sons and four daughters; John M., on section 12, and Charles, living on section 17, are two of the sons; Robert T. Beaty was the name of another son; the name is often spelled Beattie. He built the first house on section 17, and opened the first farm.

Robert N. Bratney is the son of Joseph Bratney, who came to Randolph county in 1820, along with his father, Robert Bratney. Joseph Bratney was a soldier under General Jackson in the war of 1812. Robert N. was the second son and third child of Joseph Bratney and his wife Eleanor (Beaty), and was born in 1829. Charles Beattie, an uncle, raised him on the place where he now lives, which formerly was called the 'old Beaty farm.'

William Weir is the son of Robert Weir, who came to this country from Ireland and first settled in South Carolina, from whence he removed to Randolph county, Illinois, in the year 1821, and settled on section 17. He raised six sons and two daughters, all of whom settled in the same locality. His sons were James N., Samuel T., William, Samuel, James B. and John.

John B. Wilson came from Scotland in 1854, and first located in Maryland, where he resided until 1857, when he came to Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois. He opened a coal mine the same year on section 17, and after a short time took charge of the Rozier mine, formerly known as the Ritchey mine, located in section 16. At this place he has since resided, superintending the mine.

The Rozier mine is of the same vein as the Belleville, in St. Clair county. It runs about six feet in thickness, and is covered by a limestone roof of four feet in thickness. It is well adapted for fuel or coke. The capacity of the mine is 25,000 bushels yearly, all of which finds a home market. The coal is brought to the surface through a shaft by horse-power. It was opened in the year 1840.

Among others worthy of mention as old settlers is Daniel Gerlach, ex-sheriff of Randolph county. He was born in

Bavaria, Germany, September 9, 1835, he came to Illinois in the spring of 1853.

James D. Thompson, living on section 14, is the son of James Thompson, who came from Abbeville district, South Carolina, about 1814, and settled first at Kaskaskia and afterwards in Evansville precinct, where he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a surveyor, and was the first county surveyor of Randolph county after its organization; he was also probate judge and captain in the Black Hawk war, under Col. Gabriel Jones. He had five sons: John P., Archibald C., James D., Samuel H. and Robert P., all of whom but John P. are living in Randolph county. James D. has been county surveyor for three terms.

Major Andrew Borders, from South Carolina, came to Randolph county in 1816, and settled on a farm in section 3, township 5, range 6. He had several children born here; he died in 1864. For a more extended sketch of this prominent man see Sparta precinct. Major Borders and Joseph Weir, the father of William Weir's wife, made up the first school ever taught in this portion of the precinct. The building was log, very small, and James Borders, now living in Sparta, a son of the Major, well recollects going to the school in or about the year 1834. It was taught by a man named Armour.

The following land entries were made, viz.: January 10, 1818, Andrew Borders entered the N. E. qr. sec. 4, 134 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres. March 7, 1817, Larkin Doyle entered the W. half N. W. qr. sec. 4, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. July 12, 1816, John Lively entered the S. W. qr. sec 4, 160 acres.

The population of the precinct are generally descendants of the Scotch and Irish pioneers from South Carolina; and belong to some branch of the Presbyterian Church. There are a few German families settled along the western boundary of the precinct, who are industrious and thrifty.

The old settlers have nearly all passed away, and much that might have been of interest to their descendants has been lost to the memory of some now living.

The first burial-place was on the farm of John Lively. The only church in the precinct is located on section 5. It belongs to the Baptists, and is called "Fairview." There are now four school-houses in the precinct.

The first grist-mill was built by Major Borders on section 4, on land now owned by Silas M. Lott. Thomas Weir also built a mill shortly afterward on section 21. These mills were run by horse-power. The farmers bringing grain furnished the horses and awaited their turn, the rule being, "first come, first served." Those who came from a distance and were compelled, sometimes brought with them blankets and provisions. Time passed pleasantly, and the opportunity for social greeting and an interchange of neighborhood news was not to be forgotten.

The Cairo and St. Louis R. R. passes diagonally across the northeast corner of the township.

HOUSTON STATION.

This is a small hamlet containing a dozen families and a population of perhaps 50 individuals, situated on the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, before mentioned. It is located on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 4, range 6 west, according to survey. It can boast of a grain elevator, with a capacity for storing ten thousand bushels of grain.

Store.—By W. C. McKee.

Post office.—Post-master, W. C. McKee.

Elevator.—W. C. McKee.

Blacksmith Shop.—R. C. Temple.

Physician.—Dr. Hugh C. Galt.

Millinery.—Mrs. Ellen McCandless.

The commissioners for Central precinct are: James J. Borders, Martin Ireland and John B. Frank.

BLUFF.

MONROE COUNTY.



IN the limits of the present Bluff precinct the earliest settlement was made in the year 1796 by several families by the name of Short, Griffins, Gibbons, Roberts, and Valentine. This colony remained only a few years, and its members then scattered to other localities. It must have been quite numerous at one time, for years afterward could be seen a large graveyard in which the early pioneers were buried, on the creek, between Monroe city and the bottom, which by the early settlers was called Ryan's creek, from the fact that Josiah Ryan had

settled on it in the bottom under the bluff. Daniel Shultz, also made an early settlement here. Where Monroe City now stands Andrew Kinney built a water mill, and this vicinity, at an early time, became one of the important business points of the county. From this mill flour was shipped to St. Louis and to New Orleans before the war of 1812. Kinney was one of the sons of Joseph Kinney, who settled east of New Design, and there built one of the earliest water mills in the county. In building the mill, Kinney was seriously injured by a piece of timber falling on his breast. He was confined to his house for many years. In 1818 he became a candidate for delegate to the conven-

tion which framed the original constitution of the State of Illinois. He subsequently died in Missouri. His brother, Wm. Kinney, settled near Belleville, and became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. On Ryan's creek, below Monroe city, Josiah Ryan built a mill in 1798. The Kinney farm, where Andrew Kinney lived, was on Ryan's creek, below Monroe city. On the site of Kinney's mill, in the year 1827, another mill was subsequently built by Gen. Thomas James. A post-office was established there called James' Mills. The mill afterward passed into the hands of Lewis James. It was run as a water mill until 1851; it was then changed to a steam mill. The scarcity of water occasioned the suspension of the mill in dry seasons, and its increasing trade made the introduction of steam a necessity. The mill was afterward owned by James L. Garretson, Uriah Harlow, and James Harlow. Wm. H. Bissell, afterwards Governor of Illinois, began his distinguished career at James' Mills, where he settled and for a time followed his profession as a physician. He subsequently became a lawyer. (See article on Bench and Bar for sketch of Geo. Bissell).

About a mile south of Madonnville was formerly an old ox mill built by Thomas Harrison, of Belleville. Isaac J. Bailey, and a Mr. Jarro, operated this mill for a time for Harrison. Settlers came from a distance to this mill. The mill was located on what was known as the old tan yard farm, on section 17, township 2, range 10. George Biggs, one of the pioneer citizens of the county, resided on claim 777, survey 643, in township 3, range 10. At an early day a family named Great lived in the hollow a mile below Monroe city. They came from Maryland. John Great, one of the sons, was a stonemason, and did the stone work of the mill at Monroe city. He died at Prairie Du Pont. Arnold Livers, of Frederick county, Maryland, came with the Great family. He was about sixteen years of age when he arrived in Illinois. He subsequently married and settled on the northwest quarter of section 7, township 3, range 10. Joseph Livers came out from Maryland some years afterward, and located on the American Bottom, four miles north of Harrisonville on the Nagel place in section 18. The Bryant family settled at an early date. Prince Bryant lived on this place in 1824; an old graveyard a short distance north of Madonnville was used as a burial place by the Bryants. Elias Bryant lived on section 18. Wm Bryant's farm was on section 11, and is now owned by William Pryor.

Orlando Mattingly lived on Section 32, T. 2, R. 10. The farm was entered by his father. His widow married a man named Foster, and the pond on the land was given the name of Foster pond, which it has since retained.

Among the later population of the precinct were a large number of German families, who settled here after the year 1840. In the vicinity of Madonnville lived the Berger family on the Kraft place in section 18. Mathias, John, Sebastian, and Joseph Berger were the sons, only the last of whom is now residing in the county. John P. Hoffman has been living a mile east of Madonnville since 1844. Other early settlers were Francis Adelsberger, Michael Mentel, Louis Gerster. Adam Andreas settled prior to 1845, on

section 18. Nicholas and Sebastian Andreas were his sons, the former of whom is still living. Other early German residents were Jacob Coerver, Francis Coerver, Henry Mueller. The latter settled on section 5 in 1844. Peter, George, John, and Henry Mueller were his sons. John Harbaugh, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1845. Soon after came Philip Knisler. John Christian Wilsenborn, has lived in the neighborhood of Monroe city since 1846. He served in Co. H. 2d Regiment, commanded by Col. Bissell, in the Mexican war.

MONROE CITY.

A store was opened at this place (formerly called James' Mill) in the year 1851. In the building now occupied as a store by David Schein, a large mercantile business was here carried on at one time, four clerks being occupied in the sale of goods. About the time the store was started the place came to be called Monroe city. In 1864 the stock of goods was destroyed by fire. It then belonged to the Garretson heirs. The town now contains twenty dwelling-houses. The mill, which has two run of burrs, is owned by Gottlieb Ziebold, and is leased by Valentine Lupfer. David Schein is proprietor of the store and postmaster. Adam Keiser, blacksmith and wagon maker. Michael Eschman and Adam Seipel are carpenters. There is a public school and tri-weekly mail.

MADONNAVILLE

was laid out by Joseph W. Ruebsam. He erected the first building; it is now used as a store. Ruebsam started a store shortly after the town was laid out. A man named Helmrich was also the proprietor of a store for some time. John Eichenseer built the second dwelling. It is the stone house now occupied by John Harbaugh. Ruebsam's stock of goods was purchased in 1868 by George W. Harbaugh, who kept the store until the spring of 1882. St. Mary's Catholic Church was built in 1857. With the church is connected a parochial school. The village is now composed of nine dwelling-houses, a church, a school-house, and a store. There is a tri-weekly mail. The business men are John Weiler, merchant and postmaster; Nicholas Schroeder, carpenter; and Michael Eichenseer, shoemaker.

WARTBURG

is the name of a new village that has lately sprung up four or five miles southwest of Waterloo, on the road from that place to Monroe city. July 1st, 1881, a post-office was established, with Louis P. Buettner, postmaster. He still retains the position. He is also the proprietor of a store. The village contains half a dozen dwellings, a carpenter shop, and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Cross, with which a school is connected. The church is a large stone building. The school has sixty or sixty-five pupils. An extensive pond near the town is known by the name of Beaver Pond. It was at first the intention to call the post-office by that name, but on account of its prevalence as a title for post-office, the name of Wartburg was substituted in commemoration of the castle in Germany, where Luther for some time resided, and translated the Bible. Nearly all the members of the village are Lutherans.

STEELE'S MILLS.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



HIS precinct is in the eastern part of the county, and excepting sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and portions of 35 and 36, comprises the whole of Township six south, range five west, and also the southern tier of sections of township five south, range five west. The surface is divided between prairie and timber land. The precinct is supplied

with excellent roads, the principal being the Shawneetown and Kaskaskia, which was an old Indian trail, and the Sparta and Chester. The Cairo and St. Louis and the Wabash, Chester and Western pass through it intersecting at Percy. It derived its name from Steele's mills of which George Steele was the proprietor at Georgetown, now Steelesville, at an early day. In 1880 it had a population of 1,059. The number and character of its school buildings testify in favor of a due application of educational advantages. Coal in great abundance underlies the surface and is mined quite extensively. The first vein lies from thirty to eighty feet below the surface, and has a thickness of about seven feet, the second about twenty feet below the first, with a thickness varying from four and a half to five feet, and the third fifteen feet lower varies from two and a half to three feet in thickness. The first two are covered with limestone, the third with sandstone. The Barnard Coal Mining and Transportation Company's mine is located half a mile east of Percy, on land of R. J. Short. The company was organized in 1871 or '72. The shaft, which is one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, passes through two workable veins. The coal is blasted out of the solid, and 7,000 to 8,000 bushels are daily raised. The mine is almost free from water, and has a fine natural roof of bituminous shale and limestone forty feet thick. David Brown sunk two shafts on his land respectively on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11. The mines were in operation about eight years, and together had a capacity varying from five hundred to a thousand bushels a day. Gen. Madison Miller's mine, on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14, is operated by Isaac Rury. About two hundred bushels of coal are raised daily by horse power. Henry Bierman's mine is on the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25. It is now under lease to B. F. Soper. The coal is dug and raised by gin. Henry Weberling's mine on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of

section 36, is leased and worked by Theodore Hart; the coal is mined by horse power. These coal interests together with a variety of soil consisting of prairie and up-land, make this one of the most important precincts in the county.

The pioneer settler was John Steele. He was a native of Summer county, Tennessee, and came to this county in 1798. He was a man of self-reliance and courage and pushed his way beyond the settlements already made, and in that year located on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. He came with wagons and horses, and brought with him to the county his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, viz., Archibald, George, James, John, Thomas, Elizabeth and Catharine. He made some improvements on section 28, where he remained till 1807, when he moved to the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, where he improved a good farm and lived until his death, which occurred September 11th, 1820. Archibald was born July 24th, 1798. In 1812 he married Elizabeth Flack and settled on his father's place in section 16. His children were Anthony, Jefferson, Ryland, Merritt, Jasper, Mahala, Delila, Lucinda, Harriett, Minerva and Lindsay. He died April 9th, 1859. George, the original proprietor of Steelesville, settled near the center of section 16, where this village now stands, in 1810. He married Nancy Steele by whom he had five children, James, Thomas, Melinda, Mariah and Renia. James, brother of George, married Matilda White some time prior to 1812. By her he had seven children, viz. Sidney, Lafayette, Araminta, Martha, Margaret, Sarah and Mary. Mr. Steele settled on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, where he remained till the year 1848, when he went to Wisconsin, where he died about 1864. John, brother of James, about 1818, married Elizabeth Davis, by whom he had eight children, Alfred, Matthew, Martin, M. E., now living in Steelsville, Elvira, Huldah, Cynthia, and Margaret E. Two other children died in infancy. About 1818 Mr. Steele entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28 where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1872. Thomas, brother of the above, married Nancy Holloman, by whom he had six children, Wilson, Carl, Romina, Rosalvey, Fidelia, and Emily. He settled on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, where his home was for life. Elizabeth, sister of Thomas, came with her father as the widow of John McCallaster. She afterward married George Creth, and Catherine her sister married a Steele in Tennessee, and with her husband and two children came in company with her father. Her husband settled on section 22 at an early day.

The next settler in the year 1808, was Jacob Bowerman.

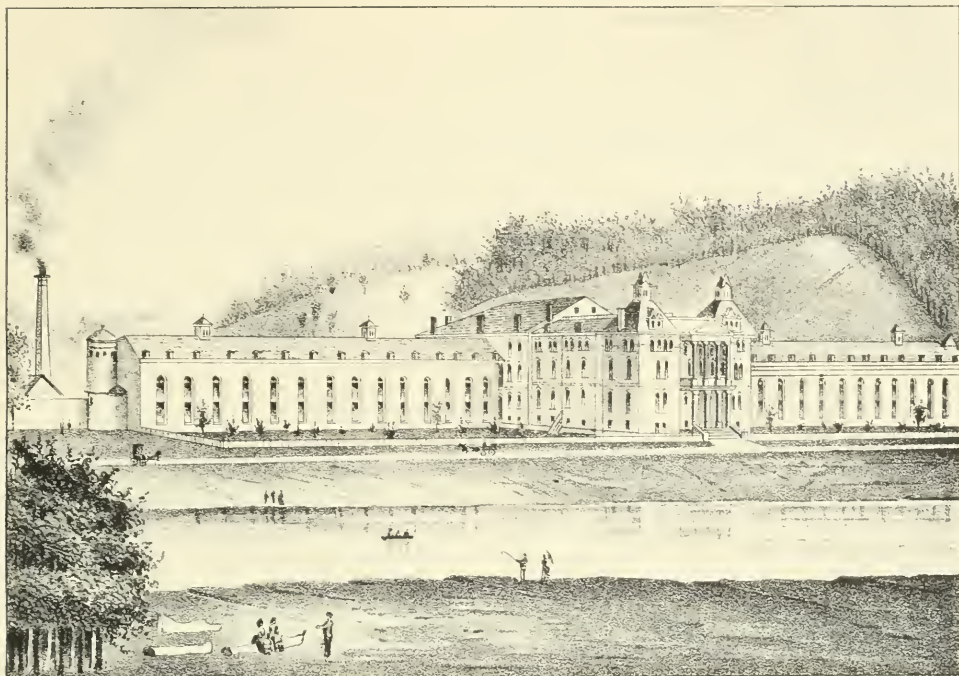
He was a man of marked decision and force of character, and he was possessed of a fertile mechanical genius. He was the pioneer blacksmith of the settlement, and possessed great skill in the manipulation of metals. He was an expert gunsmith. He was born in 1773 and died in 1847. James White, from South Carolina, made a settlement about 1808 in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 17 about half a mile north of the point where the road leading from Steelesville to Chester crosses Mary's river. About this date, Augustus Davis, who settled first at Kaskaskia, came to the vicinity of Steelesville. The Robbison family were from South Carolina. They settled first at Kaskaskia about the year 1808. Not long after this they came to township six, range five. The original ancestor was Richard. He had eight sons, John, Joseph, Richard Jr., James, Shadrach, William, Thomas and Jefferson. John came to the county a single man. At Kaskaskia he married Barbara Synot. His two sons, John S. and Richard, were born there. He settled on section 34, and Richard occupied the old homestead from about 1832 till his death. His wife was Betsy, daughter of John Thomason. John S. now lives on section 34, where he settled in 1884. His wife was Pariza Axum, by whom he had eight children. William settled near his brother John. Their descendants are quite numerous in the county.

John Layne, a Tennessean, settled near Steelesville in 1816, where he died. Emanuel Canaday settled in the precinct in 1816. He afterward went to the Bradley settlement near Shiloh Hill. Colonel Gabriel Jones with a family from Adair county, Kentucky, arrived in 1817. He settled about a mile west of Steelesville, on what became known as the "old Colonel Jones place." He was a man of talent, energy and activity, and took a lively interest in the affairs of the community in which he lived. He represented the county in the General Assembly, and held other positions of trust. He was made a colonel in the Black Hawk war, and was a gallant soldier. About 1859, he was mayor of the city of Chester, to which place he had previously removed, where his son Gabriel now resides. His brother, Dr. Ashby Jones, practiced medicine in the precinct at an early day. John Thomason was from Georgia. He came by pack horses about 1816 or 1847, with his family, consisting of his wife, a son, George, a stepson, David Simmons, and three daughters, Nancy, Letitia and Elizabeth. He settled on section twenty-three.

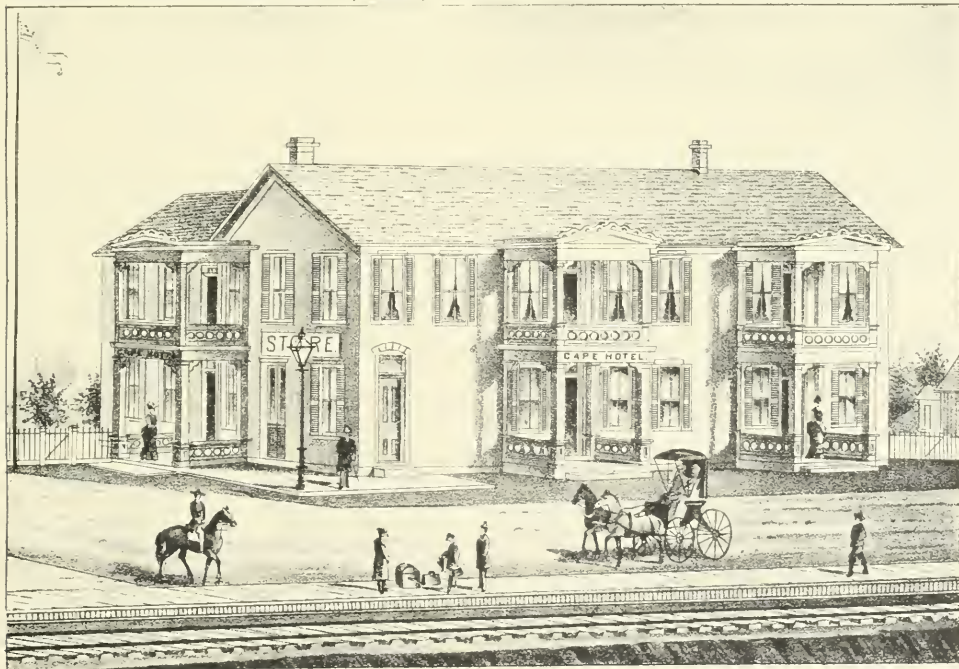
Eli Short, came to the county from Kentucky in 1819, and settled on section eleven in the prairie that still bears his name. His means of conveyance to the county were wagon and horses, by which he brought his wife, Betsy Sanders, and his children, viz. Polly with her husband, William Thraekeld, and Dennard with his wife, Mary Ann Ireland, and Juliet, Ann, John T., Thomas Jefferson and Betsy. John T. donated the land on which the village of Percy now stands. Thomas J., while a young man, was killed in the Black Hawk war, in Wisconsin, July 21, 1832. Mr. Short was, in many respects, a remarkable man. His influence in the community in which he lived was widespread, and in favor of industry and morality. He was the pioneer settler in the beautiful prairie which he adopted

as the place of his activities and labors, and the first resident minister in the precinct, and among the first in the county. As a minister he belonged to the denomination of regular Baptists, and in the early part of his career, held to the doctrine of election with unswerving tenacity. He was a man of strong common sense and of good powers of argument, and these added to a gift of language made him an effective preacher and a wily adversary in defense of the doctrines of his faith, an attack upon which his love of argument sometimes induced him to invite. From the narrow tenet of election, he turned to the broad doctrine of universalism. An educated clergy he did not believe in, holding that the true ministry were called not educated to their office. He preached to the early settlers in his own house, which he dedicated as a church, by arranging a little platform or rest in the stair-case. He had a cider press on his farm, and on meeting occasions dispensed cider as well as gospel. In the course of one of his sermons, a question arose in some way concerning the prophet Daniel. Daniel Malone was in the audience, and according to a custom quite common in those days of informally referring questions, occasionally, to those present, it was addressed to him. "What do you think about it, Daniel?" thundered Mr. Short. "Well, I think I would like to have some cider," was the reply amid much audible smiling. Mr. Short's associate in ministerial labor was Rev. Silas Chrisler. At this early day there was also a traveling missionary of the Dunkard faith, who preached occasionally. Mr. Short was severely wounded in the knee in the battle of the Thames. He carried the buck shot there received all his life. He and his commander, Col. Johnson, were riding together, and both were wounded in the same volley. Short fell from his horse and Johnson's rushed wildly into the presence of Tecumseh, whom his rider shot dead. Thomas J. Short now wears the watch his grandfather carried in that battle. A comparatively early settler was Cornelius Adkins. He brought with him his wife and children, Robert, Nancy, Sarah, Vina, Harriett, Gabriel, Jacob, Martin and Burd. He settled on section twenty-two.

Daniel Malone was a native of Tennessee. He settled first in Four Mile Prairie, Perry county, in 1829. In 1835, he settled on section 11, Randolph county, now the David Brown property. He married Mary G., daughter of Samuel Brown, now Mrs. Holloman of Wine Hill precinct. J. M. Malone of Steelesville, was born in Perry county, and came to Randolph in 1833. David Brown, an enterprising farmer, mine owner and grain dealer of Percy, is the son of Mr. Brown, an early pioneer living in Sparta precinct, and was born in the county in 1828. Among the earlier arrivals in the county now living in the precinct, are G. W. Suesberry, a merchant of Steelesville, who was born in Kentucky, and came to the county in 1838; Robert Morrison, a farmer of section two, a native of Ireland, who came in 1840; Sarah Jay, a native of Ohio, who is engaged in farming on section eighteen, and who came to the county in 1838, and Rev. H. S. Gordon, of section ten, a native of Pennsylvania, who came here from Missouri in 1838. The first school-house in the precinct was built of



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY, CHESTER, ILLINOIS; SITUATED NEAR MOUTH OF KASKASKIA RIVER ON BANK OF MISSISSIPPI.



HOTEL, STORE AND RESIDENCE OF W.N. GRIFFIN, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE & C. LIVERY IN CONNECTION WITH HOTEL, SITUATED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE ST. L. & C. AND W. C. & W. R. R.'S PERCY ILL.

round logs as early as 1820, and called Jones. It stood on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section seventeen. The seats were made of round poles and the desks of puncheons. Here began, as early as 1831, the Union Sabbath-school, still in existence. What was known as the Georgetown school-house, was a hewed log building put up at a later day. It was used as a free-for-all meeting-house, and was the parent of the first churches in the precinct. An early schoolmaster was Benjamin Wham, an eastern man and an excellent teacher. Steele's cemetery is the oldest burial place in the precinct. The Bowerman, Short and Jones graveyards were of an early date. The marriage of William Robbison and a daughter of Jacob Bowerman, was a very early marriage, and probably the first in the precinct. Squire Durett Oliver was an early justice of the peace. Eli Short had a five acre apple orchard set out as early as 1825.

A distillery for making apple brandy, was established in 1834 or '35. The blockhouse in which the neighborhood took refuge from the Kickapoos during the Indian troubles, was built in 1812 and stood within the present corporate limits of Steelesville, on the Shawneetown road, about a quarter of a mile east of the west boundary line of section sixteen. An old well now marks its site. During an entire season the people lived in this blockhouse, never leaving to go far away without their guns. We subjoin a few of the early land entries:

September 30th, 1841, John Steele entered S. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 28, 320 acres; same date, James White entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 17, 320 acres; January 20th, 1817, Jacob Bowerman, entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 5, 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; November 3d, 1817, Richard Robinson entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 6 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres April 29th, 1815.

VILLAGE OF STEELESVILLE.

In 1810 George Steele located where the village now stands, and made a small farm. In 1825 he laid the foundation of the town, by erecting a mill. It was the first mill in the precinct, and was a very rude affair. The power was supplied by the weight of oxen on an inclined wheel. The roof was formed by hooking clap-boards through which wooden pins had been driven over the lathes. It had one set of burrs, and wheat was ground one day in the week, and corn the balance. It was widely known and largely patronized till 1842, when it was abandoned, and superseded by another built near its site. In 1827 Col. Gabriel Jones opened a store, and sold the first goods. The post-office, called Steele's Mills, was established, with Mr. Jones as postmaster, in the same year. The village was originally called Georgetown, which name the older portion of the town yet popularly bears. The newer portion is familiarly called Alma. The name was changed to Steelesville by act of the Legislature. The village was laid out by Mr. Steele, and surveyed and platted February 16, 1836, by James Thompson, county surveyor, and the plat recorded in the office of the Circuit Clerk August 5, of the same year. Town lots were offered for sale, and Capt. Rogers, Col. Jones, Dr. Ashby Jones, Robert Jones, and Tanner Briggs, were among the purchasers. In 1838-9 Mr. Steele built a brick

dwelling, the first of the kind in the precinct. The first church in the precinct was organized here in 1834, by Rev. Eli Short. After some years the organization was abandoned. The first permanent church organization was established by Rev. J. B. Alcott, a Baptist minister. In 1848 the congregation built a frame church-house, the first one erected in the precinct. In 1859 the town had a flouring mill, a saw mill, four dry goods' stores, one wagon shop, one cooper shop, one blacksmith shop, one tailor shop, one hotel, and two physicians. The growth of the town has not been rapid, but has been of a substantial character. The population census of 1880, was four hundred and forty. There are five churches. The German Methodist, a frame structure, was built in 1863 or '64. The Methodist, a brick building, was completed in 1871, at a cost of about \$2,000. The Presbyterians built a brick church in 1875, at a cost of \$5,500. St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran, was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$1,500. The Baptists completed their frame church in 1882. The school-house, erected in 1874, crowns an abrupt elevation, and is a commodious and ornamental brick, two-story, four-room, basement building. It cost, including furniture and heating apparatus, the sum of \$7,000.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Alma Flouring Mill was built in 1859 or '60, by S. Parker and company, at a cost of \$1,100. In 1867 it was sold to Pickles and Guignon, who, in 1869, parted with it to Robert Elickiss. In 1870 it was purchased by J. M. Allen, who owned it till 1876, when it was bought by E. F. Stinde and company, who are now operating it. Its dimensions are, main building, 36x44; engine-room, 14x36; office-room, 12x16. Its capacity ranges from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty barrels a day. It has three run of burrs, and eight bolting reels, and employs twelve hands. The cooper shop, attached, finds work for six or eight men.

Alma Woolen Mills, a three-story brick building, was put up in 1866, at a cost, including machinery, of \$18,000, by Shalberg, Theis & Co., and is owned and operated by J. H. Thies, who manufactures flannels, blankets, jeans, etc.

Physicians.—C. Davis, Jacob Keller, Martin Laird, H. G. Armbruster.

General Merchants.—G. W. Shrewsbury, Stahlenburg & Eagle, L. Dudenbostel & Bro.

Grocery Merchants.—Mrs. Elizabeth Elickiss, William Sake.

Fancy Dry Goods Merchants.—James and Lewis Edwards
Drugs, Groceries, and General Merchandise.—J. M. Malone.

Hotel Keepers.—Lewis Smith, Dr. C. Davis.

Livery Stable Keeper.—H. Fiene.

Boarding House Keepers.—J. M. Malone, H. Bullinger, C. Vesper, Mrs. A. Harris.

Butchers.—August and Henry Beisner.

Blacksmiths.—Theodore Dori, James M. Gray, S. W. Weibusch.

Wheelwright.—G. J. Knapp, H. Trifte.

Furniture Store.—William Nolte.

Stoves and Tinware.—Edward Cornelson.

Milliners and Dressmakers.—Miriam Malone, Emma Eagle, Mrs. Lucy Davis.

Saddle and Harness Shop.—F. Maaberg, Herman Jostman.

Barber.—William Lake.

Tailor.—Charles Palmer.

Justices of the Peace.—Daniel Shaeffer, Charles Palmer.

Village Attorney.—W. W. Edwards.

Grain Dealer.—Charles Dennis.

Lumber Yard.—James Pikett.

Lumber Agent.—L. M. Smith.

Shoemaker & Shoe Store.—Henry Luchsinger.

Shoemaker.—Philip Kann.

Painter.—Lewis Ruffing.

Carpenters.—William Henry, John Brush.

Plasterer and Brick Mason.—William O'Brien.

Cooper.—Henry Schwab.

Saloon Keepers.—Charles Vesper, Henry Bollinger.

Saw Mill.—William M. Blair.

Brick Yard.—A. Frey.

SOCIETIES.

Stealesville Lodge No. 528, I. O. O. F., was organized October 14, 1873. It has a present membership of about twenty-five, and meets in J. M. Malone's hall. It has about \$320 in the treasury.

Alma Lodge No. 497, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October, 1866. It has a membership of fifty-two, and meets in Masonic Hall. Its finances are in good shape.

Banner Council R. T. T. No. 54, was organized May 16, 1880. Its membership numbers thirteen.

The Randolph county Historical and Library Association, was chartered by the State Legislature, in 1866. It has a membership of about twenty-five, and owns about two hundred volumes.

PERCY.

The town of Percy was laid out by the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, and platted and surveyed by R. W. Clark, Railroad Surveyor. The plat was recorded in the office of the Circuit Clerk, July 3, 1863. The land was donated to the company by John T. Short, reserving alternate lots. The place is characterized by life and activity, and is in the midst of a fine agricultural country. The trains on the Cairo and St. Louis, and Wabash, Chester and Western Railroad, stop for meals at the popular hotel of Mr. Griffin, who also runs a general store. The physician of the place, is R. W. Steele. Drugs and groceries are sold by William Moulic, who is also the postmaster. David Brown deals in grain. James Higgins runs a hotel, and Francis Harris the saw mill.

BIOGRAPHIES.

REV. H. S. GORDON.

THERE are few citizens in Randolph county more deserving of honorable mention in a work of this character than Rev. Henry S. Gordon. He was born in Franklin county Pa., June 19th, 1816. When four years of age, his parents (George and Nancy Gordon) came west and located in St. Louis county, Missouri, where the family resided until 1838, then moving to Randolph county, Illinois, settled on a farm near Georgetown.

Mr. Gordon attended the common schools near his home in Missouri, and in 1841 entered Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, and, upon completing his course of study, was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church. Ten years later a difficulty arose between Rev. Gordon and his congregation regarding communion, he, believing in free communion, was excommunicated. Immediately afterward he organized a Freewill Baptist Church, in accordance with his own views, and has been the pastor of the society ever since.

In 1834 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Young, by whom four children were born. She died in 1848, and the following year he married Mrs. Nancy Hill, and five children have been born. Rev. Gordon has always been engaged in the pursuit of farming, reared a large and intelligent family, and is one of the useful and influential men of the county, evincing an interest in all enterprises that tend to improve both the property and morals of the community.

REV. GEORGE A. GORDON

Is the son of Rev. Henry S. and Rebecca Gordon. He was born in the city of Alton, Illinois, April 14, 1842, and when at the age of six months, his parents moved to Randolph county and settled on a farm in section 11, near the present village of Percy. His early years were spent on the farm with his parents, and attending the schools of the neighborhood, subsequently attending the mathematical and classical Institution at ———, where he completed his education, and for some time afterward employed his time in teaching school and farming. In 1860 he married Miss Harriet Gloré, daughter of Jephtha and Margaret Gloré; she is a native of Randolph county, Ill., born near Shiloh Hill, in 1846.

In 1872 he embarked in the drug business in Percy, where he continued for three years, then removing to Campbell Hill in Jackson county, Illinois; here he continued engaged in a very successful mercantile business. In August, 1868, he was ordained minister of the Free-will Baptist church. In 1865 he made a six months' tour of Europe, visiting many places of interest, and acquiring a store of useful information.

While Rev. and Mrs. Gordon have not been blessed with offspring, their house has ever been an asylum to poor and unfortunate orphans, who there receive kind and true Christian benevolence. Few have done more for suffering humanity than they, and none are more honored and respected in the community.



Louis Dudenbostel

No more industrious, earnest people; no more loyal, patriotic citizens come to our American shores from foreign lands, than those who recognize Germany as their fatherland. Thousands of their number have here found welcome—a welcome heartily reciprocated upon their part, and which they most keenly appreciate.

Randolph county has within her boundaries a goodly number of German people, many of whom are recognized leaders in different lines of business or in public capacity. None are deserving of more honorable mention than the present affable and capable county clerk, Louis Dudenbostel. He was born in Germany March 29, 1836. In his native land he acquired a fair education. In 1860 he came to this country, locating first in the city of Chester, Randolph county, Illinois, where he attended the common schools, and acquired the English language sufficiently for the transaction of business. He opened a general store, which he kept successfully for a period of three years, and then sold his property, and located in Evansville in the same county. He remained at this place, in the same business, for a like period of time, when he parted with his stock of merchandise, and engaged in the sale of farming implements for a short time. January 1, 1870, he received the appointment of deputy county clerk under Hon. John R. Shannon, and remained in that position during the unexpired term of that official. He received a similar appointment at the hands of

John T. McBride after his election to the office of county clerk, and continued to perform its duties until the summer of 1875, when he moved to Steelesville, and again engaged in the general mercantile business, which he has successfully carried on to the present time. In 1877 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for county clerk, but was defeated at the election by a small vote. In the fall of 1882 he again became a candidate for this office, and was this time successful, being elected by a handsome majority.

April 25, 1870, Mr. Dudenbostel was married to Miss Mary C. Knapp, daughter of John J. and Elizabeth Knapp. Mrs. Dudenbostel was born in Chester in 1849. Five children have been born to them, viz. Elizabeth, Edmond, Naomi, Alma, who died in infancy, and Louis. Mr. Dudenbostel is a democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He has always been held in high esteem by the community in which he has lived, as a moral and useful citizen, and has many warm and confidential friends, all of whom he is proud to honor. In his management of the affairs of the county clerk's office he is making hosts of friends, and is proving his genuine worth in the position. Affable and courteous in his demeanor, correct and accurate in his clerical work, he is being recognized, even by those whose political affiliations lead them to cast their ballots for his opponent, as being the "right man in the right place."

JAMES PICKETT.

Mr. Pickett was born in Kenton county, Ky., July 22, 1833. When he was about eight years old he moved with his parents to Illinois, and settled in Randolph county, where his father, William Pickett, in March, 1840, purchased land and began farming, continuing there until his death. James remained at home and labored for his father until August, 1852, when he engaged with H. C. Cole, of Chester, as clerk and book-keeper in his flouring mill. This position he retained until 1857, when he opened a general store at Shiloh Hill, and continued there for a period of twelve years, and then engaged in the lumber business at Steelesville, where he has since remained. February 17, 1863, he married Miss Martha Ann, daughter of William and Rachel Jay, who immigrated from South Carolina to the territory of Illinois at a very early day. Mrs. Pickett was born in Randolph county in 1831, and received her education at the common schools. At the age of nineteen Mr. Pickett entered college at Lebanon, Illinois, where he remained during the Freshman and Sophomore years. He has been esteemed as one of the live and useful citizens of the county in which he has lived, and has done his full share to improve and build up Steelesville, where he is blessed with many warm friends.

JAMES M. MALONE,

A NATIVE of Perry county, Illinois, was born April 3, 1833. Soon after this date his parents moved to Randolph county and settled in section eleven, where the village of Percy now stands. When he was eight years old his father died, and his mother subsequently married E. Holloman. James remained on the farm with his mother and attended the common schools till the age of twenty-one, when he embarked in business for himself. For several years he clerked in stores, taught school, became a partner in the flouring mill at Steelesville, now owned by E. F. Stinde & Co., and for fourteen years engaged in merchandising. In the late conflict between the States he volunteered and was elected orderly sergeant of Co. F one hundred and fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of his term of service as First Lieutenant. In 1870 he was appointed Postmaster of Steelesville, which position he still holds.

On the 19th of April, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary S. Johnson. By this union there are seven living, in-

telligent children, viz.: Frank, Willis, James, Clarence, Cora, Belle and Grace. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Malone are both firm believers in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Malone is elder of his church and superintendent of the Sunday School. In politics he has been a Republican since 1860. Perhaps there are few if any citizens in the community that have done more to improve the morals and support good society than Mr. and Mrs. Malone; they are both blessed with many warm friends, and are held in high esteem by all good citizens of their acquaintance.

JOHN H. THIES

Was born in Germany, January 10th, 1824, where he received his early education, and worked at farming until he was about nineteen years old, when he joined the eleventh regiment of cavalry, in the regular army of Prussia, and served for three years, being honorably discharged in March, 1849. Soon afterward he emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, where he remained but a few days, taking passage to St. Louis, Mo., where he immediately engaged as a sutler, in which he continued till 1856. He married Miss H. F. Stalberg in 1856, and immediately afterward moved to Randolph county, Illinois, and purchased land, where he was successfully engaged in farming pursuits until 1866. Desirous of changing his avocation in life, he bought land in Steelesville, and with his two brothers-in-law, Charles and William Stalberg, built a large and convenient building, and commenced the manufacturing of woolen goods in first-class grades and styles, in which capacity they coöperated until 1879, when Mr. Thies bought the interest of his partner, and has successfully carried on the business ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Thies are now the parents of six intelligent children, two sons and four daughters. They are both firm believers in the Christian religion, and consistent members of the M. E. church. Mr. Thies has frequently been called upon by his fellow-citizens to accept many important offices of his precinct, in which he has in all instances rendered full satisfaction to his constituents and credit to himself. He has always been held in high estimation for his true merits and good citizenship. He is always willing to aid and support all moral and useful enterprises that have a tendency to develop and improve the country.



GRAND COTE.

PERRY COUNTY.



SITUATED in the extreme northwestern portion of the county, lies Grand Cote Precinct. It is bounded on the north by Washington county, on the east by Beaucoup, on the south by Cutler, and on the west by Randolph county. Much of the surface, which is level, was formerly covered with timber. The only prairie is that bearing the same name as the precinct. Much of the timber remains undisturbed. The Cairo Short Line Railroad enters at section 36, passing through the precinct in a northwesterly direction, and passes out at section 7. This precinct has no water-courses. It comprises all of congressional town four south, range four, and two tiers of sections in the northern part of town five, range four. The soil is fertile and productive. Agriculture is the principal occupation of its inhabitants. The population, according to the census of 1880, was nine hundred and forty-one.

Grand Cote—from the French—meaning Beautiful Prairie, was first settled by Thomas Swanwick, who came from Chester, England, and located on the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 11, T. 4, R. 4, which he had entered February 13, 1818. The lands first settled by Thomas Swanwick are now occupied by J. J. Swanwick, his son, who is past the meridian of life, a most estimable and respected citizen. With Thomas Swanwick came James McMurdo to the western county. The second settler in Grand Cote was Wm. P. Elliott, from the State of Georgia. He located on section 20, T. 4, R. 4, about the year 1820. He brought his family in the spring of 1821. Next came Jonathan Petit in the spring of 1825, from Randolph county, from what was then known as the "Irish Settlement," and located on section 30, T. 4, R. 4. In the ensuing fall Petit sold out his claim to one Absalom Wilson, a native of Washington county, Virginia, who did not move upon the lands until 1840. George Cherry, of the Chester District, South Carolina, arrived the same year, 1825 and located on section 5. He resided there until his death in March, 1867. In the year 1828, James Kirkpatrick, a native of South Carolina, settled on section 9, on land now occupied by B. Semple. So far as we are able to learn, these men who came to Grand Cote were its original pioneers. From some cause, between the years 1829-1833, no additions were made to this little band of bold and venturesome pioneers, who formed the nucleus, in their wild and almost unbroken lands, of what is now one of the most prosperous

and refined farming communities in the little county. John White is a native of South Carolina. He came to the county in 1832, and now resides in section 6. Robert H. Allen, who lives in section 25, was born in Perry county in 1834. W. M. Adair, a merchant of Swanwick, was born in Illinois, and came to the county in 1837. Hugh Cooper of Section 9, T. 5, R. 4, was born in South Carolina, and located in Perry county in 1831. About the year 1835, a new and full tide of immigration began to pour into this settlement. Among the first was Alexander Craig, a native of Ireland, who, on his way to his western home, had stopped in South Carolina and Kentucky. He located, in 1835, on section 25, the present Craig's station on Cairo Short Line Railroad, being on the lands originally settled by him. In 1834, William Rainey came out from St. Clair county and settled on section 24. In 1836, he sold his farm to Solomon Maxwell, from Bedford county, Tennessee, the latter remaining upon it until his death. Benjamin Ragland was the eighth of the settlers in 1835. He came from Kentucky and settled on section 24. In 1836, he sold his farm to John McMillen, and again settled on section 14 of the same township. Mr. McMillen in turn sold his farm in December, 1838, to Joel Rushing, for one hundred and twenty dollars. In the year 1836, Henry H. Elliott, son of W. P. Elliott, and father of the Rev. J. C. Elliott, settled on section 13, on the farm now occupied by H. H. Rice. About the same year John Hughey settled on section 26, and Newton Franklin on section 14.

From this time the settlers flowed into the precinct very rapidly, among whom we might mention the Craigs, Justices and others, and the country was filled up almost as by magic.

Between the years 1822 and 1840 the dry goods and groceries were most generally purchased from R. G. Shuman, of the then little town of Columbus, Randolph county, better known now as Sparta, Mr. Shuman carrying on to considerable extent the grain trade, purchasing corn at Chester and shipping to New Orleans. In the year 1845 the first dry goods store was opened in this precinct by J. C. Steele, near where Swanwick station is now located. He also kept the first post-office in the precinct. In 1846 upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, he turned the store and post-office over to one, Samuel Hughey, and went into the army. John M. Woodside afterward kept the store and post-office at the same place. In 1840 Grand Cote had a shoemaker named Isaac Fowler.

In the years 1822-'23 William P. Elliott built the first

band or tug grist mill on the farm now owned by T. S. Elliott, Esq. In 1834 he replaced it by a draft mill with cog-wheel attachment. The burrs were made from granite boulders, stray waifs as it were, which were occasionally found scattered over our prairies in those early days. Both of these mills were the work of Mr. Elliott, and were very generally patronized by the neighbors for a distance of ten or fifteen miles around. The only record furnished us of the earliest preaching in that precinct, was by the Rev. Robert Moore, of the old Regular Baptist tenets, at the house of Solomon Maxwell, about the year 1841. The first school taught in Grand Cote precinct was in 1832, by James Holliday, in a little log cabin located on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, the price of tuition being \$2 per scholar. The next school was kept by John Fulton in his kitchen on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, about the years 1836 or 1837. His schedule was the first to draw public moneys on that side of the county. David Baldrige was the county school commissioner at the time. Alexander Skelly was next in the order of school teachers in that precinct. He taught in a little log cabin built for a residence on section 13, about the year 1841; tuition \$2 per quarter.

With this concludes our early history of Grand Cote prairie. To the Rev. J. C. Elliott we are indebted for most of the information concerning this precinct. The first land entries in this precinct, in the order of their dates, were as

follows: January 18, 1819, Thomas Swanwick entered the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$; and the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section ten in town four, range four; May 27, 1819, James Parker, the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, and the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20; June 7, 1821, Alexander Campbell, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32; the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, all in town four south, range four.

SWANWICK.

This little village was laid out by William Moore and surveyed and platted by D. C. Benson, deputy county surveyor, May 27, 1871. Its location is the S. E. of the N. E. of section 21, township 4, range 4. It is a station on the Cairo Short Line Railroad. The present business of the village is as follows: Physician, W. H. Ferguson; general merchants, Harmon & Adair, William Gray; postmaster, William Gray; blacksmith, James Luna; carpenter, A. Shockency; grain dealers, W. Sokup; carriage maker, D. J. Woodside.

CRAIG.

This hamlet is a station on the Cairo Short Line Railroad, and is situated on the east half of Sec. 25, township 4, range 4, and on the boundary between Grand Cote and Pinckneyville. It was laid out by William Craig and surveyed and platted by William Golightly, county surveyor, October 23, 1871. The postmaster is J. Allen. A general store is kept by W. L. Penoyer.

BIOGRAPHIES.

REV. JAMES C. ELLIOTT.

THE history of Perry and Randolph counties would be incomplete without a sketch of the Elliott family. They are the descendants of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Members of the family came to America prior to the Revolutionary War. William Preston Elliott, the grandfather of James C. was a native of Virginia, and one of seven brothers. He married in Virginia, and a few years later moved to Georgia. In 1814 he came to Illinois and settled in the American Bottom, in the Goshen settlement. Ague and fever prevailed to a considerable extent then, and believing that the country was unhealthy, returned to Georgia. But the rich, fertile and productive lands of Illinois had left their impression, and the old pioneer longed for the "Flesh Pots" of Illinois. He accordingly returned in 1818, and settled in Randolph county west of Sparta, on what is known as "Temple Hill," and there built a house which was the first erected there. He remained there until the spring of 1821, when he removed to the south side of Grand Cote prairie about two and a half miles south of Coulterville, where he opened a farm, and there continued the peaceful avocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in 1840. He married Margaret Murdock of Virginia. She survived her husband a few years and died in 1843. By that union

there were eleven children, who grew to maturity. One of her sons, the father of the subject of this sketch, was named Henry Hodge Elliott. He was born in Virginia, February 18, 1801, and was but thirteen years of age when the family first settled in the American Bottom. He returned to Georgia with his father, and came back with the family to Illinois the second time, and here grew to manhood, followed farming and remained in the precinct until his death, which took place March 4th, 1872. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Elizabeth (McBride) Couch. Her mother was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in the north of Ireland, and was but eight years of age when her parents landed in Charleston, South Carolina. Margaret (Couch) Elliott was born August 9th, 1810, and departed this life August 7th, 1847. By the union of Henry H. and Margaret Elliott there were seven children, two sons and five daughters. William P., one of the sons, was born July 31st, 1836, and died in Andersonville prison in September 1864, in his twenty-ninth year. He enlisted in Co. "C" of the 30th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner before Atlanta July 22d, 1864, sent to Andersonville prison, and there died as did thousands of others from exposure, neglect and lack of sufficient to eat.

Catharine was the eldest daughter. She was born July 24th, 1847, and died in her sixteenth year. Jane was the wife of William Gallegly. She died April 24th, 1873, in her fortieth year. She left five children. Frances Elizabeth was the wife of Joseph Lively. She died without issue April 10th, 1870, in her thirty-first year. Mary W., wife of John W. Lively, died March 14th, 1876, in her thirty-fifth year, leaving four children. Rachael C. died February 12th, 1870, in her twenty-fifth year. James Couch Elliott, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of the family and the only survivor. He was born in Randolph county, Illinois, near Sparta, January 6th, 1830. He was reared on the farm, and acquired his primary education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. From fifteen to twenty-one he hired out, and his wages went to the support of the family only retaining enough to clothe himself. He attended one term at the Academy in Sparta, and then taught school for several terms. At the age of twenty he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and graduated from that institution. He had resolved to enter the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, and with that idea in view he spent three terms of seven months each in the Theological Seminary at Monmouth, Illinois. He was licensed to preach May 7th, 1862, and regularly ordained a minister of the church Oct. 7th, 1863. In the latter year he went to Wyoming in Iowa county, Wisconsin, and was the "Supply" for six months, after which he became the pastor of the Wyoming and Blue Mound United Presbyterian Congregations, and remained in charge until in February, 1868. In July of the same year he was called to the pastorate of the Bethel Congregation in Grand Cote, Perry county, and has remained in charge up to the present, a period of nearly fifteen years. On the 14th of April, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Moreland of Randolph county, Illinois. She was the daughter of James and Margaret Moreland. She died December 7th, 1873, leaving one son, named William Zwingli Elliott, now in attendance at the Academy in Coulterville, Illinois.

On the 10th of October 1876, he married Miss Maggie, daughter of Rev. James M. and Nancy (McClanahan) Henderson, of Oakdale, Washington county, Illinois. Mrs. Elliott was born near Madison City, Indiana. Politically, Mr. Elliott votes the Republican ticket, but takes no farther interest than exercising the right and duty of every American citizen by casting his ballot. He is very much in favor of prohibition, and regards the licensing of saloons, an offense against religion, good morals and the best interest of society.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. ADAIR

Was born in Randolph county, January 6, 1837. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather came to America from the north of Ireland, and settled in South Carolina, and there his son William was born in 1781. The latter grew to manhood, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson. Soon after that war he came north to Illinois, and settled in Perry county, on "Six Mile Prairie," subsequently removed to Randolph county to a place eight

miles east of Kaskaskia, on the Shawneetown road. He died in Perry county while back here looking after the improvement of land that he had entered, the date of which was in 1856. He was also a soldier in the war of 1831-32, with Black Hawk, and was major of the regiment. He was appointed Receiver of the Land office, a few years before his death, and was in that position when he died. Soon after he first came to Perry county, he married the daughter of James Brown. She died, leaving two children, one of whom is yet living. He afterwards married Mrs. Rebecca Lacey, widow of John Lacey. Her maiden name was Taggart. She was of Irish parentage, and born in South Carolina. She died in 1877, aged eighty-two years. By this marriage there were two children, twins, son and daughter. The daughter is the wife of Frank Moore, a resident of Randolph county. William Miles Adair, the son, was reared upon the farm; received a fair English education, and remained at home until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted for three years in company "C," of the 30th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company he was elected Orderly Sergeant. The regiment was brigaded at Cairo, and formed a part of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division of the 17th Army Corps, Gen. McPherson commanding. The regiment received its first baptism of fire at the battle of Belmont, and subsequently participated in the capture of Forts Donaldson and Henry, siege of Corinth; marched to Jackson; was in the battle of Britain's Lane, in Tennessee, then to Memphis and to Vicksburg; took part in the siege and capture, and in the meantime was in the battle of Champion Hills. While at Vicksburg the 30th regiment veteranized, then came home on a furlough; returned and was in the Atlanta campaign, and in the fight before Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, Mr. Adair was taken prisoner, and was held until the 1st of September, of the same year, when under an arrangement between the Generals of the Union and Rebel armies, he and others that were captured were exchanged. He joined Sherman's forces, and then went with him in his memorable march to the sea, up through the Carolinas and to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review. The company was mustered out at Somerville, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 17, 1865, having been in the service a few days lacking four years. He enlisted August 20, 1861. He entered as a private; was elected Orderly Sergeant, commissioned 2d Lieutenant, January 28, 1862; 1st Lieutenant, May 16, 1863, and commissioned Captain of the Company, August 20, 1864. Captain Adair was in every battle and skirmish in which his company and regiment participated, except those occurring when he was a prisoner, which was only a few weeks. After the war he returned to Randolph county, and engaged in farming. In 1872 he came to Perry county, and he continued in same avocation up to 1880, when he came to the village of Swanwick, and engaged in mercantile business, in which he still continues. He married Miss Parthena, daughter of John and Florinda (Ules) Harmon. She was born in Randolph county, September 11, 1844, and died March 10, 1882, leaving no children. Capt. Adair is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he has always

since casting his first vote, been a Democrat. This in brief is an outline history of Capt. William M. Adair. He was

a gallant and brave soldier, and old settler, and an honest and upright citizen.

SOUTH WESTERN.

PERRY COUNTY.



HIS precinct is situated in the southwestern corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Cutler, on the east by Pinckneyville, on the south by Jackson county, and on the west by Randolph county. Pipestone creek furnishes ample drainage and water supply. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The St. Louis and Cairo Railroad crosses the southwest corner of this precinct.

By the last census, in 1880, the precinct had a population of one thousand and eighty-nine.

Among the first settlers, as early as 1817, were Simon Williard, who located on section two, town six south, range four, where he entered, January 19th, 1819, 504.60 acres of land. James Craine settled on the northeast quarter of section thirteen, of the same town and range; and became the owner of the tract of one hundred and sixty acres by entering the same at the land office in Kaskaskia, May 14th, 1818. Benjamin Brown was also one of the settlers of this precinct in 1817. We find him making his home on the west half of the southeast quarter of section eleven, town six south, range four west, which he entered, January 14th, 1819. Richard Green, Robert Johnson, Robert Crow, with their families, were also living in this locality at the same time, and together with William H. Threlkel, Robert Gillihan, Jacob Short and John Stuart were leading characters in the early history of the county. They were natives of New York, Kentucky and Tennessee. Stephen Kelly was also an early pioneer. Alexander A. Watkins, a farmer and stock raiser, who resides in section 19, township 6, range 3, is a native of Tennessee, and came to the county in 1839.

The first dry goods, groceries etc., shoes, plows, and wagons were bought of Lyborger and Reed, at Kaskaskia, previous to 1827. Much of the trading was done with Col. Jones, of Georgetown, Randolph county, between 1827 and 1840. The first dry goods and grocery store in this precinct was kept in 1827 by a man named Jacob Short. The first blacksmith shop was kept by John McClure, in 1839. There was a wagon shop in 1850, kept by Gadbury. John McClure had the first plow shop in the precinct. The first hand grist mill was built here by a man named Willard, in 1819. It did pretty good work for a mill of its kind, for a period of nine or ten years. In 1834 a good many of the settlers had their milling done at Riley's Mill, in Kaskaskia. They also had milling done at Glide's mill in Georgetown

about 1834. Dickey P. Smith was the first preacher in the county. In 1830 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in this precinct, consisting of ten members. The name of the minister who organized the church was French. They held their meetings in a small school-house, where Denmark now stands. In 1835 the Methodist Episcopal denomination built their first church near Denmark. The first Sabbath-school was held in this precinct in 1859, with twenty-eight scholars; it was the work of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians. Robert Crow and Green Derrington were teachers. The first school taught in this precinct was in 1825, by a man named Robert Clark, near the present residence of Francis Smith. The first school-house was built in 1825, out of round logs. Weight poles were used to hold the roof on. The books used were the American Preeceptor, English Reader, and Columbian Orator. The school lasted from three to six months. Tuition rated from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per quarter. The writing paper was coarse, unruled, and goose-quill pens and maple bark ink were used.

Land entries of South Western precinct: April 25th, 1815, William McIntosh entered three hundred and twenty acres in the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 3. February 5th, 1818, Jonathan Bowerman entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, seventy-nine and twenty-hundredths acres. August 12th, 1818, the same entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, eighty-seven and sixty-four hundredths acres.

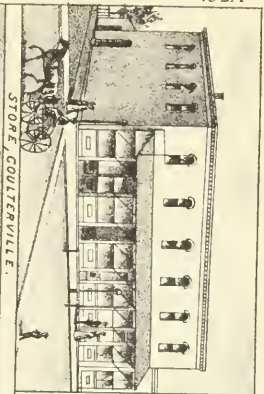
DENMARK.

The little hamlet of Denmark, is situated in the western part of South Western precinct, the nearest railroad station being Cutler, some five miles distant. The town was laid out by John D. Rees, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, in town six south, range four west, and was surveyed and platted by Robert Steele, county surveyor, on the first day of April, 1860. It formerly bore the euphonious name of "Jack Town."

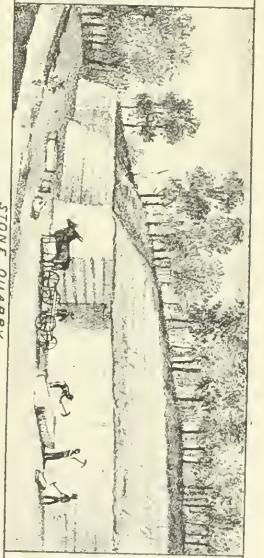
The first house was built by John D. Rees, whose family, and those of several Canadian-French, were the first to settle in that section. The house was a small frame. John D. Rees opened the first store, and the post-office was kept by Brown. There are two handsome church buildings in the town, belonging respectively, to the Presbyterian and Baptist denominations. Also a neat school-house.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

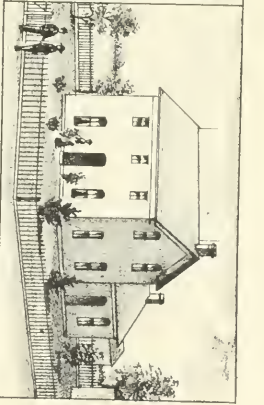
Postmistress.—Mary Rees. *General Store*.—William Boan. *Wagonmaker*.—James Eatou. *Blacksmith*.—J. L. Tessier. *Dressmaker*.—Mary Rees.



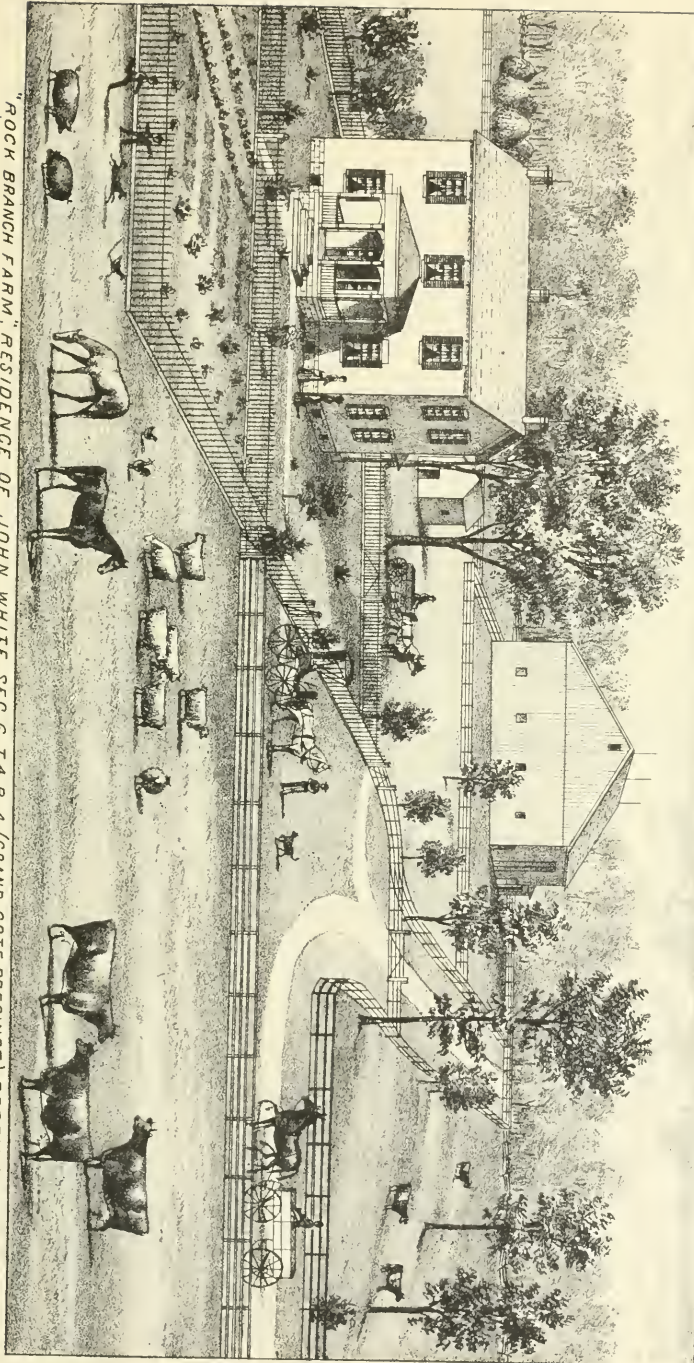
STORE, COALLEVILLE.



STONE QUARRY.



FARM RES. PROPERTY OF J. WHITE.



"ROCK BRANCH FARM," RESIDENCE OF JOHN WHITE, SEC. 6, T. 4, R. 4, (GRAND COTE PRECINCT) PERRY CO., ILL.

DU QUOIN.

PERRY COUNTY.



DU QUOIN precinct lies in the southeastern part of Perry county, bounded on the north by Tamaroa, east by Paradise precinct and Franklin county, south by Jackson county and west by Pinckneyville. The surface is mostly rolling prairie, excepting the southern and western portions, where it is somewhat broken.

Along Beaucoup and Little Beaucoup creeks, there is quite a heavy belt of timber, comprising the various species that are usually found in this latitude. The soil is rich and productive, wheat being the principal crop, although a considerable quantity of corn is annually raised. The lands are well drained by Little Muddy river, Rees's and Beaucoup creeks and their numerous tributaries. Underlying the whole surface of this precinct, there is an almost inexhaustible body of coal, which, in the vicinity of the railroads, is extensively mined, and gives employment to a great number of men, and brings a large sum of money among the people. This interest was not developed until after the advent of railroads, in 1854, when the Illinois Central was completed through this county. Prior to the building of the railroads the county was thinly populated, and farming was the only occupation of the inhabitants except a few of the mechanical trades and merchandising at the old town of Du Quoin, about four miles southeast of the present city of that name. The building of this road, at that early day, was the beginning of a new era in Illinois. All along its line sprang into existence thriving towns and villages, and Du Quoin, now the metropolis of Perry county, was one of their number. This road enters the precinct on the north, at the line between sections 19 and 20 of township 5 S., range 1 W., and passes in a southern direction, leaving the precinct on section 32. "The Cairo Short Line" traverses the county in a southeasterly course across the precinct, through the city of Du Quoin. These roads with their connections with the various main lines and larger cities of the west, gives excellent facilities for the shipment of the products and manufactures.

The following are a few of the earliest land entries, which will show the names of a number of the early settlers. In township 6 S., range 1 W., Dec. 5, 1814, Jerrold Jackson entered the S. W. quarter of section 35, 160 acres; Feb. 13, 1817, L. Bebee and J. H. Root, S. W. quarter section 34, 160 acres; April 25, 1815, William McIntosh, N. W. quarter, section 30, 160 acres; May 7, 1819, John Pyle, W. half N. W. quarter, section 19, 81 acres; Feb. 26, 1819, Edward H. Rees, W. half, N. E. quarter, section 9, 80 acres; Nov. 26, 1828, Jacob Lipe, W. half, N. W. quarter, section 6,

77, acres. In 1829 Blackwell Gochar, David H. Mead, and Thomas Gochar also made entries here in 1829. In township 6 S. range 2 W., the first entries were made April 25, 1815, by Sebastian C. Lavoche, part of S. W. quarter, section 17, 84 acres, and William McIntosh the whole of section 18, containing 628 acres. April 23, 1818, Thomas Taylor entered the S. E. quarter of Sec. 25, 160 acres; Oct. 2, 1818, Elijah Wells, W. half, N. W. quarter, section 23, 80 acres; Nov. 11, 1818, Robert McElvain, E. half of N. E. quarter of section 23, 80 acres. June 25, 1819, Louis Wells entered the E. half of S. E. quarter of section 24, 80 acres.

Du Quoin precinct is by far the most wealthy and populous in the county. It received its name from the town of Old Du Quoin, it having been named after an Indian chief, who spelled his name Du Coign, and who, if tradition be true, boasted that, as the exception of his race, he had never spilled the blood of a white man. He became converted, and joined the Catholic Church. He lived a pure life, and at his death was buried by the Catholic Mission of Kaskaskia.

If we are correctly informed, Jarrold Jackson, who kept a toll-bridge on Little Muddy in 1811, on the road between Shawneetown and Kaskaskia, was the first white man to settle in Du Quoin precinct. Thomas Taylor, a South Carolinian, settled in Jackson county in 1803, and from there came to Perry county in 1812. Lewis Wells, also from the State of South Carolina, emigrated to Illinois, stopping in Jackson county, in 1804. In the same year that Mr. Taylor came (1812), Wells also moved and settled in the same vicinity, where he remained until his death in 1846, being then 96 years of age. John Campbell (father of John, Washington, Isaac, Alexander and Charles Campbell), came from Tennessee in 1812, and settled in the same neighborhood. The above-named are all deceased.

Hiram Root and Ephraim Skinner, natives of New York, arrived and located here in 1816. Mr. Skinner died four years afterward. Mrs. Root was here when, as she said, she had seen the wolves prowling about the house, and had chased a bear from her pig-pen with fire. John Pyle came to the precinct in 1819, and William and Abner Pyle at an early day, perhaps at the same time. Zachariah Clinton, Green Durrington, and Micajah Phelps, in 1824, from the State of Kentucky. Dr. Joseph Brayshaw, from England, Avery Chapman, and Joshua Davis, who built on the site of Old Du Quoin, arrived and settled in the precinct about the same time (1824). Robert McElvain, Rodney Bolin, (father of John Bolin), located here between 1820 and 1830. Bolin settled near Old Du Quoin in 1829, and Mrs. Lucy Bolin, his widow, died here, two or three years ago, at the

advanced age of over ninety years. The Flacks and Burbanks were also early settlers. These persons named, who came to this precinct previous to 1830, may be regarded as its original pioneer settlers.

Previous to the formation of Perry county in 1827, Kasaskia was the nearest trading point, and the nearest store of any kind was in that city. In those early days the pioneers experienced many hardships and inconveniences. They lived in small cabins, generally about 8x10 feet, constructed of rough, unhewn logs, with the spaces between them sometimes clioked or daubed with mud. The roof was usually made of clap-boards, held to their places with knee and weight-poles; the chimneys of sticks and clay, while the end of a log sawed out served as a window, and the floor was frequently nothing more than mother earth. These humble abodes of those hardy men and women were oft-times situated many miles in advance of civilization, in a wilderness, amid wild beasts and the fiercer red man. The first settlers paid but little attention to the tilling of the soil; a small patch of corn, some vegetables and a few herbs for medicinal purposes served them. Wild game and honey were plentiful, and they ate principally of this delicious and wholesome food. They located near the small streams, where water and fuel could be easily obtained, and many years elapsed before the prairies were found suitable for cultivation.

There was no merchandise of any kind carried on in this precinct until some time between 1827 and 1830, when Daniel Dry, opened a small store of general goods in Old Du Quoin. The county court records show that license was granted him for that purpose in 1831. David Mead, kept the next store, and Chester A. Keyes, also had a store up to 1840. John Williams was the first licensed saloon-keeper in the precinct. John Campbell, who came in 1829, was a blacksmith, and erected a shop and began smithing that year at Old Du Quoin, and was the first of his tradesmen in the precinct. Mr. Campbell, in connection with Elijah Wells, also began the manufacture of plows, a very useful and much needed article. John Fulton, another early mechanic, made the pioneer wagons. It is said they used the truck wagons principally, in those days.

Thomas Farrow located in Old Du Quoin in 1831, and was the first shoemaker.

OLD DU QUOIN,

to which we have frequently referred above, was, at one time, quite a flourishing village, and for many years the only one in the precinct. It is situated on the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, T. 6 S., R. 1 W. There is no record of the plat on file at the county seat. It was originally laid out by Avery Chapman, about 1844, and surveyed and platted by Amos Webster.

There were churches, school houses, a seminary, and several stores and dwellings erected in the village, and it became quite prosperous. After the Illinois Central railroad had been built, and the present city of Du Quoin laid out, most of the business men moved up to the new town. Many of the stores, houses, and residences, were also moved to the

new town, being carried the whole distance upon trucks, drawn by ox teams. There is now but little remaining. A store kept by Isaac B. Adams, a post-office, and few residences, are all that now mark the once thrifty village of Old Du Quoin.

Mills—Prior to the existence of mills, in this precinct, the early settlers principally patronized Dillinger's old water mill, in Jackson county. About 1829 Elijah Wells built a mill on the west side of Nine Mile prairie, on the old Kasaskia road. It was a very rude affair, its capacity being fifteen bushels a day, when it was crowded to its utmost. In 1830 Elijah Lane built a horse mill in the same vicinity, which continued to run for a number of years. About the same time John Reed constructed a mill of the same kind in Paradise prairie. Robert Yearin built a treadmill about a half mile south of Elijah Wells', in 1841, and it continued in operation for several years.

The first preaching was about 1829, by a man named Joseph Taylor in a private house. He was of the Universalist faith. There was preaching previous to 1840, by John Mulkey, of the Christian denomination. Dennis Wells and William Wooley, Methodists, held meetings in 1840, and in 1841 Josiah Wood, a Presbyterian, commenced preaching in the precinct. Philip Mulkey, held his early meetings at Avery Chapman's.

The earliest school taught in this precinct was by a man named Abraham Brayshaw, about 1830. Soon afterward a school-house was erected three and a half miles south of Du Quoin, and a teacher named Binedlo (?) was first to teach in it. The house was built of round logs, with clap-board door. A log was cut out of one side to serve as a window. The chimney extended across the entire end of the house, and a hole, left in the roof, served for the exit of smoke. This is said to have been the first house built for school purposes in the precinct.

Dr. Joseph Brayshaw, above mentioned, was the earliest physician in the precinct, and we may add the only one in the entire county for several years. The earliest magistrate and lawyer, was Sylvester Adams, Oliver Root acting as his constable. Thus have we briefly sketched the early settlement of the precinct. From 1830, the settlement gradually increased by a number of new arrivals each succeeding year, until the building of the Illinois Central railroad, when it received a large influx of population, and it was not until after this event that there were any business interests of importance developed. The precinct, including the city of Du Quoin and villages, in the census of 1880, contained a population of 5,550, which has probably increased somewhat in the past three years.

THE CITY OF DU QUOIN,

as stated elsewhere in this chapter, had its origin with the construction of the Illinois Central railroad through that part of the county. It was laid out by the R. R. company, through I. S. Metcalf their agent, and Chester A. Keyes, and surveyed and platted September 20, 1853, by William Richart, county surveyor of Jackson county. The original site was on the S. W. quarter of section 8, T. 6 S., R. 1

W., of which the S. W. quarter of the S. W. quarter belonged to the I. C. R. R. company and the balance to Keyes. The work of grading the road was commenced in 1852, but it was not completed for the passage of trains through here until the spring of 1854.

The first buildings were erected by the railroad company, being a freight and passenger depot, and a boarding-house for the entertainment of the laborers in the employ of the company. The boarding-house was first kept by Edward N. Smith, for about six months, while his residence was being erected. Mr. Smith, who is one of Du Quoin's prominent and enterprising citizens, is the oldest resident and merchant in the city. In the same spring, 1854, two frame store-houses were moved here from old Du Quoin, a distance of five miles, and one from Jack Pyle's hill, in which John Johnson kept a small stock of goods. The first to embark in the mercantile business, was G. S. Smith & Co., who moved one of the houses above mentioned from old Du Quoin, and this firm have been in business continually ever since. At the time of the laying out of the place there were two log cabins, situated within its limits, one occupied by Albert Adkins, and the other by B. F. Guiteau, a carpenter, who moved into it in the spring of 1854. McCoy Brothers opened a blacksmith shop, and other mechanics and merchants came during the same year. Among some of the early business men and residents were, G. A. Keyes, L. C. Blakeslee, Robert Bartley, William Frizzell, George Y. McClure, Lye & Dry, Dr. G. T. Wall, J. A. Williams, Benjamin & A. J. Prague, William Combs and others.

The population had increased so, that on the 28th of July, 1857, an election was called for the purpose of voting on incorporation. It was carried unanimously, without a dissenting vote. The first trustees were B. Sprague, G. Y. McClure, G. S. Smith, Daymon Thing and G. C. Ward, five in number. Benjamin Sprague was elected police magistrate.

It has since been incorporated under the general law as a city, under which government it is now controlled.

Schools were established soon after the laying out of the place and for the first year or two were taught in rented buildings, when a frame school building on the site of the present one was erected. The lots were donated by the original proprietors for that purpose. That building was used until the present imposing brick structure was erected, at a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars. It contains eight class rooms, and employs the same number of instructors. There is also a colored public school, which has a neat frame building, and a catholic parochial school in the city.

The city has been prosperous from the very beginning, and each year has added to it increased wealth and population. It progressed slowly, but steadily, and on a solid financial foundation. It has had for its citizens, men of industry and enterprise, who have united their efforts in building up a city, that to-day ranks among the first in southern Illinois. The streets, the principal of which are Main and Washington, are one hundred feet in width, and are adorned with many fine brick business blocks and hand-

some residences. The side walks and streets are kept in good style and are generally well shaded with fine maple trees. Near the center of the place, there is a park comprising one whole block, which was donated by the original proprietors, at the time of the laying out of the city. It contains shade and ornamental trees, and is laid out with intersecting walks along which are a number of rustic seats, for the comfort of those who seek its cool shades. There are eight churches in the city, the Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, First Baptist, Catholic, St. John's Evangelical and two colored churches.

The population as taken from the census of 1880 numbers 2809, which has undoubtedly been increased since that time.

LEADING MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

The mining of coal, is the leading industry of the place. There is a vast field of this mineral, underlying the whole area of the county. There are several veins at various depths, but the one now being worked, is of an excellent quality, varying from six to ten feet in thickness, and is considered the most profitable to mine. The mines are mostly situated along the Illinois Central railroad track, in the suburbs of the city. The most extensive of them, is at St. Johns, about one mile north of the depot, an account of which may be had below.

Du Quoin Star Coal Mining Company.—At this shaft, the coal is reached at a depth of sixty feet, and the vein averages from six to seven feet. The company work from fifty to ninety men, and ship from twelve to eighteen cars per day. The coal is raised by steam power.

Enterprise Coal and Coke Company. This shaft was sunk in 1881, and the vein was reached at the depth of seventy feet from the surface. The vein will average fully six feet, and there are at present about fifty men employed in the mine. It raises from eight to ten car loads per day. This is a new mine, and as yet, is not under full headway.

The Sun Coal and Coke Company's mine, is the farthest one north of the city, situated about one mile above St. Johns. It is worked by shaft, and employs from fifty to ninety men, and ships from twelve to eighteen car loads daily.

East of the city, about one mile from the railroad, there are three mines being worked, known as the Rodgers coal mine, the Moon mine, and the Dudley and Bruckshaw mine. The Rodgers and Moon mines, are operated by steam power.

The Blakeslee Manufacturing Company, was established in 1862, by H. F. and A. J. Blakeslee. It was incorporated in 1880, with A. J. Blakeslee, President, and E. T. Blakeslee, Secretary and Treasurer. They occupy large frame buildings, and their works are fitted up with the latest improved machinery, forges, etc., that are required to execute first class workmanship. The Blakeslee Direct Acting Steam pump, Blakeslee Steam Jet pumps, Veneering machinery, portable and stationary engines, saw-mills, mill and coal mining machinery, etc. are the principal articles manufactured. All kinds of job work are also done, with neatness and dispatch. The works employ constantly about thirty-five men.

Handle Factory. This institution has been in operation for several years under the management of the late W. H. Holmes. Handles of all kinds, neck-yokes and single-trees are a specialty. It employs a number of men.

Oldendorph Manufacturing Company have recently completed a large brick building, south of the depot, and are just beginning the manufacture of road and farm wagons. New and improved machinery and forges have been placed in the factory, and it promises to be one of the successful industries of the city.

The Star Mill Company was organized April 7th, 1855, and the articles of association were filed January 1st, 1856. The capital stock was \$4,500, divided into 450 shares. The term of existence was fifty years, and the purposes were those of building and operating mills and other business in Du Quoin and vicinity. The mill, a three story frame building, is situated in the west end of the city. It has a run of four burrs, with a capacity of eighty barrels a day. It is a merchant mill. The leading brands of flour are "Top Notch," and "Beauty," which are shipped principally to southern markets. There is also a cooper shop in connection with the mill, which makes the barrels. The institution employs in all twelve men. George McKinney and S. J. Ross are the present owners and proprietors.

The Du Quoin Mill Company was organized with a capital of \$12,000. The property is a fine four story brick mill, situated just south of the depot. It contains four run of burrs and two pairs of rolls, with a capacity of manufacturing 130 barrels per day. The mill makes a choice grade of flour which is sold principally in southern and southwestern cities. It is under the management of Edward Kimmell, president, John Cunliffe, treasurer and secretary.

Davis' Mill.—Situated opposite the depot has two run of stones and manufactures corn meal and Graham flour. It is owned and operated by Davis & Pope. It has also, in connection with it, an elevator constructed for handling all kinds of grain, with a capacity of storing 20,000 bushels, and it can handle from 5,000 to 7,000 bushels a day. The elevator is owned by P. N. Pope.

Farmers' Mill, is a small frame structure with two burrs, one wheat and one corn. It is a custom mill, owned and operated by Bryant Brothers.

The Exchange Bank—was established in 1860, by G. S. Smith & Co., and was the first institution of the kind in Perry county. It is located on Main and Division streets, and occupies a fine brick building.

The Du Quoin Bank was established December 8th, 1877, by Henry Horn and P. N. Pope, under the style of Horn & Pope, with H. A. Forman cashier. It continues under the same firm and management. The building, a substantial brick structure, built for the purpose, is situated just west of the depot.

District Fair Association of Du Quoin.—The articles of association are dated July 16, 1870, and were filed July 21, 1870. The district comprised the counties of Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Randolph and Perry. The capital stock was stated at not less than \$10,000, and not more than \$100,000, with shares at \$5.00 each. The first officers were

President, I. M. Neely; Vice President, William Jackson; Secretary, J. R. Elstun; Treasurer, Edwin Smith; and five trustees. There were but three fairs held by this association, in 1870, '71 and '72. In 1871 the state fair was held here. The enterprise proved to be a failure, and the buildings were moved to Pinckneyville and the grounds abandoned.

Du Quoin Cemetery, situated in the northeast part of the city, belongs to and is controlled by Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES—TRADE OF 1882.

General Stores.—William E. Brokings, John M. Browning, Henry Horn, Morris B. Lawrence, Adam Miller, Pope & Co., George S. Smith & Co., Mifflin & White.

Groceries.—William Dudley, W. A. Housel, William Hickman, J. F. Humphries & Co., John Thorwell, Kingsbury & Johnson.

Clothing.—Joseph Solomon, Boston Clothing House.

Hardware.—George F. Blakeslee & Co., Don Onstott.

Dry Goods.—Thomas J. Eddleman.

Furniture.—W. R. Neighbors, Mrs. J. A. Palmer.

Boots and Shoes.—W. A. Smith & Co., Leonard Kentzger, Charles F. Siekman, Louis Striker.

Physicians.—W. J. Burgess, Dyer & Carr, Amos Tetrick, Edward Meyer, J. W. Renfro.

Druggists.—A. C. Brookings, A. T. Lening & Co., Whited & Lehn.

Farm Implements.—W. B. Hall, John Schneider.

Jewelers.—J. J. Higgins, W. E. Lintner.

Western Brewing Co.—Agent, Thomas Thompson.

Sewing Machines.—C. D. Elstun, J. W. Whitelock.

News Papers.—Du Quoin Tribune, Du Quoin Press.

Marble Works.—John Saurbier, R. F. Drake.

Flour and Feed.—George McKinney.

Cigars and Tobacco.—Henry F. Henke, Poe & Schiele.

Meat Markets.—Beck Bros., T. Briggs & Son, Freeman & Goel, Alfred Mills, John Kreher.

Stoves and Tinware.—Adam Muench.

Bakeries and Restaurants.—Samuel Eichenberger, E. McElvaine, A. Tetrick, Joseph Bookstaver.

Photographers.—John C. Dopp, E. S. Wheatley.

Confectioner.—John Lewis.

Soda Water Factory.—Mrs. M. Hayes.

Bill Posters.—Hurt & Barrett.

Shoemakers.—W. E. Dunn, A. Seliger.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shops.—Adam Kern, J. Henry Willis, John Wheatley, Andy Tate, Yehling & Kraft.

Tailor.—John G. Melroy.

Harness Makers.—Jacob Messmore, Wiley Bates.

Pianos & Organs.—H. P. Stott.

Hotels.—Du Quoin can boast of having one of the best hotels in southern Illinois, the St. Nicholas, which is a fine brick structure, located opposite the depot. It is nicely furnished and well kept by W. D. Story. There are also two other hotels, the Shaffer House and the Gifford House.

Barber Shops.—John Smith, Anton Ruess, Martin Smith.

Livery.—W. D. Ward & Bro.

Dentists.—John J. Jennelle, Louis Betts.



JOHN OLDENDORPH, PRESIDENT.

OLDENDORPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, DU QUOIN, PERRY CO. ILLINOIS.

Real Estate and Insurance.—C. F. Linzee, B. W. Pope, W. Mueller, H. P. Scott.

Post Master.—I. M. Neely.

SECRET ORDERS.

Du Quoin Hope Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F. meet at their hall in Wall's Brick, every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. C. C. Bred, N. G., A. L. Bryant, Sec'y.

Du Quoin Encampment, No. 18, I. O. O. F. meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, first and third Tuesday in each month. M. Davison, C. P., T. H. Howell, Scribe.

Du Quoin Lodge, No. 234, A. F. A. M. Regular Communication on second Thursday evening in each month. Hall in Post-office building. H. A. Forman, W. M., H. P. Scott, Sec'y.

Du Quoin Chapter, No. 44, R. A. M. Stated Convocations at Masonic Hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Wm. A. Housel, H. P., T. H. Howell, Sec'y.

Perry Lodge, No. 1578, K. of H. meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month. Hall, 3d floor Schrader's block, Du Quoin. John B. Ward, Dictator, W. H. East, Reporter.

Du Quoin Eastern Star Lodge, No. 27, A. F. A. M. Regular Communication on last Tuesday evening in each month. Hall in Pope & Co's building. C. A. Ricks, W. M., Stephen Oates, Sec'y.

Doric Pride Lodge, No. 1940, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows—meet at their hall in Burgess' Block, Du Quoin, on the first and third Mondays in each month. Albert Watson, N. G., Richard Dement, Sec'y.

Du Quoin Horse and Mule Protecting Society—meets regularly at stated meetings, in Du Quoin. Hiram Burbank, President.

ST. JOHNS

is situated about one mile north of the Du Quoin depot, on the line of the Illinois Central railroad. It was laid out as a village by Ashley & Bro., and was surveyed and platted by I. E. Willis, county surveyor, September 13, 1856. It is located on sec. 5 of tp. 6 S., range 1 W. In 1857 it voted on incorporation and carried it unanimously. The first trustees, elected June 6, 1857, were: John Wheatley, A. W. Nason, Robert Knox, C. B. Meserole and Charles Leavenworth; police magistrate, Elisha Nason.

It is not at this writing incorporated. It is a small village comprising only a few dwellings. It is here that the

salt works are located and that coal is mined more extensively than at any other point in Perry county.

The Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company was organized March 3, 1857, and their articles of association filed March 27 of the same year. The capital stock was \$56,000 divided into 560 shares, incorporated for thirty years. The first directors and officers were: Austin S. Tuttle, President; Alonzo W. Nason, secretary and treasurer, and Orrin J. Rose. This company began mining coal in 1857. The vein at this point dips, and it is worked by digging a slope instead of sinking a shaft, the usual way of mining in this state. In 1867 W. P. Holliday, of Cairo, purchased all the stock of the company and assumed the control and management of the mine. In the spring of 1873 a new slope was sunk, a mile and a quarter east, and is the one now being used for mining the coal. The vein varies from seven to ten feet in thickness, and the coal is of a superior quality.

In 1870, while boring to examine the lower coal fields, a salt well was struck at the depth of 940 feet. Mr. Holliday at once saw the importance of this discovery, and immediately began the erection of suitable buildings for the manufacture of salt, which were completed, with machinery ready for use, in November, 1873. Since then there have been six wells sunk, from each of which are thrown from fifteen to twenty gallons of salt water per minute. The buildings and capacity have been greatly enlarged, and the manufacture of five grades of salt is now being extensively carried on. The works will average about 150 barrels of salt per day, which are shipped mostly to southern states. There is also a general store, and an elevator, constructed for handling all kinds of grain, belonging to the works.

Besides these extensive manufacturing and mining institutions, there is a farm consisting of 2,300 acres, 700 acres of which are under cultivation, belonging to the works, all of which are owned and controlled by Mr. Holliday. There are employed here about 350 men, including all the branches of business.

DIAMOND TOWN

was named from the Black Diamond Coal Mining Company's mine, which was located at this point. The company was organized in 1865. The mines are not being worked at this writing, and there is nothing there but a few old buildings.

The town was laid out by James Dick, and surveyed and platted by William H. Lovelady, county surveyor, September 15, 1864. It is located on the N. W. quarter of sec. 29, tp. 5 S., range 1 W.

BIOGRAPHIES.



P. P. Hamilton

WAS a native of White county, Illinois, and was born March 25th, 1824; his parents, Woods M. and Jane (McCluskey) Hamilton, were natives of Tennessee, and emigrated to Illinois and settled in White county soon after the State was admitted to the Union. Woods M. Hamilton was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister; he was the father of ten children—nine sons and one daughter; but two of them are now living, *viz*: Dr. Hamilton, of Murphysboro, Illinois, and Jane, who was the wife of Judge J. M. Ralls, now deceased, of Randolph county, Illinois, now the wife of Mr. Fulton, of the same county. Presley P. was raised in the home of his father, in White county; while yet a young man he entered the law office of Hon. S. S. Marshall, of McLeansboro, and read law; before he finished his studies, he removed to Pinckneyville and there completed his studies in the office and under the tuition of Col. William Edwar's, an eminent and successful lawyer of that place. He was admitted to the bar when he was in his twenty-second year. Judge Scates, one of the Supreme Justices of the State, presided over the circuit courts of Perry county at that time. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Hamilton entered the Law School at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated from that institution

in February, 1859; he continued the practice in Perry and surrounding counties until 1863, and had built up a large and lucrative business, and was regarded as one of the leading lawyers in the circuit; in 1863 he experienced religion and became a convert and member of the M. E. Church; he conceived it to be his duty to enter the ministry of the church, which he did, notwithstanding that by so doing he sacrificed his large and profitable business, and took up a calling that promised no emoluments beyond a mere living; but he was as earnest and sincere in his last profession as he was active and energetic in the first. He was admitted to the ministry at the Southern Illinois Conference held at Olney, and his first labors were on the Kimmunity circuit; two years later he was transferred to Litchfield Station, and there remained three years; then went to Alton, where he remained one year. His health then began to fail, and he was compelled to seek repose from his labors, but, alas! it was too late. He departed this life October 22nd, 1869, having been actively engaged in the ministry nearly six years. In 1865 he was ordained deacon, and in 1867, an elder in the church. He was by nature admirably adapted to the ministry; he was devout and earnest; his great

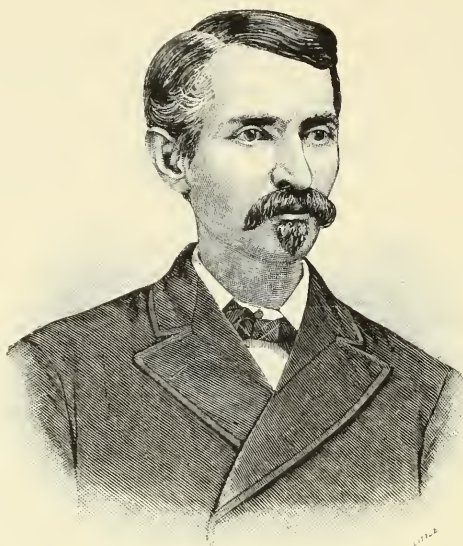
earnestness carried conviction to those who came in contact with his ministrations, and as an exhorter he was powerful; all acknowledged his power and ability to sway his audience, and led them in the path of righteousness. That he was useful, and had not mistaken his calling, it is proved by the fact that in the six years of his ministry he converted five hundred, and led them into the fold of the church. His great regret was that he had heeded the call to the ministry at the eleventh hour, and therefore said he must do a whole day's work in one hour. In his home he was a kind and devoted husband, and to his children an affectionate and indulgent father.

On the 26th of July, 1846, he married Miss Lucy M. daughter of Humphrey B. and Harriet (Dobbins) Jones. Mrs. Jones was born in Virginia, but reared and married in Christian county, Kentucky, where Mr. Jones was born and raised. Mr. Jones came to Illinois in April, 1821, and settled in Brownsville, Jackson county, and there followed the practice of medicine, and continued there until April 21st, 1827, when he removed to Perry county, which had just been organized; he entered the land on which Pinckneyville now stands, and assisted in locating and laying out the town when the county seat was located. He was the first county and circuit clerk, and held nearly all the offices of the county for sixteen years. In addition, he was the leading physician and post-master of Pinckneyville. He was admitted to the bar about 1840, and from that time to his death was the leading lawyer, and was engaged on one side or the other of nearly all, if not all, the cases tried in the courts of Perry county. He was indeed a prominent and in many respects a remarkable man. His death occurred Nov. 18th, 1855, aged fifty-six years. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Pinckneyville, December 23rd, 1827, and is credited with being the first child born in that town. There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton six children—five sons and one daughter. Three of the sons died in infancy. Harriet A., the only daughter, married Joseph R. Blackwell; she died December 9th, 1878, leaving three children, named Lucy, Bessie, and Guy Blackwell. The names of the surviving sons are: Edward J., who married Miss Lena Baldwin, of Irouton, Missouri, and John J. Hamilton, who is a book-keeper in St. Louis.

CHARLES P. RICHARDS,

ONE of the proprietors and editors of the *Tribune*, is a native of Wyoming county, New York, born September 18th, 1841. He is the son of Newell G., and Roxette (Kingsley) Richards, who are the descendants of old settlers in New York. Josiah W. Kingsley, the maternal grandfather, is still living. He is closely related to the Fulton family, of which Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was a member. Newell G. Richards remained in New York following the occupation of a farmer until the winter of 1865,

when he removed west and settled in Flint, Michigan, where he at present resides. By his marriage with Miss Roxette Kingsley there were seven children, only two of whom are at present living, viz., James B., who for the greater portion of his life has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and the subject of this sketch. Charles P. received a fair English education in the schools of his native county. At the age of fifteen he entered a printing office in the town of Perry, and served an apprenticeship of three years, after which he worked at the case in the printing office at Geneseo, and from there went to Warsaw and took the foremanship of an office. In the fall of 1864 he came west to Michigan, and stopped at Kalamazoo, where he worked at the case. One year later he went to Chicago, where he remained six months, then came down to Champaign, Ill., and clerked at a hotel for six months, after which he returned to the trade, and worked in the printing offices of Toledo, Ohio, Wabash, Ind., and Bloomington, Ill., returning to Champaign where he was married. He then went to Rock Island and worked on a daily paper for nearly one year. His health failing him, he returned to Champaign, in the offices of which place, after his health had recruited, he worked, and in August 1868 he came to Du Quoin, and returning to Champaign, ten months later, took charge of the *Gazette* office as foreman. In Nov., 1870, he returned to Du Quoin and purchased a third interest in the *Tribune* office. The firm of R. Berry & Co. continued until 1874, when Berry's interest was purchased by the remaining partners, who, under the firm name of Beem & Richards, have continued the publication of the *Tribune* to the present. The *Tribune*, under the management of the latter firm, has risen to be the most potential organ in the Twentieth Congressional District, and one of the prominent and leading newspapers in Southern Illinois. The office is superior to many country offices in its outfit of power presses, type and all kinds of material necessary to do any and all kinds of first-class work. Both these gentlemen are practical printers, and have had many years of practical experience in both country and metropolitan offices, and therefore bring to the office a thorough knowledge of the wants of the people and the interests of the community, which, as newspaper publishers, they represent. On the 2d of August, 1866, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Emma L., daughter of Lyman D. and Frelove C. (Brown) Chaddon, of Champaign, Illinois. Mrs. Richards' parents are natives of New York. At present they are residents of Wellington, Kansas. There have been three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards, whose names, in the order of their birth are, Herman E., Helen Corabelle and Charles Albert Richards. Mr. Richards, politically, comes from a Democratic family, but after casting his first vote with that party, joined the Republican ranks. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1861, and for each succeeding Republican president since.



John B. Ward

THE subject of the following sketch has been for many years one of the prominent educators of Perry county. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, July 18th, 1836. The Ward family on the paternal side is of English descent and on the maternal French. A. Ward, his father, was a native of New York. He moved to Claremont county, Ohio, in 1841, and there remained until 1857, when he came to Illinois and settled in Perry county, where he died in 1873. He followed the peaceful occupation of a farmer during his active life. He married Priscilla H. Brand, who was born in western New York. She died in this county in 1875. John B. Ward, the subject of this sketch, is the fifth in a family of nine children, four of whom have survived the parents and are yet living. The oldest son, G. C. Ward during the late war enlisted for three years, and became a member of Company G, 12th Ills. Vol. Infy. He was killed at the second battle of Corinth, where he participated with his commander in a desperate charge upon the enemy to recapture a battery. John B. was reared upon the farm and attended the District schools of Claremont county during the winter months, and therein received his primary education, which was of such a character as fitted him for entrance to the high schools and academies of the county. In those institutions he laid the foundations of his learning, which was afterward improved by self-culture, exten-

sive reading and many years of teaching. In the spring of 1855 he came West to Illinois and stopped at Galesburg, in Knox county. In May of the same year came to Du Quoin and here served an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade and worked at the business for three years. During those years he taught school in the winter months, returning to his trade with the opening of spring. He is credited with teaching the first school established in the city of Du Quoin. He then concluded to adopt the profession of teaching and make it his life work, and with this view he studied the various methods and systems of teaching and commenced fitting and equipping himself for the work. He entered upon it and has followed it steadily to the present time. During the last twelve years he has been principal of the public schools of Du Quoin. In 1873 his reputation and skill as an educator received suitable and honorable recognition from the citizens of Perry county, who elected him county superintendent of schools, over all competitors, by a handsome majority. In 1877 he was re-elected, filling the position for eight years with great credit to himself, and also in that time bringing the public schools of the county up to a standard second no other county in the State. In 1882 he was an Independent candidate for the same position, but owing to the many factions and different parties, and much confusion in political circles, he was defeated by the

small majority of thirty-six votes. Combinations by political leaders often thwart the will of the people. Politically Mr. Ward cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and the Republican ticket, and on State and national occasions from that time to the present, has given that party his support. However he possesses sufficient independence to ignore party ties and affiliations and give his support to men and measures that in his judgment will redound to the best interests of his county and country. On the 18th of September, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Margery, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Emery) Hutchinson. She was born in Claremont county, Ohio, April 14th, 1837. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ward there are four children living. Their names in the order of their birth are, Eva, who is the wife of Eli T. Blakeslee, Hattie Gertrude, wife of Valle Nettleton, Harry B. and Charles E. Ward. Both Mr. Ward and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In his habits he is strictly temperate, and in his manners is a pleasant and affable gentleman, unassuming and quiet. In the community where he has lived for many years, and where people know him best, he is highly respected for his worth as a man and citizen.

HIRAM L. BURBANK.

AMONG the prominent and substantial farmers and old settlers of Perry county is the subject of this sketch. Henry Burbank, the grandfather of Hiram L., was born and lived until the day of his death in New Hampshire. He married a Miss Johnson, and of that union was Johnson Burbank. He was born in the same State in 1790. He came to Illinois in 1837 and entered land in Perry county, returned, and the next year came west with his family and settled on it. It was the same tract on which the subject of this sketch now lives. There he remained until his death, except a few years that he was in Kentucky. His death occurred in 1856. He married Mary Paren, born in 1788, and died in 1880. There were six children, all living. Their names are Edwin, William P., George W., Emily S., widow of John Stratton, deceased, Hiram L. and Laura, wife of Henry K. Wells, now of Whiteside county, Illinois. Hiram L. was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, April 3, 1826. He received a fair English education in his youth, came west with his father, and in 1849, went to Kentucky and operated a saw mill there for about six years, then returned to the old homestead, engaged in farming and has continued there until the present. On the 14th of August, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Melvina Tucker, daughter of James R. Tucker, of Union county, Ky. She died July 18, 1854, leaving one child living named Henry M. Burbank, who was born and raised on the old homestead and married Hattie, daughter of Wily and Mary Lipe, old settlers of Perry county. They have four children named Gussie, Guy, Alice M. and Annie Burbank. Mr. Hiram L. Burbank, on the 12th of February, 1861, married his second

wife, whose name was Alice M. Seeley. She died September 6, 1863, without issue. Mr. Burbank is a Republican in politics. He has been justice of the peace since 1873. He was raised a member of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the pioneers of Perry county, and much respected for his nobility of character.

M. B. LAURENCE,

THE editor of the *Du Quoin Press*, is a native of New Jersey, where he was born February 25, 1837. He is the son of Isaac and Keturah (Springer) Laurence. He received his education in the common schools of his native State, which was supplemented by a short term in the academy. He remained at home until in his twentieth year, when he came west, to Illinois, and stopped in Christian county; from there he removed to Sangamon county, and engaged in school-teaching and stock business. In 1863 he came to Du Quoin to superintend the coal mines of Frank Priest, then a wealthy capitalist of Decatur, Illinois. Two years later he engaged in the hardware business, which he subsequently abandoned to engage in steamboating on the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. In 1878 he returned to Du Quoin and re-engaged in merchandising, in which he continued until 1881, when he became a partner in, and editor of the *Du Quoin Press*, a weekly paper removed from Tamaroa, and established here in the same year. The *Press*, under his able editorial management, has become well known to the citizens of Perry county. Politically he is independent in politics, and supports men and measures regardless of party ties or affiliation. Upon questions of a religious character, he is liberal. He subscribes to none of the formulated creeds or dogmas of churches, but believes in the golden rule of doing to others as he would have others do unto him, and believes that in the strict observance of that rule is contained the true spirit of religion. Mr. Laurence has been twice married. The date of the first was January 25, 1865, to Miss Eunice Miller. She died December 31, of the same year, leaving a child, named Emma Laurence. In April, 1871, he married his present wife, Susan Evans, of Aurora, Illinois.

CHARLES W. AND ALBERT N. CURLEE,

ARE sons of Jesse W. and Mary (Stout) Curlee, and both are natives of Perry county, Illinois. They received a good English education in the schools of Tamaroa, and both learned the printer's trade, and are practical printers. They started in the printing business, in Tamaroa, in 1879, where they continued until September, 1881, when they moved the press and material to Du Quoin, and in connection with M. B. Laurence, as editor, established the *Du Quoin Press*. They are active and energetic young men, and if fortune is not too severe, we predict for them wealth, prosperity and fame in the journalistic world.



A. J. Blakeslee

THE subject of the following sketch is one of the active and energetic business men, and the leading manufacturer of Du Quoin. The Blakeslee family belong to a race of machinists. They take naturally to mechanism. Albert Judd Blakeslee was born in Perryville, Madison county, New York, March 1, 1824. He is the son of Eli and Emily (Judd) Blakeslee, who were of English descent. The family originally settled in Litchfield, Conn., and from there moved to New York. Eli Blakeslee, while a resident of the latter State, was engaged in the manufacturing of carriages and wagons. In 1845 he brought his family to Illinois and settled in Metamora, in Woodford county, and there opened a foundry and machine shop, and carried on the business until 1857, when he was induced to remove to Ullin, in Pulaski county, and engage in the milling business, which, after a trial of three years, proved disastrous financially. In 1860 he came to Du Quoin, and in connection with his sons established a machine shop on a small scale, and there he remained until his death. He married Miss Emily Judd, of New York. Albert Judd Blakeslee is one of the offspring of that union. He received only an ordinary common school education in his youth, which was afterward improved by a short time in the academy, and by teaching for a term. He went into his father's shop, served an apprenticeship, and at eighteen years of age took charge of the forging depart-

ment of a foundry and machine shop at Fredonia, New York. He came west with his father, and was connected with him in business until the former's death. He continued the business in Du Quoin with his brothers, and much of the business growth and success of the manufactory is due to the energy, inventive genius, and business tact of A. J. Blakeslee. He is the inventor and manufacturer of the well-known directing and acting pump for heavy service in mine work or boiler feeding. He is also the inventor of the Vener machine, which is extensively used in all parts of the United States, and is especially adapted for cutting fruit-box material. The first successful Steam Jet Pump was patented by him in 1869, which the Company still continue to manufacture. The Blakeslee Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, also manufacture portable engines, and do a general jobbing business.

On the 27th of March, 1851, he married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Thomas Wafer. She was born in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1829. Her father was a native of South Carolina, and a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Five children have been born to him and Mrs. Blakeslee, four of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are: Eli T., who is secretary and treasurer of the Blakeslee Manufacturing Company. He married Eva, daughter of John B. Ward, of Du Quoin. Ella M., wife of H. P. Scott,

attorney at law, Du Quoin. Eda E., who was the wife of J. C. Sturgeon. She died in February, 1882, leaving two children. Clarence Eugene, who is at present a student in the Industrial University at Urbana, Illinois, and Albert H. Blakeslee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee are members of the Episcopal Church.

DR. L. DYER.

THE Dyer family is of English ancestry and the descendants of an old family. Members of the family emigrated to America at an early day in the history of this county, some of whom were soldiers in the revolutionary war. Dr. Dyer was born in Shaftesbury, Bennington county, Vermont. He is the son of Henry and Sarah Coy Dyer, natives of Connecticut. He grew to manhood in Vermont, and received his primary education in the common schools, and his literary education in the academy. His professional studies were obtained in the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, a department of Williams College, from which institution he graduated in 1828. He entered upon the practice in his native county, but a few years later was induced to go west, in which direction emigration was then tending. He followed the stream to Ohio, and settled in Greenbrier county, where he was appointed physician to Kenyon College and Theological Institute. From these he removed to Mount Vernon and shared the office with Hon. Columbus Delano, late secretary of the interior. In the latter place he edited a whig newspaper, in addition to practising his profession. In 1855, he removed to Iowa, but the climate of that State proving too severe after a two years' residence, removed to Du Quoin, Illinois, where he has since resided. While a resident of Iowa, he was offered, but declined, a professorship in the Medical College at Keokuk. During the late war he took a prominent and decided stand in favor of the union, and sustaining the armies in the field, and promoting the growth of union sentiment in Southern Illinois. In 1862, while at Springfield, Gov. Yates importuned him to enter the service as a surgeon of one of the regiments that were then being organized. He consented, appeared before the Medical Examining Board, passed a highly creditable examination, and was commissioned surgeon and assigned to duty with the 81st Regiment Illinois Vol. Infy., the date of which was August 26, 1862. In October following he was placed on the operating staff, in which position he served two years, and then was made surgeon-in-chief, appointing his own staff. While in the service an incident occurred which demands notice here. Two or three officers of the line having become, without cause, hostile to him, succeeded by perjury in having charges preferred against him, which were forwarded to the secretary of war. The information of the conspiracy came to Dr. Dyer one month after its concoction, and after the false evidence was sent to Washington. He upon first knowledge made enquiries at division headquarters, and was there informed that no paper of such

purport had passed through the hands of the general. But his colonel still persisted that a paper containing charges against the doctor had been forwarded, and believed that it would result with his (the doctor's) dishonorable discharge and advised him to resign. This the doctor refused to do, declaring that such action on his part would be an admission of guilt, and would in his judgment be cowardly. He went at once to General Grant's head-quarters, and then learned positively that charges had been made and were then in the hands of the secretary of war, at Washington. He enquired of General Grant what an innocent and honorable man should do under the circumstances. General Grant at once issued an order to General McPherson to order a court of inquiry and investigate the whole matter. The court was convened, charges investigated, and Dr. Dyer declared innocent. The proceedings with a letter were forwarded to the war department, but in the meantime an order dismissing him from the service and loss of pay, was received and read on dress parade. Surgeon Dyer was present and remarked that "this is not the end of it." He took off his shoulder straps, repaired to General McPherson's head-quarters and said, "General, I have come to tender my services to carry a musket in the ranks. The medical director, who was present said, "If Dr. Dyer wishes to volunteer I shall be very glad to assign him to duty, as I need his services very much." The Dr. accepted, and was assigned to duty, and remained six weeks, when an order for his reinstatement was received, which was as widely published as the order of dismissal. We mention this incident as one of the many growing out of the turbulent times of the war. Had it not been for the doctor's determination and pluck, not to suffer the ignominy of a dishonorable discharge, when he was guilty of no crime, misdemeanor, or semblance of it, perhaps the order would have remained in force and he for ever disgraced, but he staid upon the ground until his vindication came and was given as much publicity as his discharge. One of the highest compliments paid to the intelligence and integrity of Dr. Dyer was the fact, that he was called upon to write the history of the command to which he was attached, for the use and information of the state of Illinois. At the close of the war, congress passed a bill granting him full pay and allowance for the six weeks he was nominally out of the service. He returned to Du Quoin after the close of the war, and resumed his practice, in which he yet continues. On the 2d of Sept., 1875, he was appointed examining surgeon for pensions in the district. Dr. Dyer married Miss Laura A. Purdy, of Vermont, by which union there were two sons and four daughters. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. His eldest brother was a clergyman in the M. E. church, while his younger brother, Rev. H. Dyer, of New York, is one of the most distinguished Episcopalian ministers in that church, having been in 1845 elected president of the university of western Pennsylvania, and in May, 1869, elected bishop of Kansas. Politically Dr. Dyer is a Republican. He is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and others, that have for their object the mutual improvement and advancement of its members, and at different times has been president of that body.



Henry P. Scott.

THE subject of the following sketch is one of the rising young lawyers of Perry county. The family is of English descent. His ancestors settled in New Hampshire, and from there removed to Vermont, in the year 1840. Charles W. Scott, the father of Henry P., came to Illinois, for his health, in 1866, settled in Bureau county, and there died in 1871. He married Lucy Kellum. She died in 1854. By that union there were eight children. Henry Percy Scott is the youngest living. He was born, in Johnson, La Moille county, Vermont, Aug. 2nd, 1852. His primary education was received in the excellent schools of his native state, and subsequently much improved by a two years' term in the academy in Johnson. He came west with his father, in 1866, to Bureau county, and worked on a farm, until 1868. In 1869, he came south to Centralia, and three months later went to Murphysboro, in Jackson county, and on the 10th of March, 1870, came to Du Quoin, and there engaged in the sewing machine business, as general agent for the Florence sewing machine company. In 1873 he added music, in which latter trade he, to some extent, still continues. In 1877, he opened an office, with real estate, loan and insurance busi-

ness, in which he is still largely interested. In 1878, he commenced the study of law, under S. G. Parks, and in August of 1881 was upon examination admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in Du Quoin, and has met with very flattering success. He is a young man of industry, energy, and to the possessor of these qualities, continued success is assured. He held the position of City Clerk of Du Quoin for two years, and in that position, gave complete satisfaction to the people of that city. Politically, he is a sound Republican, and has been frequently called upon to represent his constituency in the various county, Senatorial and Congressional conventions, held in his district. He is a member of the Ancient and honorable order of A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias. On the 12th of March, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella M., daughter of A. J. & Sarah Blakeslee, of Du Quoin. That union has been blessed with four children. Mrs. Scott was born in Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Episcopal Church.

R. W. S. WHEATLEY,

ONE of the rising young attorneys of Perry county, is the subject of the following sketch. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, August 19th, 1850. The family were formerly natives of Virginia. Mordecai Wheatley, the grandfather, came from that state to Ohio, and from there to Perry county, Illinois, in March, 1842, and remained here until his death, which occurred in 1880. He married Mary Wheatley who was also a native of Virginia. She departed this life in Du Quoin, in the spring of 1882. By that marriage is Warren Wheatley, father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Tuscaroras county, Ohio, in 1828, and came with his father to Perry county on the date above mentioned. In 1850, he moved to St. Clair county, and lived there a few years then returned to Perry and settled in the vicinity of Du Quoin, and subsequently moved into town and resides there at present. He was by occupation a farmer, also a wagon maker by trade. On the 14th of August, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel, daughter of Robert and Martha, (Beard) Stewart. She was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana. By that union there are three children living, Robert W. S., is the first born; Martha, the only sister, and James W. Wheatley are the names of the sons and daughter. Robert's education was received in the public schools of Du Quoin and vicinity. He followed different callings until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he entered the office of Col. R. R. Townes, an attorney of Du Quoin, and commenced the study of law. He read the standard text books and prosecuted his studies diligently until the spring term of the supreme court, 1871, held at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, when upon examination he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in Du Quoin, and has continued there until the present. In the practice of his profession he has been more than ordinarily successful, and at present has the largest practice, and is the most successful criminal lawyer at the bar of the county. He brings to it energy, studious and industrious habits which in due time bring their own reward, which is seen in his constantly increasing practice. Mr. Wheatley early learned that the law is a jealous mistress that required all the time of her devotees if they would succeed and become eminent and learned in the profession. What he is in the law, and what he may become, depends upon himself. He entered the profession under no advantageous circumstances nor had he any powerful or influential friends to back him or lend him a helping hand; but his success, so far, is due to his indomitable energy and determination to win a place in the front rank at the bar. He is emphatically the architect of his own fortune. He has filled acceptably the position of City Attorney of Du Quoin for several years. In 1882, he was the Independent candidate for the office of County Judge, but was defeated by

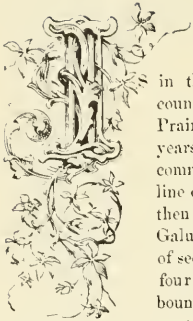
so small a majority that his caudacity reflects credit upon himself. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. order. In his habits he is temperate, and never indulges or befores his brain with any intoxicating liquors of any kind.

JOHN T. BEEM,

ONE of the editors and publishers of the *Du Quoin Tribune*, was born in Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 23rd, 1838. He is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Hoppe) Beem. His parents removed to Illinois in 1844, and settled in Alton, and there John T. was educated, and grew to manhood. At the age of fourteen years, he entered the office of the *Alton Telegraph*, and served an apprenticeship of four years at the printer's trade. The *Telegraph*, was then one of the most prominent journals in Illinois, or in the west. He continued in the office until 1860, when he became one of the owners and editors of the paper. The war of the rebellion breaking out soon after, he sacrificed his interest in the office to enter the service, his father, and two brothers entering before him. He enlisted in Co. "G," of the 97th Regt., Ills. Vol. Infy. Six months after the enlistment, he was placed on detached service, serving one year with the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and one year and six months as clerk at the headquarters of Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, Gen. M. Lawler and Gen. E. R. S. Canby, at New Orleans. After the war, he returned to his home, in Alton, and worked at the printing business for two years, then came to Du Quoin, arriving in the latter place in June of 1868. He worked as a "jour." until Nov. 7th, 1870, when in connection with C. P. Richards, he purchased two thirds interest in the *Tribune*. The firm of Berry & Co. published the paper until 1874, when Barry's interest was purchased by Messrs. Beem & Richards, and they became the sole proprietors and publishers of the *Tribune*, and have continued its publication to the present. The *Tribune*, under their management, has risen to an honorable and prominent position in the journalism of the State, and is recognized as the leading organ of its party, in the 20th Cong. District. Mr. Beem is a practical and thorough printer and skilled workman, and has few superiors anywhere. Specimens of his handiwork show artistic beauty and originality of design. On the 17th of May, 1866, he married Miss Elvina McGowen, of Butler county, Pa., daughter of James McGowen. She died June 10th, 1875, leaving two children named Della and Loren Beem. On the 3rd of Sept., 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Cara D., daughter of Rev. E. F. & Anna H. Fisk. She is a native of Ohio. By that union there is one child, named Cara. Mrs. Beem is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Beem cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and in all subsequent general elections voted and worked for the Republican ticket.

CUTLER

PERRY CO.



in the extreme western portion of the county. It is better known as Lost Prairie, which name was changed a few years ago. Its northern boundary line commencing at the west, is the south line of section thirty-one of Grand Cote, then following along the west bank of Galum Creek to the southeast corner of section eight of town five south, range four west, thence due east to the western boundary line of town five, range three west. On the east it is bounded by

Pineknayville, on the south by South Western, on the west by Randolph county, and on the north by Grand Cote. It comprises the two northern tiers of sections in town six, range four, and all of congressional town five south, range three, save those sections lying east of Galum Creek and north of the southern boundary line of those sections north of the boundary line of the tier beginning with section thirteen of that town. It is admirably watered and drained by both branches of Galum Creek, which enter from the north at sections three and six, and unite in section thirty-four, flowing southeast and passing out at the southeast corner of the precinct.

The Tanamora, Chester & Western railroad passes through this precinct from the northeast to the southwest. A large portion of this precinct was formerly timber land, though the Six Mile Prairie extended from north to south, through the entire precinct. Much of the timber land has been converted into valuable farms. Conant's and Eaton's prairie are also within the limits of this precinct; and the lower edge of the Lost Prairie has its terminus in the northern part. It received the name of Lost Prairie at a very early day in the history of the county. The occasion of giving it that name, grew out of the circumstance of a party of several men getting lost there on their way from Vincennes to Kaskaskia. The date of its receiving that name is not known, or the circumstances that gave rise to it, other than above stated.

Among the first settlers was Enoch Eaton, who is still living. He settled on the N. E. one-quarter of section 24, T. 5, R. 4, where he now resides, in 1825, the territory belonging then to Randolph county, previous to the organization of Perry. There were at that time only six or seven families residing in the precinct. Their names were John Murphy, the father of Robert, James, Richard G. and William C. Murphy, names familiarly interwoven with the history of this county, and natives of Smith county, Tennessee; the family of Richard Green, a native of N. Y.;

Hugh Brown, the father of John Brown of Conant's prairie, from South Carolina; Matthew Vaun, from Tennessee; Andrew Cooper and Shadrach Lively. The nearest post-office in those early days was Kaskaskia, and this was also the place of the nearest store, kept by a merchant, Lamm. The nearest grist mill was that of George Steele, on the present site of Steelesville. It was a tread mill operated by five or six yoke of oxen. The early settlers had most of their blacksmith work done at that place also.

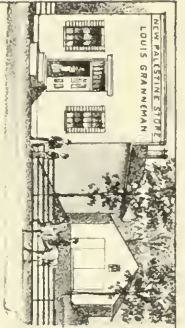
In 1830, Isaac Eaton opened a cabinet shop in the precinct. He stocked plows, put up some wagons, and did general repairing. He constructed a turning lathe, and furnished the neighbors with bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c., and especially spinning-wheels. His pay was often work for work. The party who came for work would go out and make rails for him, while he worked in the shop. He relates the circumstance which is not liable now to occur to our minds, that there were no matches in those early days. If a family happened to let the fire go out, the first thing to do would be, to go out and see from what one of the neighbors' chimney smoke could be discovered, so that no mistake might be made when in quest of fire. It used to be quite a common remark, years after matches came into use, when a neighbor went to another's house in a hurry, for him to ask "if he was after fire," as one was always regarded as being in a hurry when after that element, especially to get breakfast. A flint and steel were sometimes used to start a fire, and were, in those early days, the stand-by, when all other expedients failed.

In 1832 a Baptist church was organized by Peter Hagler in Eaton's prairie, at the house of Samuel Eaton.

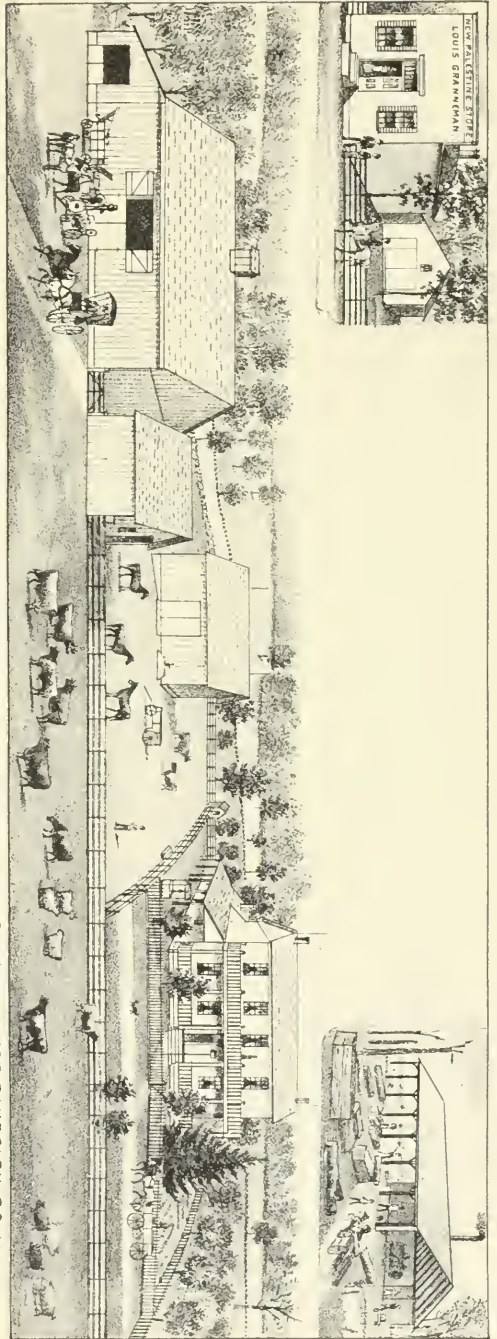
A church building was put up about that time by the members of this denomination, on a ridge north of the Sparta road, between Lost prairie and Eaton's prairie, and was the only church building for many years at that precinct.

About 1832, Clark built a horse or ox mill. This mill proved a failure, and did not run long. It was located on the east side of Lost prairie, about a fourth of a mile north of the Sparta road. The settlers then got their milling done at Pope's Steam Mill, on Mary's river, in Randolph county.

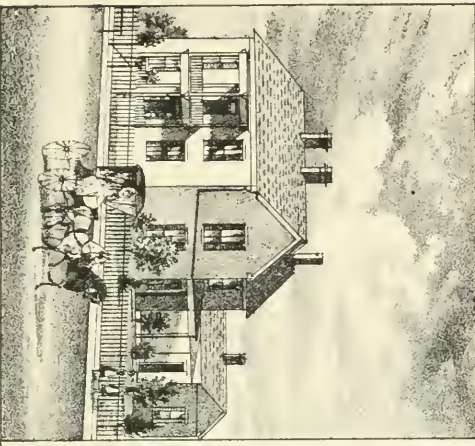
The first school taught in Lost prairie was in 1827 or '28. It was taught in a barn belonging to Green, by Miss Elvira Tilden. It was a neighborhood school, and consisted of about ten scholars. The tuition paid was two dollars per scholar. In 1835 the first school-house was built in the precinct, on section 16, T. 5, R. 3, by the neighborhood. It was a rude log cabin, covered with clap-boards, secured by ridge pales. A log cut out of one side served for a window without any glass. The desks, as well as seats, were of split



NEW FAIRFAX STONE
LOUIS GRANNEMANN



RESIDENCE, FARM AND OTHER PROPERTY OF LOUIS GRANNEMANN, SEC. 13, T. 6, R. 7, CHESTER PRECINCT, RANDOLPH CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH BROWN, CUTLER, ILL.



ANCHOR FLOURING MILLS, THE PROPERTY OF JOSEPH BROWN, CUTLER, ILL.

logs. The first school teacher was John Cooper, a South Carolinian. The house was built in the spring, and he taught school in it during the summer season. The school-books consisted of the old-fashioned Webster's spelling book, biographical sketches, and the Testament for reading; Pike's arithmetic, and Walker's dictionary. These constituted our first boys' school, and outfit in those early days and a boy was considered lucky if he had all of those.

In 1837, a school was kept in the edge of Conant's prairie, near Robert Cunningham's. It was soon after removed near where Squire Henry Brown lived.

Dr. Brayshaw, in Nine Mile, near old Du Quoin, administered to the medical wants of the earliest settlers in this precinct, as in many others, for several years, when the county was in its infancy. Their next physician was Dr. Jennegin, located at Steele's Mills.

The lawyers, known to the early settlers of that precinct, were David J. Baker, Sidney Breese, Col. J. L. D. Morrison, of Kaskaskia; John Daugherty, of Union county; Jeff Gatewood, and S. S. Marshall, of Shawneetown, and old Governor Reynolds. These were the legal fraternity that most generally followed the courts around from circuit to circuit, and from county to county. People did not need many lawyers, in those days, and we sometimes hear a sigh for a return of those good old days.

The following are the first land entries in that portion of T. 5 S., R. 4 W., which is included in Cutler: April 25, 1815, William McIntosh entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 34. March 27, 1818, Matthew Vaun entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21. January 13, 1819, Shadrach Lively entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31. March 10, 1819, Charles Owen entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33. January 6, 1820, Alexander Wier entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8.

CUTLER.

This village was laid out by D. C. Barber, president, and W. B. Stephenson, secretary of the Chester and Tamaroa

Coal and Railroad Company, on the east half of the southwest quarter of section five, township six south, range four; and by R. C. Allen, on a part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the same section. It was platted and surveyed by J. V. Tyler, County Surveyor, February 25, 1873. It is situated in the southwest corner of the precinct of the same name, and is a station on the Chester and Tamaroa railroad. The village school-house is a frame building in which is taught an ungraded school. The United Presbyterians, since the fall of 1881, have met for worship in a neat frame church. Half a mile north of the hamlet, the Reformed Presbyterians have a handsome brick church, which was built in 1858. Near the village is Maynard's coal mine, from which are daily raised, by horse power, about one hundred and fifty bushels of coal.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—A. Bruce, F. P. Gillis.

Druggists.—Bruce & White, F. Famen.

General Stores.—Gardner and Bros., C. Preston.

Books and Stationery.—John McClure.

Lumber.—W. T. White & Co.

Grain Elevator.—H. C. Cole & Co.

General Merchandise, Grain and Livery.—John Brown.

Mill.—Joseph Brown.

Station Agent.—W. T. White.

Saw Mill.—Battey Bros.

Carpenter.—Henry Darrough.

Blacksmith.—James Kelso, George Krontz.

Shoemaker.—Peter Keller.

CONANTS.

General Store and Post-office.—P. J. C. Hamm.

Saw Mill.—J. Shutt.

Blacksmith.—E. Koontz.

NEW HANOVER.

MONROE COUNTY.



THIS precinct was created in the year 1875 out of Eagle, Fountain and Bluff. It lies in the northern part of the county, and embraces in geographical area portions of township 1 south, range 10 west, and township 2 south, ranges 10 and 11 west. The population, census of 1880, was 568. The surface, generally, is elevated and broken. Drainage is afforded by Fountain creek and Andrews' run, a tributary flowing west. There is an abundance of lime rock along both these streams, and of sandstone along the latter.

Attica, a station on the St. Louis and Cairo R. R., which extends north and south through the eastern part of the precinct, is a convenient shipping point. The inhabitants at present are principally German and of German descent. They speak the English language as well as that of their native tongue. It is a subject worthy of remark, that while the German builds his residence of brick, the pioneer or his descendant occupies the primitive log dwelling. He adheres to it apparently with an attachment not unlike that evinced by the Indian for the game-haunted hillside and ravine. There are two public schools in the precinct, one in the

town of New Hanover, and one a mile and a-half north-east of it.

The oldest permanent settlement in what is now New Hanover precinct, was made in the northern part by Jacob Judy, in the year 1794. Jacob Judy was a very ancient and respectable pioneer in Illinois. He came and settled in Kaskaskia in the year 1788. He was born in Switzerland, and immigrated to the United States with his parents when he was three years old. He married in Frederick county, Maryland. In the year 1786 he and his family descended the Ohio river to Kentucky. On the river, at the mouth of the Scioto, he heard the Indians making noises to decoy him to land, but he kept straight on. He had but one man with him besides his family. His daughter, Nancy Judy, then eighteen years old, steered the boat, while her father, her brother, Samuel Judy, and the hired man, rowed the craft with all possible speed by this dangerous section of the river. He remained two years in Kentucky, near Louisville, and descended the Ohio in a flat boat. He was forced up Cash river, in the present county of Alexander, for protection from the Indians, and remained there for seven weeks, until a boat could come from Kaskaskia to his relief. He resided in Kaskaskia four years, and then moved in 1792, to New Desigu. In 1794 he settled at his mill and died there in 1807. Judy worked at his trade in Illinois, and accumulated considerable property. He possessed a strong mind, with much enterprise and energy. Samuel Judy, his only son, came with his father to Illinois in the year 1788, and became a very conspicuous and enterprising citizen. He married into the Whiteside family and settled in Goshen in 1801*. Judy's mill stood on Gilmore, formerly called Judy's creek, where the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad crosses that stream south of Columbia village, in section 34, township 1 south, range 9 west. It was an overshot water-mill, and the first in Monroe county. In the early part of the present century it was patronized by the upper colonies, including the Goshen settlement. George Valentine also had a water mill on the stream west of Judy's at an early day.

With a few exceptions the territory of New Hanover was not early settled. Seth Converse settled on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, a mile and a half south of New Hanover as early as 1814 or '15. He established a tannery, which was in operation as early as 1820. William Bradshaw settled in section 8 on a property adjoining that of Converse. John Henderson settled in section 8 on Fountain creek. A portion of his place was afterward occupied by McKendrick Moore, who had a saw mill on Fountain creek. Jordan Johnson, about the year 1818, married Susanna Lock and settled on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, Township 2 South, Range 10 West. Mrs. Johnson is still living in the precinct at the age of eighty-four years. Abraham Neff, about the year 1820, settled on Fountain creek. Henry Imon was an early settler on Bond creek in section 18, Township 2 south, range 11, west. One Osborn was among the early settlers on Andrews' run. He was in search of silver, and in pursuance of his object blasted some ten or twelve feet into the solid rock.

* From Reynolds' Pioneer History.

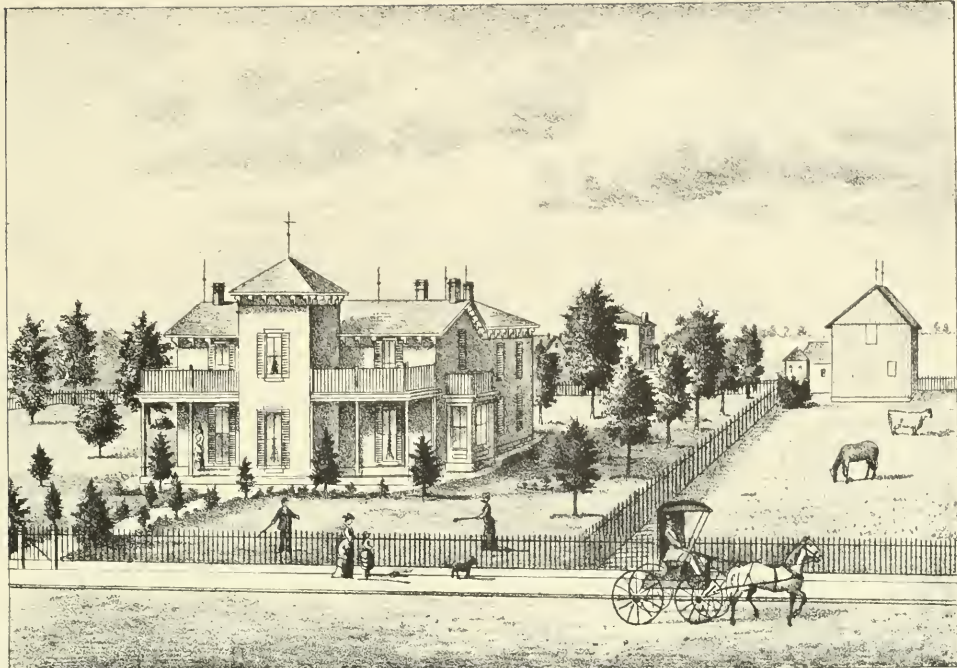
John Vanarsdal was also an early settler. Hiram Whiteside was born in Columbia precinct. About 1825 he married Delila Kidd and settled on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, Township 2 south, range 10 west. This was his home for life. Mrs. Whiteside is still living at the age of seventy-two, with her son William, on the old place. As early as 1825 Mr. Whiteside followed the trade of shoemaking. The neighbors obtained leather at the tannery of Seth Converse, and had it made into shoes. This was also, at a little later date the trade of Elias Clover, who was born near Harrisonville in 1810. In 1829 he was married to Anna Kidd and settled on the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, Township 2 south, Range 10 west. His widow survives him at seventy-one years of age.

John Cloves, a brother of Elias, at a little earlier date, married a Miss Brownfield, and settled on the N. half of section 8. John Dulan was a resident on Fountain creek, near a natural pool of water named Dulan's spring, which perpetuates his memory. About the year 1830 Robert Coleman, whose wife was a McRoberts, moved from Columbia precinct, and built a mill at the point where the road leading from New Haven to Dug Hollow, in the bottom, crosses Fountain creek in the S. E. quarter of section 7, township 2-10. John Fischer, of German descent, but an immigrant from Virginia, a mill-wright and cabinet maker, constructed the Coleman mill. He settled on the S. E. quarter of section 8, southwest of New Hanover. The following are the first land entries: Seth Converse, December 3, 1814, entered the S. W. quarter of section 8, 115 acres. September 24, 1816, James B. Moore entered the W. half of the S. E. quarter of section 9, 80 acres. The N. E. quarter of section 10, 160 acres, was entered, April 3, 1816, by John Slaughter.

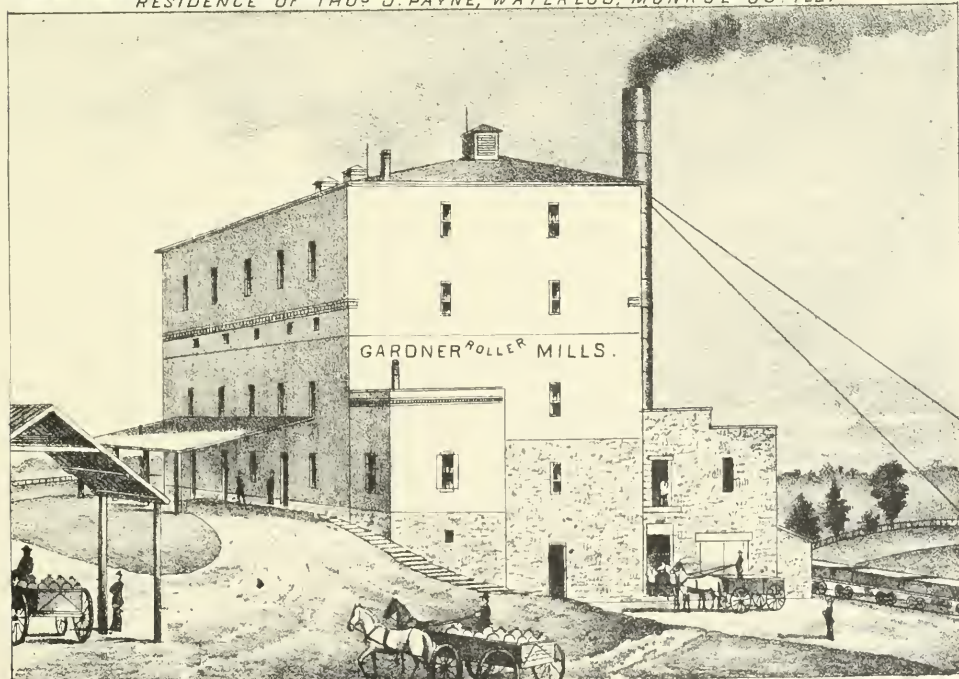
The Germans began immigrating in 1835. In this year John Martin, with his wife, came from Hanover, Germany, and settled about two miles east of New Hanover, and there improved a farm. Ernst Schrader settled one-half mile south of the village. He came from Hanover and brought his wife and his son Henry. The latter married and settled on the old homestead. He now lives a little north of New Hanover. Henry B. Stehr arrived from Hanover, Germany, in 1839. He settled on the site of the village of New Hanover, whose founder he became.

VILLAGE OF NEW HANOVER.

This well built hamlet derived its name from Hanover, Germany, of which Henry B. Stehr, its founder, was a native. It is situated in the northern part of the precinct on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5, township 2 south, range 10 west. It was platted and surveyed by Hugo Ropiquet, county surveyor, January 17, 1860. The first house, a frame dwelling, was built by John Karius about 1815. Mr. Karius was a tailor, and kept some goods for his own trade. To these he made additions for the purpose of trade, and thus founded the first store in the town which was also the first in the precinct. Not far from the same date Mr. Stehr built a blacksmith shop which was operated by his son, Henry Stehr, jr. Charles Mindermann began shoemaking



RESIDENCE OF THOS J. PAYNE, WATERLOO, MONROE CO. ILL.



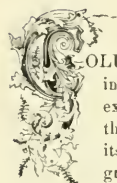
GARDNER ROLLER MILLS, PROPERTY OF T KOENIGSMARK, COLUMBIA, MONROE CO. ILL.

in 1859. The first saloon was kept by Ernst Koch in 1860. Charles Mund built a wagon shop in 1861. In 1866, Michael Hesse built a blacksmith shop, Adolph Springer a wagon shop and Frederick Rudelof began the manufacture of brick. The post-office was established March 5, 1875. The town is well built and manifests considerable life and

enterprise. Jacob Fischer now keeps a general store and a hotel, and is also the postmaster. Henry Stumph and William Jehling are blacksmiths. Charles Mund and William Sibert wagon makers. The shoemaker is Frederick Schwarze, John Stein is tailor, Louis Lot stone mason and Henry Beckman carpenter, builder and brick maker.

COLUMBIA.

MONROE COUNTY.



COLUMBIA precinct, formerly called Eagle, had in 1880 a population of 2,242. It occupies the extreme northern part of the county. The bluffs that separate the bottom from the upland divide its territory into two nearly equal areas. The greater portion of the precinct is in tp. 1 S., ranges 10 and 11 W. The northern triangular part is in tp. 1 N., ranges 10 and 11 W. Carrel Island, so named from Samuel Carrel, who was once its owner, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lies in the Mississippi, and is a part of Columbia precinct. Drainage and water supply are afforded by streams and lakes; the latter in the bottom. The largest of these. Fish and Long lakes, lie in a line with each other, nearly parallel with the river. The former, so called from the large quantities of fish that inhabited its waters, receives through Trumbull and Carr creeks the greater part of the drainage of the high land. It is a resort of some importance for lovers of piscatorial sport. In 1857 an outlet from it to the river was formed to prevent overflow. Hill lake, partly in St. Clair county, is a small body of water lying in the bottom. The entire territory of the precinct was originally wooded. The timber in the bottom was heavy and of different varieties both of hard and soft wood. The staple production is wheat, although corn is quite extensively cultivated west of the bluffs. Coal has been mined to some extent in the vicinity of the town of Columbia, but is believed not to exist in regular measures. Limestone rock of an excellent quality for building purposes is quarried near the village, and shipped to St. Louis and other points. The St. Louis & Cairo R. R. extends northwest and southeast through its territory, and affords convenient shipping advantages. The inhabitants are principally of German nativity and descent, and the language of the Fatherland is principally that of the fireside and social life.

The oldest permanently settled place in what is now Columbia precinct was Whiteside station, which was established by the Flannuaries. James Flannary, in 1783, was killed by the Indians. This was three years prior to the first decisive Indian war waged against the Americans, in Illinois. This war began in 1786, and continued till 1795. The dangers, sufferings and hardships of the settlers were

almost without a parallel. Not least conspicuous among those who shared and endured them, were the Whitesides. The original pioneers of that name were Davis, Samuel, William and John L., brothers of John D., a cousin of the latter. William and Mary his wife, in the year 1793, settled in section 26, Township 1, south, Range 10, west on the St. Louis and Waterloo road, a little southeast of Columbia village. He came to Illinois, as captain of a company of mounted rangers and immediately began the protection and defense of the settlers. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, the next year after the arrival of the family at the station, became the wife of John Moore. Their first child Sebastian, was born there in 1795. In this same year, General John D. Whiteside, youngest issue of William and Mary, was born. The births of these children are presumably the first (white children) in the precinct. General Whiteside was reared at the station, and his early educational advantages were necessarily limited. Nevertheless he was a man not only of strength of intellect but of refined tastes. During his life, he held several official positions of State and National importance, and was once tendered the nomination for governor by the Democratic party, but declined the honor. President Polk appointed him Commissioner to confer with the Government of Great Britain relative to complications that existed, concerning the Illinois State bonds. He held the rank of Adjutant General, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war, entered the service and did duty in the work of organizing and training the volunteer troops. Bolin Whiteside was born in North Carolina, in 1717, and came to Illinois with his father, in 1793. He grew to manhood at the station homestead. He was a natural soldier and served as a captain of mounted rangers throughout the war of 1812, and Black Hawk war. About the year 1800, he married a Miss Randall, of St. Clair county. Sarah Whiteside was born in North Carolina, in 1790, and came with the family to the station. She married John F. McCollum. Elvira Marshall, who resides near Sacramento city, California, is the sole survivor of the family.

The Whitesides and their early connections were born and raised on the frontiers of North Carolina, and immigrated to Kentucky. They had been inured to Indian hostilities and other hardships incident to frontier life from

their early years to manhood. The patriarch and leader, William Whiteside, had been a brave soldier in the revolutionary war, and was in the celebrated battle of "King's Mountain." To be a soldier in the battle of King's Mountain is an honor of itself. The Whiteside family were of Irish descent and inherited much of the Irish character. They were warm-hearted, impulsive and patriotic. Their friends were always right, and their foes always wrong in their estimation. William erected a fort on the road from Cahokia to Kaskaskia, which became celebrated as "Whiteside's Station." At this station Whiteside raised a large family of children.*

In 1795, Captain Whiteside gathered to his standard his small but trusty company: Samuel and William L. Whiteside, Samuel Judy, Isaac Enochs, Johnson J. Whiteside and others, to the number of fourteen, and attacked and killed a camp of Indians of considerable number, who, the French at Cahokia had informed him, had assembled at the bluff in pursuance of a meditated attack upon him or his property. In this battle he was wounded as he supposed mortally. He fell to the ground, but still exhorted his men to fight bravely. His son Uel, whose arm was disabled so that he could not use his gun, examined the wound of his father, and found that the bullet had not passed through the body, but having been deflected, was lying near the skin. He took his butcher-knife and cut it out. The old warrior sprang to his feet and said: "Boys, I can still fight the Indians. The 'evil wind' of this bloody encounter blew fruits of gladness and good cheer. The captain's sons afterward married the two accomplished daughters of the Widow Rains, an American lady in Cahokia, at whose house they dressed their wounds.

From this time forward till 1811, the settlers enjoyed the blessing of peace and security. But at this date the Indians again commenced depredations, and Captain Whiteside, was elected Colonel of St. Clair county militia, and held that office for many years. After peace with the Indians, he turned his attention to his farm, at the station, and improved it. He cultivated a fine apple orchard, which in days gone by was quite celebrated, as there were very few orchards in the country. In 1812, he organized the militia of St. Clair county, and prepared them for active service. He attended personally at Camp Russel, near Edwardsville, in carrying out the military operations in defense of the frontiers. He died at his residence in the year 1815. He and his wife were both buried at the station.

A number of improvement claims lie scattered over the precinct, indicating permanent settlements, prior to the year 1788. Claim 228, was improved by Jacob Stillman, and comprises the southeastern portion of the territory of Columbia, while Claim 2058, improved by Thomas Winn, embraces the northwestern part. Claim 501, was improved by Joseph Lacoutour; claim 408, Robert Watt; claim 505, Francis Bellew; claim 487, James Piggott. These claims lie in the northern part of the precinct, adjoining one another on the north and south, and embrace the Mississippi Bluffs throughout their point of extent. Southeast of these

and less than a half mile south of Fountain creek, lies claim 607, improved by Jacob Groats. South of this lie adjoining claims 521, improved by Nicholas Smith; 573, Charles Wood. Claim 571, improved by Leonard Harness, lies in the western part, and claim 543, improved by Charles Gill, some distance south of it. Claim 520, is in the eastern part, southeast of Columbia, and is the seat of the celebrated Whiteside Station.

The Wilsons were originally from Maryland. They moved to Kentucky, and about the year 1800, came from that State to Illinois. There were three brothers, Otho, Edward and William. Otho married Elizabeth Biggs, and settled on section 7, a mile and a-half northwest of Columbia. Here he improved a farm, and lived and died. His children were Zeborah, Nancy, Edward, William and Sarah. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and also in the Black Hawk war. Edward married Catherine Ryan, and settled in St. Clair county. William married Matilda Wallace, and settled on section 9, three-fourths of a mile northwest of Columbia. Here he improved a large farm, and made it his home for life. He served in the war of 1812, and in the Black Hawk war. His children J. H. Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Deborah, Louis M. and George W., are all living but Mary. J. H., has served the county at different times, for the period of ten years, as Sheriff, and is the present incumbent of the post-office. William Biggs owned a farm a little north of Columbia. His advent probably antedated that of the Wilsons. He kept a place of public entertainment, on the old Kaskaskia road, one half mile north of Columbia, near a spring of lasting water. This was one of the first stopping places between Kaskaskia and St. Louis, and existed as early as 1800.

George Ramsay came from Virginia about the year 1803. He married Nancy Chance, in 1805, and settled on Fish Lake in the bottom. In 1816, he bought land one and a half miles north of Columbia, of Joseph Ogle. Benjamin Ogle owned land adjoining, where he resided permanently and died. The Ogles were from Virginia, with families of several children and were very old settlers. James Bradshaw and his wife, from Kentucky, settled on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, in 1814. Here he resided for life and died about 1845. His children were, Mabel, Mary, John and Sylvester. Jacob Neff, was of German descent. In 1814, he settled on the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, Township 1, south Range 11, west. He was a plain, industrious farmer and had a family of four daughters and two sons, who moved to Missouri. Mr. Neff died on his farm at an advanced age. Thomas Porter, was a sporting man and lover of horseracing. He lived on Fish Lake, in the bottom in 1814. He died on his farm. Joseph Beaird was a prominent and influential business man as well as farmer. He settled in section 24, Township 1 south, Range 10 west, in 1817, and became a large land owner and kept ten or twelve slaves. Thomas Nelson, in the same year, settled on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, and built a cabin, still standing, in which he lived till about 1830. He reared a family of six sons, all above six feet in stature, and one or two daughters. He died near Nashville, Washington county. Richard Aklas

* We briefly note the characteristics of the Whiteside family here, as they are mentioned at length in the Pioneer Chapter.

lived on Fish Lake, in the bottom, some time prior to 1817. He had a family of several children. Oae, McKann, a surveyor, was a large land owner, married Mrs. Sarah Scott-mother of Levi and George. He lived on Fish Lake, in the bottom, as early as 1817. Samuel Hill, came from Virginia and brought a family, and settled on land he entered, being the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4. He was an influential man, and became a large land owner, and also kept a number of slaves. In 1818, he entered land in section 4, and resided there until his death. Leonard Carr, a German, lived on the creek that now bears his name, formerly called by the French, Grand Risseau, in section 20. Here he entered land in 1818. He reared a large family. John Divers, came from Baltimore, Maryland, about 1822, and settled one mile west of Columbia. Mr. Divers was the owner of slaves. He became a successful and wealthy farmer, and was also interested in milling. His death occurred in Columbia, in 1849. George Divers, his son, is at present mayor of that town.

William Morgan with a wife and several children, arrived from Kentucky about the same time. He lived all his life in the vicinity of Columbia, and died there. James Shepherd, about 1826, came to the precinct, with his wife and two children, and settled in section 25. Here he improved a small place and lived a number of years. John Ryan was a single man, and married Susan Gall. About 1826, he settled on section 25, township 1 south, range 10 west. He reared two daughters. His death occurred in Waterloo. Dr. Shoemaker came to the precinct from New Orleans in 1833, and settled on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26. He was educated as a physician, in Philadelphia. Rev. Nolan, father of Dr. James Nolan, during his life a prominent and influential citizen of Columbia village, was among the very first preachers in the precinct. A school was taught by Levi Piggott in a log house that stood in the timber near a spring as early as 1817. This spring still discharges its waters into Biggs' creek, a little north of Columbia. The Palmier graveyard is the oldest burial place in the precinct. It was laid out on the Ogles' estate not far short of a century ago. The remains of surveyor general William Rector lie buried here. The Germans began immigration about 1835. In this year arrived Robert and Peter Friedrich, brothers; Joseph Platz; John Beckele and Valentine Jansen, brothers-in-law; John Pfeiffer, John Bohlman, Elmer Horner, Daniel Kline and Godlieb Huch arrived in 1836. The following are the first land entries: The estate of N. Jarrott entered May 1, 1815 the fractional section 31, township 1 north, range 10 west. The following are in township 1 south, range 10 west: A Bradshaw entered September 7, 1814, the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24; Thomas Nelson, February 10, 1817, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26; Adalada Perry May 1, 1815, in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, one hundred and forty-five and sixty-five hundredths acres; January 24, 1817, Samuel Hill, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, eighty-one and seventy-four hundredths acres; January 16, 1818, Edward Wilson, one hundred and four and forty hundredths acres in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9.

TOWN OF COLUMBIA.

It is situated in the northeastern part of the precinct, near the centre of township 1 south, range 10 west. In size and importance it ranks second in the county only to Waterloo, and has a population numbering 1,308. The southeastern part is the oldest, and was laid out on land of Louis Nolan in the year 1820. Several additions have been made to the town, among which was one made by Wilson and Gordon, near the centre, about 1849. It was surveyed and platted by John B. Whiteside, but never recorded. The first building within the corporate limits of the town was a log cabin that stood southeast of the village proper, on the west side of, and not far from, the Waterloo road. Charles Walker taught a school here as early as 1815. And the building was probably used for this purpose at an earlier date. A double log house was put up by David Robinson and used as a dwelling and hotel, probably as early as 1825. About 1828 Robert Coleman built an ox-mill. It is still standing, repaired and improved, and is doing duty as a hotel. J. B. Smith and one Steward sold the first goods in a log building that stood near the mill. Joshua Parker had the first blacksmith shop. The post-office was established as early as 1830, and probably a little earlier. About 1840 Philip Smith made beer in a frame brewery building, still seen in a condition of half dilapidation. The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1843 at a cost of \$600. About 1865 it was remodelled at a cost of \$1,200. It was originally designed and used for school as well as church purposes. It is a frame building 30 by 40 feet. The Old Lutheran church is a brick edifice, and is in size 36 by 44 feet. It was built in 1849, at a cost of \$2,300. The Evangelical (Lutheran) church was built of brick, in 1850, at a cost of \$2,500. The school house appurtenant to the church is a brick building, and was raised about 1862. School was maintained in it till five years since. The Methodist church, south, is a brick building, and was erected in 1866, for a school-house and Masonic hall. Shortly after it was purchased by the congregation, and the second story, which had been the hall, was converted into an audience room, while the lower part continued to be used for a public school-room, and served for that purpose until the present public school-house was erected.

The (Catholic) Church of the Immaculate Conception is a handsome brick edifice with sandstone trimmings, and was built in 1867, at a cost of \$24,000. Associated with it is a school, taught in the former church, which was built in 1848 or 1849. There is an average daily attendance of about one hundred pupils, who are under the charge of three of the Sisters. The priest's house, a two story brick, was built in 1858 or 1859, and cost about \$3,500.

The Gardner Roller Mill was originally built of brick by John Divers, William H. Gaile, and Stephen Gardner, about 1835. It was burned in 1844, and was immediately rebuilt by Mr. Gardner alone. In 1856 it again fell a victim to the flames, and was a second time rebuilt. The property changed hands in 1864, and came into the possession of Afflick and Phelps. The latter died about a year after the purchase, and Afflick became the owner. He afterward

sold the property to Switzer, who owned it till 1874, when it was purchased by Thomas Koenigsmark, its present proprietor and operator. It is at the present writing a five story brick structure, whose foundation is 40 by 70 feet in area. The floor of the engine and boiler-room is 20 by 65 feet. Above them, on the same foundation, is the packing-room. The mill contains a complete roller system, consisting of thirteen sets of rolls, two pairs of middling burrs, six scalping reels, and sixteen flouring reels, four middling purifiers, also a bran duster, three flour packers, and one bran packer. The wheat cleaning machine consists of three wheat brushes, two shakers and two screen reels. The capacity of the mill is 250 barrels in twenty-four hours. Shipment is effected by means of two private switches connecting with the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad, upon which the company run their cars. The cooper shop attached turns out from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred flour barrels weekly.

The *Columbia Star Mill* was built in 1865, by James and William Nimerick, at a cost of about \$25,000. It had four run of burrs, and produced about 150 barrels of flour a day. It was built of brick, four stories high, on a foundation 40x50 feet. An addition 20x50 feet was built in 1880, and another, 20x60 feet, in 1882. Its present capacity is three hundred barrels a day. It has seven run of burrs, three sets of rolls and twenty reels. The warehouse is of brick, three stories, and forty-five feet square. Its storage capacity is fifty thousand bushels of wheat. The cooper shop connected with the mill employs fifteen men, and turns out three hundred barrels daily. Mr Henry Huch is the present proprietor and operator.

The *Monroe Brewery* is a brick building, erected in 1856, by John Gundlach at a cost of about \$30,000. It is now occupied by the Klansmann Brewery company, of South St. Louis. Its annual capacity is six thousand barrels of beer. Underneath the building there are beer caves, capable of receiving in storage about 3500 barrels of beer. There is also a malt house and mineral water establishment connected with the business.

The *Public School* building was erected in 1876. It is a handsome brick structure with limestone trimmings, and is an ornament to the village. It cost about \$13,000; it contains six school-rooms in which as many schools are taught, by male teachers. An effort is now being made looking to a higher and more efficient scholarship. The first newspaper in the village, the *Gazette*, was established February, 1880, by E. H. Ellis. It had an existence of only five weeks. The *Voice of Monroe* was founded by its present proprietor, Peter W. Baker, May 5, 1880. Ground was broken Oct. 12, 1882, for the new Masonic Hall, now in process of erection. The building, a brick with limestone trimmings, three stories and 33x70 feet floor, will cost when completed the sum of \$7000. The third floor will be used as a Masonic and the second as a public hall. The first will be devoted to business. Within the territorial limits of the village there is a mineral spring, containing sulphur and magnesia. Its owner, August T. Weinle, purposes to erect a bath house in connection with it the following season. The growth

of the village, though not rapid, has been of a substantial character. The buildings are well constructed, of brick and limestone rock, and the streets well paved and drained. The charter of incorporation, approved February 19, 1859, was granted to the following trustees: Stewart McKee, Lafayette Warnock, John Gundlach, John Ferkel and John Jost. Officers: President, Stewart McKee; Clerk, H. A. Boreman; Treasurer, John Ferkel.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—M. G. Nixon, William Rose, William Grippeburg, John Pfueger.

Justice.—Lafayette Warnock.

Notary.—Henry Riebeling.

General Stores.—Henry H. Siemens, Edward Heiligstedt, Reid & Schuler, John Pfeffer & Son, Henry Schaiper, Henry Voges, Frederick Meyer.

Drug Store.—Wm. Rose, L. E. Seyffardt.

Har ware, Farming Implements and Machinery.—C. Breidecker.

Tailors.—John Petera, Henry Beck, Ferdinand Haberlob, John Ehret.

Shoe Makers.—John Deitrich, Fred'k Herold, Edward Fiege, J. Fruka.

Harness Makers.—Frank Fahney, Wm. Krenmel, John Kolb.

Blacksmiths.—Jacob Lotz, P. W. Miller, William Schaeffer, Joseph Ranch, Daniel Kraus, Joseph Wuest, Frank Riebeling.

Wagon Makers.—George Schmidt, John Schmidt, Henry Schmidt, Henry Riebeling, Jacob Schaffenberger.

Carpenters.—Frederick Koch, Joseph Braundt, August Walhausen.

Milliner.—Mrs. Ellen Smith.

Dressmakers.—Mrs. Sophie Schneider, Miss Minnie Timmermann.

Livery Stable and Lumber Yard.—August F. Weinle.

Hotels.—John T. Angerer, Jacob Weinle.

Boarding Houses.—Jacob Ferkel, John Eichmueller, Charles Juengling.

Saloons.—P. C. Schneider, Henry Siemens, E. Heiligstedt, Henry Reichenbach, Henry Schuerman, John B. Schmidt, Jacob A. Schmidt, Joseph Vahle, P. C. Schneider.

Cabinet Makers.—Charles Schneider, Frederick Litzberger.

Tinware.—Philip Wilde, Louis Kuehner.

Barbers.—Charles Reis, Louis Ritter, Paul Wilde.

Machinery Agents.—James Warnock, John A. Gray.

Butchers.—James Stephan, Augustus Rohm & Bro., Frederick Illgner.

Cigar Makers.—H. Kunz, G. Pentzler.

Post-office.—C. Breidecker.

Jeweler.—J. Bersche, Max Seybeck.

Brick Yards.—Henry Heullinghorst, William Dankenbring.

Bakery.—Philip Kupfferschmidt.

Foreman Star Mills Cooper-shop.—James Habermehl.

Foreman Gardner Mills Cooper-shop.—Joseph Tolar.

SOCIETIES.

Columbia Turnverein was chartered May 24, 1866. Its membership at present numbers 26. Turner's hall, owned by the society, is its place of meeting.

Columbia Lodge, No. 477, A. F. & A. M. was chartered Oct. 3, 1866. Jan. 6th following was the date of the first meeting. The names of 61 active members appear at present upon its rolls, and it is in a sound financial condition.

The Columbia Singing Society was organized about 1848. It became a body corporate by grant of charter August 19,

1871. It has 44 members and meets in Library hall. It has control of the books (about two hundred volumes) belonging to the Library Association, which was chartered about 1870.

Columbia Lodge, No. 379, D. O. H., was chartered in 1875. It has about 75 members, and \$900 in the treasury. The hall in which its meetings take place is held by the society under a five years' lease.

Monroe Lodge, No. 165, A. O. U. W., was chartered Mar. 31, 1880. It has 54 members and \$250 in the treasury.

BIOGRAPHIES.

HON. JOHN T. ANGERER.

JOHN T. ANGERER was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 16th, 1832. His father Jasper Andrew Angerer was a farmer. John T. received his primary education in the schools of his native country, and after his arrival in this country attended the schools here for a short time. In the fall of 1848, he came to America, landing in St. Louis, November 10th, 1848. He there learned the trade of baker and remained in St. Louis until September 7th, 1856, when he removed to Columbia, in Monroe county, Illinois. During a part of the time he was in St. Louis, he was engaged in steamboating on the upper Mississippi. After he came to Columbia, prior to engaging in the hotel business, he worked in the Gardner flouring mills. He continued there for four years; then opened a hotel in Mr. Grasse's property and in 1867 bought the property and removed to where he now is, where he has continued the business of hotel keeping until the present. Mr. Angerer's house is well known to the traveling public as a place that is first class in all of its appointments, and in consequence enjoys a large patronage.

On the 24th of May, 1854, Mr. Angerer was united in marriage to Miss Emma Margarita Baumann, a native of Germany, but a resident of this county since the fourth year of her age. She was raised in Syracuse, New York. The family subsequently removed West to St. Louis, where her

marriage to Mr. Angerer took place. By that union there have been four children, two of whom are living. The names of the latter are Caroline, who is the wife of James Hart, of Belleville, Illinois. They have two children whose names are Emma and James. Eva Margarita, married Julius Breidicker of Columbia. They have two children named Amanda and Caroline. Mr. Angerer is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., and was made a mason in Waterloo Lodge. He is now a member of Columbia Lodge No. 474. He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the order, and it was through his aid and efforts, as a chairman of the building committee, that the new Masonic building was projected and brought to a successful completion. Politically he was a Democrat, until the breaking out of the war, when being a strong union man and heartily in favor of the early suppression of the rebellion, he joined the Republican ranks and remained with that political organization until 1872, when believing that the results had been attained for which the Republican party had been called into power, he left it, liberalized and since has voted the Democratic ticket. In 1880 he was elected by the people of Monroe as one of the commissioners, and at present is a member of the Board. Mr. Angerer is a pleasant and genial gentleman and possesses that rare faculty of making all at home who come beneath his roof.

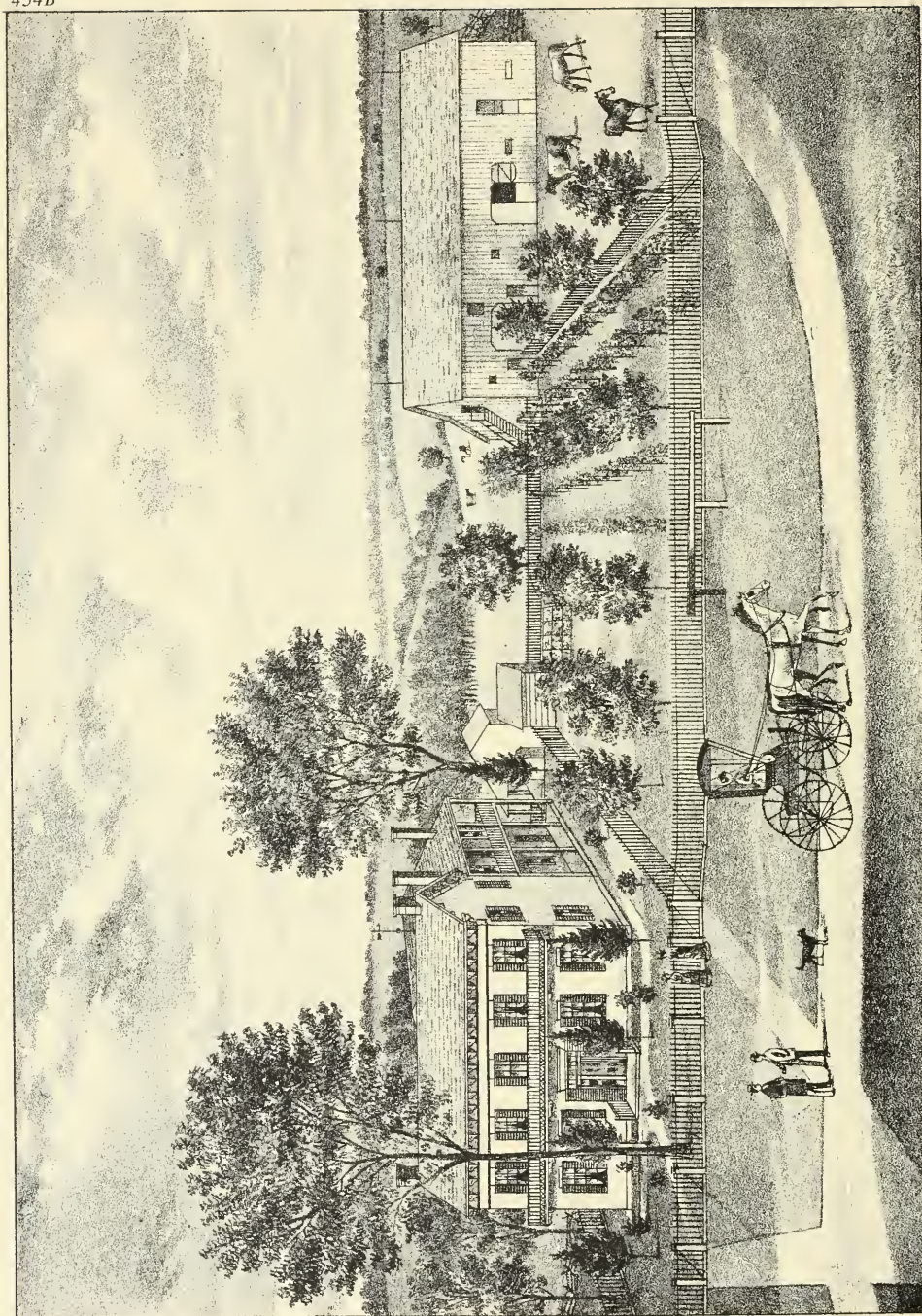


J. H. Wilson

THE Wilson family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Their ancestors on coming to this county settled near Fredericktown, Maryland. Joshua Wilson, the grandfather of John H., moved from there to Kentucky, and there died in 1802. He married Deborah Dorsey, who belonged to an old and well-known family in Maryland. She died in Kentucky in the year 1800. They left three children named Otho, Edward, and William. The latter was the father of John H. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1798. In 1804 he accompanied his brothers to Illinois territory. At the age of twenty-one he married Matilda Wallace, who was born in Georgia, but the family had settled at an early period near Harrisonville in this county. By that union there were eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity. John H., the subject of this sketch, was born about one mile northwest of Columbia, Monroe county, Illinois, August 8, 1819. His education was obtained in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and by a short time in the schools of Waterloo. During the time that he was attending the school in Waterloo, he received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff, under John Morrison, the father of Hon. W. R. Morrison. He held the office of deputy for fifteen months, then returned to the farm. Soon after Mr. Wilson married, and then he rented a farm near Columbia, and remained on it three years, then moved to a farm south of the

before-mentioned place, and there he continued to reside until the present, except a short time when he was sheriff, when he resided in Waterloo. In 1856, he engaged in merchandising in Columbia, in which he continued for four or five years, and a short time before the war was also in the milling business.

In May, 1844, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Morgan, by which union there were seven children. All died young with the exception of Joshua, who is now a young man, grown. Politically, Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and has always been active in the support of its principles. His zeal in the cause of his party, and his worth and character as a man and citizen, has received public recognition at various times. In 1846 he was first elected sheriff of the county, and re-elected in 1848, without opposition. He was under the law ineligible in 1850, but in 1852 he was elected for the third time. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present organic laws of the State, and in connection with his colleague, Hon. Geo. Wall, represented the counties of Monroe, Randolph, and Perry. In 1878 he was again elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1880, and again elected for four years in 1882, and at present is discharging the duties of his position in a manner that gives complete satisfaction to his many friends. Mr. Wilson's private and



RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. WILSON, COLUMBIA, MONROE CO. ILLINOIS.

public life has been without a reproach, and his honesty and integrity has never been called in question. The family belong to that heroic band, the pioneers of the west. Here, Mr. Wilson was born and reared, and here he hopes to live until the "dread summons comes to join that innumerable caravan that is moving to the pale realms" that lie beyond this world.

THOMAS KOENIGSMARK

Is one of the enterprising and substantial business men of Columbia. He was born in Bohemia, October 2d, 1835. He is the son of John and Catherine (Fait) Koenigsmark. The parents came to America and settled in Columbia, where the father died in 1864. The wife and mother of Thomas still survives, and at present is a resident of Columbia. Thomas received his education in his native country. At the age of fourteen, in company with others, he emigrated to America, and came direct to St. Louis, landing there in the spring of 1849. In 1850, Mr. K. went to New Orleans, and there followed clerking and the tailoring business. He remained in New Orleans until 1855, when he came up the river to Illinois and settled in Columbia, and there clerked in a general store. In 1863, he engaged in merchandizing, in which he continued actively engaged until 1870, when he was compelled to retire from active pursuits on account of ill health. He remained out of business until 1874, when he purchased the old Gardner Mills and became a manufacturer. He has continued in the milling business until the present. Under his possession and management, the mill has undergone many changes, and various improvements; all tending to make it first-class in every respect. In 1882, it was practically rebuilt and the "roller" system introduced.

In April, 1858, Mr. Koenigsmark was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Geiger. She is a native of Germany, but came to America with her parents while yet in her infancy. By that union there have been ten children, four of whom are still living, whose names are Jacob, Louisa, John and Mary. Jacob married Miss Dora Roever, and have one child named Thomas Koenigsmark. Louisa is the wife of Edward Kuehner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Koenigsmark are members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. K. was originally a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. During the war he was a strong Union man, and in favor of the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the government and union. This feeling naturally led him into the Republican party, and he has remained with it to the present. He, however, is not a partisan that sees no good in any men or measures, unless belonging to or originated by his own party. He possesses sufficient independence to vote for men and measures, which will redound to the advantage of the whole country. Practically Mr. K. has been the architect of his own fortune. He started in life unaided, but by the exercise of good management, industry and economy, has succeeded in making a comfortable competency, and at the same time has made for himself a character for honesty, integrity and honorable dealing with his fellow-men.

WILLIAM ROSE, M. D.

THE subject of this sketch is the leading and representative physician and surgeon of Columbia and vicinity; he is of German birth, born in Clausthal, Hanover, Germany, Feb. 12, 1848; he is the third child in a family of six children; his parents, Frederick and Dorothea Rose, were natives of the same place in Germany, where the father carried on the manufacture of furniture. William received a good education in the schools of his native country, and at the age of thirteen years came to America in company with his sister; they settled in St. Louis with their uncle, Dr. Edward Rose, a prominent physician of that place; there Mr. Rose spent several years in the College of the Christian brothers; he then entered a drug store, and learned the drug trade, and spent three years in obtaining a thorough knowledge of pharmacy. He determined to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his life, and, with this idea in view, entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Edward Rose, and commenced the study. He was industrious in his habits, and made rapid progress, and soon entered the Missouri Medical College and took one full course. He then came to Illinois and settled in Columbia in Monroe county, and commenced the practice; the date of his arrival in the county was in the spring of 1869. Here, by close attention to business, and the thorough knowledge of his profession, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1878, under the operation of a statute providing for the regulation of the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois, and which required of all physicians to have a diploma from some standard Medical College, or have practiced ten years preceding the passage of the Act in the State, was constrained to enter the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated in the following spring. He returned to Columbia, and continued the practice, which has gradually increased from his first arrival here until the present. When he first came to Columbia he engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice, in which he still continues. Dr. Rose belongs to the regular school of medicine, and is of the progressive kind that keeps pace with all the discoveries that are daily being made in the science of medicine. On the 12th of March, 1869, he was happily united in marriage to Miss Lena, daughter of Stephen and Magdalena (Wiess) Frockman. Mrs. Rose was born in St. Louis, Missouri. By that union there are six children—three sons and three daughters; their names in the order of their birth are: Frederick, Amelia, William, Ida, Herman and Louise Rose. Dr. Rose is an honored member of the A. O. U. W., and belongs to Lodge No. 165, and also of the Harrugari Order, No. 376, Columbia, Illinois. Politically he is an active Republican, and votes that ticket in all general elections. He takes an active part in the cause of education, and has been a member of the School Board for the past four years. In conclusion, it may be said of Dr. Rose that he has been very successful in his chosen profession. He came to Columbia almost unknown, if not quite so, and in the face of much opposition built up an extensive practice. His success is attributable to several causes, chief of which are his close attention to business and his skill as a physician.

PRAIRIE DU LONG.

MONROE CO.



PRAIRIE DU LONG precinct, so named from the prairie that constitutes an important part of its territory, lies in the extreme eastern part of the county, and by the census of 1880 had a population of 1480. Its area embraces the whole of Township 3, Range 8, together with a strip of territory lying be-

tween the Kaskaskia and the west boundary line of township 3, Range 7, and also sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25 of Township 3, Range 9 and section 36 and one-half of section 25 of Township 2, Range 9. Most of its territory was originally wooded, and the timber was quite heavy along the streams. Prairie du Long and Prairie du Round (hybrid terms of French and English) so called on account of their shape, were open areas. The former has a length of about nine miles, half of which lies in St. Clair county. Its width is about three and a half miles. Prairie du Round is about three miles in circumference, and lies a little southwest of the central part of Township 3, Range 8. A small portion of Twelve-mile Prairie lies in the northeastern part. Horse prairie extends a short distance into the precinct from the south. The surface, aside from the prairies, is mainly broken, although even in the timbered parts, there is much bad land. The timber, of which there is still a considerable amount, consists of the different varieties of oak and hickory, maple, ash, pecan and black walnut. Wheat is the staple, though corn and oats are largely grown. The principal streams are the Kaskaskia river, Richland and Prairie du Long creeks. Attention is paid to the subject of good roads, and Richland and Prairie du Long creeks are spanned by iron bridges, the former on the state road extending from Nashville, Washington county, to Harrisonville on the Mississippi, passing through Freedom, and the latter on the Kaskaskia and St. Louis road.

The earliest permanent settlement was made in the year 1802 by John Pulliam, from Horse prairie, a place described in the chapter on Red Bud precinct. Pulliam improved a farm on Prairie du Long, a little north of Richland creek. Among the settlers of about this date were three brothers, John, James and Richard Hix. They settled in section 31, Township 3, Range 8. They were owners of farms, but were especially hunters and Indian fighters. One of the brothers was in pursuit of game, when he and an Indian simultaneously discovered each other dodging behind a tree for protection. Hix outwitted the red skin by a little device. He placed his hat on the ramrod of his rifle, and with mock caution exposed it to the Indian's view. He, supposing that Hix's

head was in the hat, pierced it with a bullet, and then started forward for his scalp, when the latter stepping from his retreat, shot him dead. Two brothers, John and Modglin Wright, lived on adjoining farms in section 28. They were farmers and professional hunters.

A family named Faraday, were among the very earliest settlers in the precinct. They were several sons, and their mother, and lived on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 29. They neither worked nor hunted, yet fared more sumptuously than their pioneer neighbors. Samuel Winn, may also be referred to as among the early settlers. Matthew and John Donahoo, lived on section 10. James Lacy, an early settler, owned a considerable quantity of land in section 16.

About 1810, James and Robert Smith, from Tennessee, arrived. They brought families with them, and settled on section 36. James had two sons, Booker and Ransom. Robert had one son, Henry. James was a lover of good horses, and had a valuable mare, which he prized very highly, not only on account of her personal good qualities, but also because she gave promise of profit. One night he heard the noise of wolves, perceptibly in great numbers, and felt assured that his mare was a victim, but though a brave man he dared not venture to her assistance. In the morning her carcass and that of her filly lay near each other. One evening, one of the Smiths shot a wolf; immediately he heard a wolf 'call,' and then in succession he heard others, and soon found that he was surrounded by them. He climbed a small tree that stood near and was obliged to remain in captivity all night. The wolves used their teeth with diligence and energy, but did not succeed, in felling the tree, as Smith feared they would. Major Starkey, an early settler in Prairie du Long, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a man of gentlemanly bearing, of fine physique, and of standing in the community. Henry Hill, one Slater and one Scott, were among the early settlers on Twelve Mile prairie. Hill settled in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, and Slater and Scott in the immediate vicinity. Their descendants, as those also of most of the other early settlers in the precinct, have been displaced by a population mainly German. John Morrison, was of the Morrison family that played so important a part in mercantile affairs at Kaskaskia, at an early day. At this city he was born. He married a Ralls, and settled on Richmond creek, two or three miles above its mouth. Here some time prior to 1821, he had a water mill. He moved to Kaskaskia and subsequently returned and settled on the Philip Sauer place, in section 20. He held the office of Sheriff and Judge of the county court, for a number of years. "Morrison's bridge," that spans Prairie Du Long creek, bears his name. He was the father

of Col. Wm. R. Morrison, at the present writing a member of Congress. His death occurred at Waterloo. Abraham McMurtrie came from South Carolina, in 1814 or '15, and settled in the forks of Richland and Prairie Du Long creek. Here he improved some land, but did not remain long. Henry Null, a German, and his wife, came as early as 1815, and settled southeast of Freedom, on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14. At this place he made his home for life.

The most important early settlement was formed by the English Catholics, in the northwestern part of Township 3, Range 8. The central spirit of this settlement was Thomas Winstanley. He lived just across the line of Monroe, in St. Clair county, and is mentioned here because the settlement bears his name and because of his influence in its affairs. He was a man of means and a devoted Catholic, and a center of attraction for those of his nationality and of his faith. This English settlement at that early day possessed most of what there was of culture and refinement in the territory of Prairie Du Long precinct. St. Augustine Church and the school that at an early day was taught near it, symbolized their devotion to piety and to learning. William Threlfall was a native of Lancashire, England. On his arrival in Illinois, he landed at Kaskaskia. He remained here but a short time, and then with his wife and children came to the Winstanley settlement in 1819, and located on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, where he improved a good farm. Mr. Threlfall was a patriotic citizen and served his country in the Black Hawk war. He had nine children, John, Edward, Peter, James, William, Jane, Nancy, Mary and Elizabeth. John was a man grown when he came. He married Margaret Thompson, and settled on unimproved land in section 6. He died of cholera in 1849. In the year 1819, Edward Newsham, also an Englishman and his wife arrived in the settlement. He located south of St. Augustine Church on section 6. He never had any children to advance the settlement, but was a prominent, influential and useful man in the community of which he formed a part. John Bamber, arrived in 1821. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, and in 1817, came to Maryland, where he remained two years. He then set out for Illinois with his wife and eight children, James, Thomas, William, John, Ann, Mary, Betsy and Ellen. He was also accompanied by five brothers, Edward, John, Thomas, William and Richard Coop, who came from England to Maryland in 1819. Descending the Ohio in a flat boat they landed at Shawneetown, where they remained for a period of two years, William Coop having in the meantime died. In 1821, the Bamber family and Thomas Coop left Shawneetown, and came overland to what is now Prairie Du Long precinct. On their way to the Winstanley settlement they stopped at the house of John Morrison on Richland creek. Mr. Bamber settled on the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, land now owned by Dr. Kemp, a mile and a half west of Freedom. Here he improved a good farm and ended his days.

James Bamber married shortly after his arrival and settled in St. Clair county. Thomas also settled in that county about 1830. William is living in Harrisonville. John, Ellen, Ann and Mary are dead. Betsy resides in Cali-

fornia. Thomas Coop married Ann Dickinson, and settled in section 1, township 3, range 9, where he still lives at the age of 77. Mr. Coop is a well-known citizen, and has been a useful man in his community. John Gregson immigrated from England in 1819. His family consisted of his wife and three children, William, George and James. William and George died very young. Their names were afterward given to two after-born brothers. There was also a daughter, Eliza. Mr. Gregson settled on section 19, where he became quite a successful farmer. James Ibison and his wife, about the year 1820, arrived from Lancashire, England, and located in the Winstanley settlement, in section 5. Here he improved a good farm. His children were named James, Thomas and Ann. He died in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Zopher Williams and his brother Arthur were settlers of the year 1820. The former located on the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5. The Winstanley settlement is, at present, a mere name for a thing that is past. The English settlers have become scattered, and those of another nationality have taken their place. Several of the families went to California. About the year 1820, Henry Noah, a Kentuckian, who married Eliza Robbison, settled in Horse Prairie, south of Richland creek. He was a teacher, and probably the first in the precinct. To the same date and locality may be referred, the Guthries, a family from one of the Eastern States. The children were John, Charles, James, Samuel, Joseph, Catharine and Nancy. James was a teacher. He married Nancy Hurlstone.

The Germans began to arrive about the year 1830. Philip Hensinger was among the first. On his arrival from Germany he had a wife and two or three children. He settled in section 15. Henry and Catharine Frick, and their children, Conrad, John, George, William, Charles, Ernst, Jacob and Catharine, came from Hesse Cassel to St. Clair county in 1833, and thence to Monroe in 1835. The family located about two miles south of the town of Freedom. The father and mother are dead. Four of the brothers are living here. John Ruhl arrived in Twelve Mile Prairie in 1833. He came from Hesse Darmstadt with his wife and four children, and settled on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16. In the same year, Christian Steigers from Beyer, Germany, with his wife and five children, four sons and a daughter, settled on the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13 in Twelve Mile. In the same prairie, on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, Conrad Moore settled in 1835. He and his family, his wife and two children, were from Hesse Darmstadt. John Weaver, also a German, settled about the centre of section 13 in 1836. Timothy Dunn and his wife Ann Flood were natives of Ireland, married in New York city, and came here in 1838. The first land entered in this precinct was by Henry Neill, the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, 160 acres entered August 11th, 1814.

TOWN OF FREEDOM.

The town was laid out on land of Theodore Hilgard. It was platted and surveyed by Thomas Singleton, county surveyor, December 18, 1840. It stands on the N. W. quarter of section 4, T. 2 S., R. 10 W. In 1849, Jacob Frick built the first house. The same year he opened a

stock of goods. The Star flouring mill was built in 1863, by Keho and Thielges. In 1864, it was purchased by George Frick, the present owner and operator. The building is of frame, and contains four run of burrs with a capacity of eighty barrels a day. The school-house is a brick building, erected in 1865, at a cost of \$1,300. The Freedom Library Association was organized as early as 1867. It was chartered, December 9, 1872. It has five hundred and seventy volumes of books, worth about \$2,500.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Stores.—Henry Gambach, Adam Roth, Joseph Klinkhardt.

Hotels.—Jacob Thum, K. Y. Roxroth.

Saloon.—Jacob Heuvies.

Blacksmiths.—Lenhardt Weis, John Grib, Joseph Meyer-cough.

Wagon Makers.—Sephastian Jakel, Jacob Wagner.

Shoemaker.—Henry Diefenbach.

Harness Maker.—Henry Reismeyer.

Justice and Notary Public.—H. J. Frick.

Postmaster.—Henry Gambach.

BIOGRAPHY.

JACOB THUM

Was born in St. Gallen, Switzerland, March 11th, 1829. His parents were Jacob Thum and Francisco Thum. They came to America in 1842, landing in New Orleans. Their objective point was Highland, by way of the city of St. Louis, but on the way thither by boat they were "frozen in," below Cairo, where they remained two months. From here part of the company, including the subject of this sketch, walked to Belleville, St. Clair county. Here Jacob Thum, Jr., hired out to a farmer living near Shiloh at \$36 per annum. He remained with his employer three years, when he again engaged his services to Dr. Reis, first at \$5, then at \$7 per month. In the meantime his father, whose business in the old country was that of a potter, secured a farm and he returned to live and labor with him.

Jacob Thum, Jr., was married to Josephine Zeller, a native of Switzerland, in Belleville, Nov. 1, 1852. The

following year she died of cholera, and Jacob commenced trading. Prior to his wife's death he had spent a few months in Central city engaged in the grocery trade, but thinking to do better, exchanged his business for a place in Belleville. He was married to his present wife, Kuni Gundi Schoen-bein, Nov. 5th, 1855. By her he has three children. In 1859 he located in Red Bud, where his father died, Jan. 31st, 1861. In 1864 he moved to Freedom, where he has since resided. Mr. Thum is a business man of energy; he manages a fine farm and at the same time keeps a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. In politics he takes great interest, and can generally be found a delegate in local political conventions. His children are Anna Francis, born May 4, 1858, and now the wife of Joseph Klunkhardt; Jacob, born July 1st, 1859, died Jan. 31st, 1861; Elizabeth, born Jan. 13, 1865, and Emma Eva, born June 15, 1867.

R U M A .

RANDOLPH CO.



N the northwest part of Randolph county, south of Red Bud, lies the precinct of Ruma. The Kaskaskia river flows along its eastern boundary. Brewerville adjoins it on the south, Prairie du Rocher and a portion of Monroe county on the west. The land is elevated, divided into ridges and bluffs in the western portion, and rolling and level in the central part. It is well watered by Horse creek flowing from the northwest in a southeasterly direction, where it empties into the Kaskaskia. Camp's creek waters the southern portion, and is also a tributary of the Kaskaskia. Horse's creek derives its name from Horse prairie, and Camp's creek from a family of the name of Camp. The bottom lands of these creeks are rich with alluvial deposits, and admirably adapted to grass. They are well timbered. The streams are tortuous, with bluff banks, and limestone beds at frequent intervals. The soil of the ridge lands are adapted to wheat. There were settlements made in this precinct as early as 1782, on the authority of one of the oldest settlers. Two brothers named Ichabod and George Camp made improvements on the creek called Camp's creek. These men seemed to be rovers, and moved shortly after they came to the precinct to Missouri, where a place is called Camp Spring after them. Their name has been given to one creek and two springs.

Paul Harelsnot settled near the mouth of Camp's Creek in 1802. Not much can be gathered from any reliable source respecting him, except that he was quite a prominent man and for some time held the office of sheriff of the county.

In 1808, Mr. Henderson, from South Carolina, settled opposite Evansville on the west side of the Kaskaskia. William Nelson came to Randolph county in 1812 or '14. He settled on Horse creek near where the village of Ruma now stands, and erected a horse mill and a small distillery. It was conducted on a limited scale, there being only one small copper still. He became a prominent man, held the office of county commissioner, and was justice of the peace for a long time. He was married in South Carolina to Ellen Gray, by whom he had five sons, John G., Isaac, William, Robert and James, and two daughters, Eliza and Mary. Eliza married William McBride and Mary married John Stevenson, an old settler from Ohio. The oldest settler now living in Randolph county is James O'Hara, the son of Henry O'Hara, who came with his father originally from Frederick county, Maryland, where he was born November 8, 1799. His father's name was Henry, and he was married in Maryland to Margaret Brown, by whom he had ten children, Mary, Amelia, Catharine, James, Thomas, Samuel, Henry, Sarah, John and Charles, all of whom were born in

Maryland except Charles, who was born in Kentucky. Of these, four sons are still living. James and Henry live in Randolph county, John in Wisconsin, and Charles in California. The father of these sons first moved from Maryland to Nelson county, Ky. in 1811, from thence to Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., in 1817, and the succeeding year, 1818, to Randolph county, when he located in section 5, one mile southwest of Ruma village. When they first settled in that locality, their nearest neighbor was two miles north, their next three miles south, and the next six miles, on the American Bottom. William Nelson, spoken of, was the nearest neighbor. Joseph Orr, and his brother Thomas, were three miles off.

Henry O'Hara and his wife died on the old place. She, on July 25th, 1825, and he, June 18th, 1826. James O'Hara, is the oldest son of Henry O'Hara spoken of. He was about 17 years old when, with his father he came to Randolph county, Illinois. He had to depend for his education on what he picked up here and there. The county was a wilderness, there were plenty of wolves and game, but no school-houses. He followed his father's occupation, farming. In 1828, on the 26th of August, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Threlfall, a daughter of William Threlfall, who came from England, about 1820, and settled in Monroe county, where Mr. O'Hara first met and was married to her. As a result of this marriage there were born twelve children. The wife of this venerable patriarch, died November 5th, 1876, at the age of 66, having been born in 1810. The father of James O'Hara was quite an extensive land owner. In 1818, Joseph and Thomas Orr came from Virginia and located in the O'Hara settlement. Joseph died in Sparta, and Thomas went to Pike county, Illinois. Some of the children live at Sparta. John Brewer who came at the same time from Kentucky, brought along six sons, Thomas, Felix, Vincent, George, Pius and John, all of whom filled important places in the estimation of their neighbors. John was once county commissioner, and a justice of the peace. The father had in all ten children, all of whom are now dead. He lived four miles southwest of Mr. O'Hara. James Whalen, emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky, and thence to the O'Hara settlement in 1818. He was the father of Mrs. Julia Whalen, who married Bartholomew Hay, who located on Horse Prairie. Francis E. Harrell, living on section 21, is the grandson of Benedick Harrell, who came from Maryland to Kentucky, in 1795. In the year 1818, he came thence to Randolph county, and located in the O'Hara settlement where he died about 1830. His wife's name was Alice Payne, and they were married in Maryland. Eight children were the result, Cornelius, Ber-

nard, Benedict, Thomas, Henry, Robert, Mary and Jane, all of whom are dead. Benedict and Henry came out to the country with their father. Cornelius, the oldest son, was born in Maryland in 1793, and was about two years old when the family came to Kentucky. In 1815, while in Washington county, Kentucky, he married Elizabeth Gough, daughter of John B. Gough, an old Revolutionary soldier, born in Maryland, who came to Randolph county, Illinois, in 1832, and remained one year, whence he went to Missouri.

Francis E. Harrell was twelve years old, when his father came to Randolph Co., and is living on the same place where his father located.

Thomas Mudd was born in Maryland. His ancestors were of the Lord Baltimore party. Some of them took part in the Revolutionary war. He married in Maryland a lady named Johanna Carrick, or Cariev, whose ancestors were also participants in the Colonial struggle for independence. A short time after his marriage, Thomas Mudd moved to Ky. and located in Spencer county, where he was a pioneer and settled down to farm life. He had a family of nine children by his marriage, seven sons and two daughters, whose names were James, Edward, Francis, Joseph, Felix, John and Thomas H. Teresa and Lucretia. James, the oldest son, came out from Kentucky one year before his father left. He was born in Maryland. He was married in Ky., to Amelia O'Hara, a sister of James O'Hara before mentioned. He raised a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity except one son. Their names were William, Henry, Felix, Charles, Leo T. and Pius; Margaret A. Harriet and Eliza L. all are still alive but Pius, and they all live in Randolph county Ill., but Felix, who went to Texas, and still lives there. James Mudd, the father of these children came, as was stated, to Ill., one year before his father Thomas came out. It was the year 1818. He first settled on the bluff, N. East of Prairie du Rocher. William Mudd was the eldest. He was born April 30th, 1816, and was the only son born in Kentucky, all the rest being born in Illinois. William remained on the farm at home, until he was 21 years of age. Mr. Mudd has always been an active promoter of public interests. In 1857 he was choseu as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge of Randolph Co. After serving four years, he was again elected in 1861, and served another term. He is at present enjoying home life in his large farm seven miles from Red Bud, on section 30, Ruma precinct.

The Simpson family were also among the early settlers in this township. They are descendants of an old English family who emigrated to America with Lord Baltimore on account of religious persecution. William Pregley, was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, April 25th, 1818. His grandfather, Simon Pregley, emigrated from the State of Pennsylvania at an early period to Ky., where Abraham Pregley, the father of William, was born about 1796. He was married in Ky. to Susan Smith, and in 1833 moved to Randolph county, and located in Township 5, Range 8, about 4 miles west of Evansville.

John Vinson came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1831,

and settled in Christian county. He took part in the Black Hawk war. He moved to Randolph county in 1845, and settled on section 22. He was married to Mary Ann Simpson (sister of James D.), in Sangamon county, in the year 1833.

John M. Baker was an old settler, who came from New York to Randolph county about the year 1834; he was a brother of David J. Baker, of Kaskaskia. He died at Ruma in 1855.

Michael Donohoo was married in Kentucky about 1819 to Julia Welch. In 1826 he came to Randolph county, and settled where the village of Ruma now stands on section 33.

James M. Kennedy was born March 17, 1795, in the State of Vermont. He came to Randolph county, Illinois, and was married there in 1828 to Sarah Dodge. He helped to build a house for John M. Baker, which was the first building erected in Ruma. They hauled the logs from Horse Creek Bottom, as there was no timber near large enough. He had by his marriage nine children.

James O'Hara, first mentioned, is a grand old patriarch, whose hair and beard are white as snow. His memory at the age of 83 is somewhat remarkable: he can give the dates of all the early events connected with his family history, and the names of all the old settlers. He remembers the location of St. Patrick's Church, half a mile from his residence; it was originally constructed of logs and was built in 1828. Its history is as follows: His father, before his death, made a will devising one hundred acres of his land for the use of the Catholic Church, and on this land the first building was erected as stated. About 1853 the present brick edifice was built. Father John Gifford was the pastor. There have since been added a fine brick convent, a priest's house and buildings for school purposes. Rev. Father Vocht is the present pastor, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

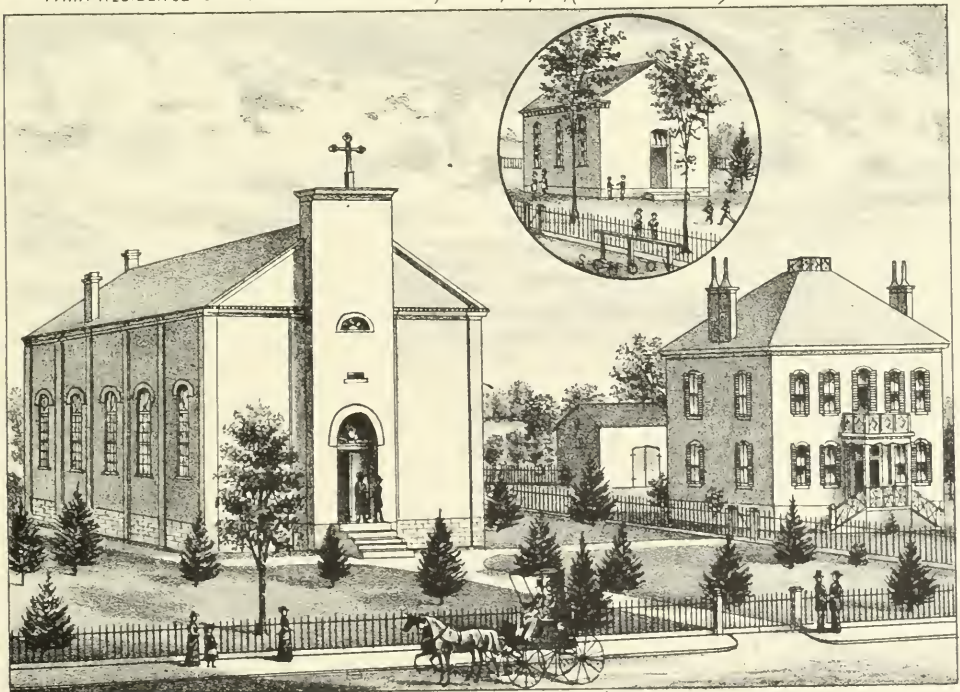
Mr. O'Hara also remembers Nelson's horse mill and distillery, and relates how the neighbors used to get their jugs filled; and, putting them in one end of the bag, placed their grist from the mill into the other end,—and, setting astride, ride home, happy in the prospect of a good time.

RUMA VILLAGE.

Ruma village is located about four miles south of the town of Red Bud, on sections 4, 5, 32 and 33. It is bisected by the township line running east and west. It was laid out in the year 1854. Three acres were sold by William S. Hughs, a brother of Felix. This land was sold to the heirs of John M. Baker, an old settler before mentioned. Town lots were laid off by the Baker heirs and the brothers Donohoo, Mathew and Thomas; and the village grew apace. In the year 1872 a large four story brick flouring mill was erected. Albert W. Baker, John Heck and Thos. Donohoo were the leaders in the enterprise. The mill, after a period of varied success, ultimately passed into the hands of its present enterprising owners, Fred. Engelke and Valentine Weismantel, under whose management it is in a flourishing condition. Its capacity is 200 bbls. daily. It uses both the buhr and roller process, and makes a fine brand called the



FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS CREAGAN, SEC. 14, T. 5, R. 8, (RUMA PRECINCT) RANDOLPH CO. ILL.



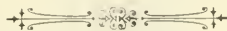
ST. BONIFACE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRIESTS' RESIDENCE, EVANSVILLE, ILL.

"Queen of the West." In connexion with the cooper's shop attached, it employs twelve men.

The village has one brick hotel, by Henry Keukner; one frame hotel, by Medard Heck; two brick stores, one by Jas. O'Hara, the other by Keukner, Degener & Co.; two blacksmiths' shops—one by Henry Sievers, the other by C. E. De Witt; one tailor shop, by Fritz Wilking; one shoemaker shop, by J. B. Frank; one wagon shop, by August Miller; one post-office—James O'Hara, postmaster; one physician,

T. P. Lark, M. D.; two justices of the peace, J. B. Frank and Henry Keukner. J. B. Frank is notary public and county commissioner. There are two school-houses, one half a mile north, and one five miles southeast. There are two churches, but not in the village,—one Evangelical Lutheran and one Catholic. Stacy Hughs was the first postmaster.

There are several good brick and frame residences in the village, which has a population of about two hundred.



BIOGRAPHIES.

JOHN B. FRANK.

ONE of the prominent citizens of the thriving village of Ruma is County Commissioner John B. Frank; he was born on the 21st day of December, 1834, at Oberdorf, Bavaria, and is the youngest of nine children of Conrad and Caroline (Kreiter) Frank. After completing an elementary education, he learned the shoemaker's trade in his native village. In the year 1853, at the age of nineteen years, he emigrated to America, landing at New York; he came west to St. Louis, Missouri, and, after working at his trade a few months in that city, settled at Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, where he established himself in his profession. On the 18th day of March, 1858, he married Miss Mary Williams, daughter of Graham and Nancy Williams; Mrs. Frank was born May 14th, 1843. Their children are: George, born December 28th, 1858, who grew to be a bright boy of sixteen years, when he died, March 5th, 1875; Cora, born September 14th, 1861, married to Edward Horrel, on October 14th, 1879; Edgar C., born September 24th, 1874; and Isabel, born December 14th, 1881.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Frank entered military service as a private in the 5th Regiment of Missouri State troops; he then re-enlisted in the 33rd Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, when he served as Corporal of Co. D.

At the battle of Nashville, on December 15th, 1864, he was dangerously wounded, receiving a fracture of the skull; although little hopes were entertained as to his recovery, he, under skilful treatment, was restored to life, and was honorably discharged at the Marine Hospital at St. Louis on June 5th, 1865. On the 21st day of March, 1866, Mr. Frank, with his family, came to Ruma, where he at once opened a shop, and where he is still doing a thriving business. In 1868 he was commissioned as post-master of Ruma, which office he held for eleven years and nine months; finding the office too troublesome, he resigned the same, and in 1875 was elected a Justice of the Peace; as a prominent member of the Republican party of Randolph county, Mr. Frank soon became widely known, and in the year 1880 his party honored him with the nomination for County Commissioner, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority. At present Mr. Frank is President of the Board of County Commissioners, and his official record in that capacity is without blemish. He cast his first vote for Lincoln and Johnson, and has ever since affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Frank has a comfortable home at Ruma, and he and his family are highly esteemed by their neighbors and friends.

*Henry O'Hara*

THE firm of O'Hara Bros. general merchants, at Ruma, was organized in 1872, by Henry and James R. O'Hara. Henry, the oldest son of James O'Hara and Elizabeth (Threllfall) O'Hara, was born on December 10th, 1829, at the O'Hara homestead, near Ruma. He left home in the year 1850, and for a short time went to farming on his own account. In 1851, he entered the store of H. C. Cole, at Chester, as a salesman and remained there for three years. Joining a party headed by William Threllfall in 1854 he went to California, by the overland route and arrived there safely after a six months' journey. During the twelve years stay in California he was engaged in mining, but with unsatisfactory results, returning by the isthmus route to New York and from there to his home. He and his brother James went to farming, one mile south of Harrisonville, Monroe county, Illinois. While there he was married to Miss Mary Misplay, daughter of Louis and Jane (Tyner)

Misplay. The marriage occurred on the 1st day of February, 1870. Mrs. Mary O'Hara was born on the 9th day of November, 1849. They had five children, Addie, born November 18th, 1871; Carrie Agnes, born January 13th, 1872; Maggie Jane, born June 29th, 1875; James Oscar, born February 19th, 1877 and died December 18th, 1877; and Jessie Rachel, born November 30th, 1878. While on a trip to St. Louis, Mr. O'Hara contracted pneumonia and died, after an illness of but five days, on February 10th, 1879, mourned by his widow and children and his many relatives and friends. During his lifetime he gained the highest esteem of all who knew him, by his honesty, industry and superior social qualities. His remains are interred in the Catholic cemetery near Ruma. He left his widow and children in comfortable circumstances, and his wife still holds his share in the store at Ruma.

BLAIR.

RANDOLPH CO.



BLAIR is a small precinct containing twenty sections of land. It lies south of the Central and Sparta precincts, and is bounded on the east by Steele's mills, and Sparta on the south by Bremen, and on the west by Florence and Central. The land is rolling, some timber and some prairie, and is generally well improved. The soil is loam on the prairie, but clay in the timbered portion. The southeast part of the precinct is watered by a branch of Mary's river. Pillars' creek also flows through it. The prairie is called "Opossumden."

The first settler in Blair was Major John Pillars, a half brother of James Hughs, son of Thomas Hughs, who was killed by the Indians while crossing the Ohio river on his way back to a settlement; he had previously lived near Kaskaskia. His wife escaped, and, returning to Kentucky, afterwards married James Pillars, the father of Major John Pillars, who, with his two sons, John and Richard, and Mrs. Hughs' son, by her former husband, came out and made a settlement on what is known as the "Old Hughs Place," on the east side of the Kaskaskia river. John Pillars did not long remain here, but opened a farm near his father, and soon afterward moved to Opossumden prairie. He was a man of note, and for a long time was major of the militia. He died on his farm January, 1852. He received his first education from James Hughs, his half-brother, who was older, and quite a mathematician. John Pillars built the first house in Blair precinct, on section four. It was made of round logs. He also improved the first farm. His daughter, Anne Pillars, now Mrs. Harison, was the first child born in the precinct.

The first burial ground was on the farm above mentioned. In it were buried John Pillars, his wife, and a few friends.

Samuel Crawford built the second house in this precinct. He originally came from Tennessee, in the year 1816. He settled on Opossumden prairie in 1819. He was said to have been the first school teacher. A prominent and popular man, he served in various capacities. At one time he was Justice of the Peace, then a receiver of public moneys in the Land office, at Kaskaskia, also a member of the Legislature.

William Morris settled on Opossumden prairie in 1817.

Edward Campbell, who at present resides in Blair village, is the son of Alexander Campbell, who came from Smith county, Tennessee, in 1819, bringing with him a family of eight children, making the journey by wagon, and accompanied several other families. Their journey was tedious, and without incident.

The Indians were numerous, and Mr. Campbell says he frequently saw as many as three hundred. Bear, deer, and other game abounded. Wolf killing was quite a pastime.

Alex. Campbell, after living a quiet and industrious life, died, esteemed a good citizen, in the year 1827. His sons were, Edward, John, Andrew, William, and Alexander. Edward still lives near the old place, which was on section eight.

He has been County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. John was elected sheriff in 1838, and held the office for ten years. Was afterwards elected Judge of the County Court; then sheriff again, and finally judge, which position he held until his death.

James McFarland, William Morris, and James McDonough, were old settlers in Blair. A company was made up on the Opossumden prairie for the Black Hawk war, with Josiah S. Biggs for captain, and during an enthusiasm created by a Col. Henry, from the northeast part of the State, a second was raised, which had for captain, James Thompson, who resided near Preston, on the Irish settlement.

Marcus L. Barnes was in the Mexican war. His father was a captain in both the Black Hawk and Mexican wars.

Felix Hughs, an old settler, lives in section 9. His father, James, whose mother married James Pillars, came from Kentucky, and settled with his step-father near Kaskaskia in the year 1875. The place is known as the "Old Hughs place." James Hughs was a noted man, remarkable for energy and sound judgment. He was also considered a fine scholar for those days; he excelled in mathematics. So noted was he that John Reynolds, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State, applied to him and received all the education he obtained until he reached his seventeenth year. The future governor walked from the farm on which the family lived, and which is now owned by John Beare, on section 21, in Florence precinct, and received his instruction during the winter nights; cold weather, rain, or snow did not deter him.

James Hughs, being a man of energy and business capacity, engaged in making salt, at the mouth of Saline creek, in Missouri, opposite Kaskaskia, a place where the early settlers were in the habit of boiling salt. This salt he conveyed to the falls of the Ohio in what were then called *Pirogues*, small flat-bottomed boats, which were polled and hauled along the river. Trading the salt he brought back such articles as were needed for use and to barter. On one of these trips he met his future wife, a lady named Rachel Hall, and engaged to marry her at the conclusion of his next trip. His step-father, James Pillars, having by some means gotten information of the matter, unknown to Mr.

Hughs, made his arrangements to surprise him, so when James started down the river with his cargo of salt, Mr. Pillars, taking two horses, besides the one he rode, cut across the country and met young Hughs at the falls, who, being thus surprised, inquired the reason of his unlooked-for presence, and was told by Mr. Pillars that, expecting a marriage, he had brought the horses so that he might ride with his wife to her new home. The party rode back together, camping out at night, their only bed being the blankets carried on horseback, and their food such as could be prepared by the way with the camp kettle.

James Hughs lived on his step-father's farm, which he obtained, until his death. He was in the United States ranging service in 1812. He left five sons, namely, James, John, Stace, Felix and Henry.

Returning to the history of Felix Hughs, we find he was born in Randolph Co., near the site of Ellis Grove in 1816.

Amos Taggart, living on section 5, is the son of Daniel C. and Margaret Taggart. Daniel C. was born in South Carolina and came to Randolph Co., the first time, about the year 1812. After a short sojourn he returned to South Carolina, and remaining a few years, emigrated with his family about the year 1825. He settled in this precinct. John Taggart a brother of Daniel C., who came to the county about the same time, took part in the Black Hawk war. Daniel C. Taggart had nine children, six sons and three daughters. John, David, William, Amos, Jane, Ellen, Margaret, Francis and Robert. All are dead but David, William, and Amos.

William Taggart, a brother of Amos, served in the Mexican war, in company C., of the 2d Ill. Vol. Inf., under Captain Crow. He was a participant in the battle of Buena Vista. Amos Taggart is a member of the *old debating society*, mentioned in the latter part of this chapter.

Alexander M. Wilson, living on sections 6 and 7, came from Dutchess county, New York, in 1837. He first settled on Lively Prairie. He had to encounter but few of the vicissitudes connected with the first settlement of the county. He followed the business of farming until the breaking out of the late war, when he entered the service and attained the rank of captain in the 30th Ills. Vol. Inf. Toward the close of the war he was commissioned major, and appointed to duty in the Commissary Department. He continued in this department until after the surrender of General Joseph Johnson, in North Carolina, when he returned to the more peaceful pursuits of farm life. In 1842 Mr. Wilson married Susan Young, a daughter of John Young, who came from Pennsylvania to Illinois among the early settlers. He served in the Black Hawk war. The father of Mr. Wilson was named Alexander Murray Wilson.

The following are some of the first land entries in Blair precinct. They are in township 6 N., range 6 W.

April 10th, 1815, Wm. Morrison entered south half, section 3, 320 acres. April 21st, 1815, John Pillars entered the S. E. quarter of section 4, 160 acres. Jan. 16th, 1818, David Lovney entered the E. half, N. W. quarter, section 3, 71 acres. Oct. 3d, 1818, Charles Glover entered the W. half, S. W. quarter, section 4, 80 acres.

BLAIR VILLAGE.

This little village lies almost due south from Sparta, and is located on sections 2, 3, 34, 35. It derived its name from Thomas C. Blair. On making an application for a post office at the place, there being no name designated, it was suggested that Mr. Blair's own name be given. And it was accordingly called Blair. He was appointed the first postmaster, and was also the first justice of the peace. He built the first house. It was a frame, and put up in the year 1859. Mr. Blair also opened and kept the first store. He came from county Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1842.

The village is on the Chester and Sparta road, and the buildings extend along the cross formed by the intersection of that by the township road running east and west. It has some neat frame dwellings. One very fine farm-house stands on the Chester road on the southern limit, that would grace any town. The population is about two hundred.

There are in this neat quiet village, two church edifices, O. S. Presbyterian and Southern Methodist. The former was erected a cost of \$3,200. The latter, \$2,400. Rev. A. W. Wright was the first pastor of the Presbyterian, and Rev. L. Duckworth of the Methodist church.

The first physician was Dr. Milton Hubbard, he was succeeded by Dr. J. F. White, and he by Dr. J. L. Mathews. The village has the following business, viz.:

Store for General Merchandise.—Owned by the Blair Brothers, nephews of Thomas C. Blair.

Post Office.—Postmaster, Robert J. Blair.

Justice of the Peace.—S. Boggs.

Blacksmith.—Fred. Hartley.

Wagon Maker.—James Hartley, also justice of peace.

Flour Mill.—Having a capacity for one hundred barrels daily, is owned by W. E. Brown. It gives employment to three hands.

Saw Mill.—Owned by the same, runs in connection with the grist mill.

There are two school houses near the village on sections two and thirty-five. There is a coal mine one and a quarter miles northeast of the village, owned by George Stanway. It gives employment to three men, and yields a fine quality of bituminous coal, used mainly by the farmers in the neighborhood.

BREEMEN.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



S situated in the southeast of the central part of the county, and comprises portions of T. 6 and 7 S. R. 6 W., the greater part being in Town 6. It contains twenty six sections or about 16,640 acres, and had in 1880 a population of 703. The general surface is rolling, which becomes quite rugged in many places on approaching the various water courses, which are usually lined with a narrow belt of timber. The principal streams are Mary's river, which flows across the southeastern portion of the precinct, forming its southern boundary, and Little Mary's river and Pillars' creek, which water and drain the western and northern portions of the precinct. The Wabash and Chester Railroad traverses diagonally through the southeastern part, crossing Mary's river twice within her borders.

Breemen is one of the best improved bodies of land in the county. The farmers are a thrifty, hard-working, industrious class, many of them Germans. Much attention is given to manuring the lands, which have been so long neglected, and they are being well paid for their labor. As a rule there are no better farm buildings to be found in Randolph county, than in the little precinct of Breemen. The country abounds in finely made farms, beautiful groves and orchards, and well made roads. The soil is productive, and yields abundant crops of all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables.

The first permanent settler to locate within the limits of Breemen was undoubtedly Robert Tindall, in the year 1802. He was from Chester county, South Carolina, and located on Sec. 32, T. 6 S., R. 6 W., on the old Fleming place. It was here, on the banks of the small tributary of Little Mary creek, that he commenced the erection of a small water mill, which, before its completion, was swept away by the floods. He soon after erected a horse mill, near his cabin, which served a good purpose, and was a great convenience to the early settlers. There is no doubt but that this small rude affair was in those days a great inducement for the pioneers to locate near it. Mr. Tindall was a valuable man in this thinly peopled country, and one who was greatly esteemed by his brother pioneers. He spent a life of usefulness. His sons Reuben and Robert are well remembered by many of the citizens. Tindell, was soon followed by others, many of whom remained only a short period in the settlement. John Lacy, a South Carolinian, located here in 1804. He was probably the next permanent settler. The Harmon settlement, just west of the western boundary line of this pre-

inct, was the next settlement, and it filled up rapidly. Michael Harmon, a native of Tennessee, was the founder, and resided there until his death. This settlement does not properly belong to this chapter, and is mentioned fully in another part of this work. At this late date it is impossible to give the names or the history of the settlers as they came in, but we can only write a short account from the meager data collected from the memories of the few old pioneers. Prior to the war of 1812, and the Indian hostilities resulting therefrom, the settlers were few, and in many instances they were separated many miles from each other. During those troubles there were many Indian depredations committed within the limits of Randolph county, but so far as we can learn, this little band of hardy pioneers fortunately escaped harm from the hands of the savages, although like all they were in constant alarm. When an attack was expected, these settlers sought refuge either in Fort Gage or at Georgetown (Steelesville.) The war over, and treaties of peace made with the Indians, the country began rapidly filling up with emigrants from the southern and eastern states.

James McFarland came from South Carolina, and settled here in 1817. His son, Andrew McFarland, lived in the neighborhood until his death, a few years ago. John Foresee was another very early arrival, and came from Virginia, bringing a wife and family, consisting of girls, viz.: Susie, who married Joseph Robinson; Sally, who became the wife of Jefferson Robinson; Betsey, the wife of Bryant Axom; Polly, the wife of Assac Laird, and Lovina, who married Joseph Lively. All are now dead. Mr. Foresee purchased 100 acres of land of Col. John Edgar, upon which he settled, and which was known for many years as the old Foresee place, in the N. E. quarter of section 14. He improved a good farm and remained on it until his death. Isaac Oliver, a man of family, located at a very early day, improved a farm and remained a resident of the precinct for many years.

Breemen can boast of having within her limits one among the oldest settlers now living in the county,—Joseph Lively. He is a son of Shadrach Lively and a grandson of Joseph Lively, the original one of the name to come to this country. He, the grandfather of Joseph Lively, came from Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1805, and first settled three miles north of Kaskaskia, in Florence precinct. He remained there until 1823, when he moved and settled in the lower end of Opossumden prairie, and one year later settled the Campbell place, in sec. 18, tp. 6 S., range 5 W. He was an industrious and benevolent man; he died here in 1833. His sons were Amos, Shadrach, Enoch, Richard, James and

Reuben, none of whom are now living. They were all farmers, and among the best citizens of the county, from whom a numerous progeny have sprung. John Lively, a brother of old Joseph Lively, came with his brother, and afterward permanently located in a beautiful prairie on sec. 4 of tp. 5 S., range 6 W., which has ever since borne the name of Lively prairie. Joseph Lively, son of Shadrach, who now lives on sec. 25 of tp. 6, range 6, was born in 1804, consequently one year old when he came to the county with his father's family. He is a native of Abbeville county, South Carolina. The party came in four-horse wagons, with but little household furniture and with little means; they lived in rough, unhewed log cabins. After arriving at maturity he married Lovina Foresee, daughter of John Foresee, above mentioned. About 1829 he purchased of Alexander Donaldson 280 acres of land, being in the E. half of section 25. This was unimproved land. He erected a hewed log house upon the tract and began improvements. He is still living on the old place, now over seventy-eight years of age. In his younger days Mr. Lively was a great hunter, and spent much of his time in pursuit of game. Then the deer and wild turkey and all kinds of game were abundant. He sold much of his game in St. Louis every season; his load consisted of from twenty to thirty deer, besides a number of wild turkeys. He relates that he has killed hundreds of wolves, and that he killed the last one that was caught in this part of the country about twenty years ago. He raised a family of seven children.

Early land entries.—December 23, 1819, John Rowland entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, 80 acres; October 17, 1818, John Mahan entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, 80 acres; August 20, 1818, John Vineyard entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, 80 acres. The above are all in township 6 south, range 6 west.

The first orchard was set out by Joseph Lively on his place in section 25. He purchased the trees from a nursery up the Mississippi river a few miles. Isaac Oliver had a cider press in early days. Sandy Campbell was the first justice of the peace in this neighborhood. Dr. Ashby Jones was the first to practice medicine here. The earliest school was taught by Ezekiel Robbins, in a log house in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27. He continued teaching in the neighborhood for a number of years. The first school-house was built on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, and was about 25x25

feet in size, constructed of logs. It was in this building that the first preaching was done, by the Revs. John Crane and Bowers, both Methodists. Ephraim Joy also preached here at a very early day. The Evangelical Lutheran denomination erected the first church in the precinct in 1840. It is now superseded by a handsome brick with sandstone trimmings, which was erected at a cost of \$9,000. The old graveyard on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26 is the first public burying ground in the precinct. The ground was deeded for that purpose by Job Laird as early as 1830, and his wife was the first buried there.

VILLAGE OF RANDOLPH.

This place was laid out on the old Sparta and Chester road by Hiram Chapman, and surveyed and platted by Samuel Thompson, deputy county surveyor, September 12, 1839, and the plat recorded in the office of the circuit clerk, October 16, 1839. This road, in early days, was quite a thoroughfare. About 1850, it was partially planked, and a great deal of grain and flour was hauled over it to the Mississippi river, before the building of the railroad. It has again become a dirt road. About 1850, John Wood kept a small grocery and liquor establishment there. In a few years the Germans began flocking into the vicinity, and through their industry and prudence the country around became more prosperous. In 1856, Isaac Lehnerr, erected a good store-house, and laid in a well selected stock of goods and began doing a brisk trade. The post-office which had been established, a short time previously, just south of the village, was moved into the place in the winter of 1856. It was called Breemen, which name it still retains. Mr. Buckman soon afterward opened a store, and several workshops were soon being operated in the vicinity. A school-house was erected at St. John's church in 1856. A school-house was erected in 1879. The place is now quite a brisk little inland village, and considerable business is being done there. Among the business men and tradesmen of 1882, we will mention the following:

General Merchandise—William Buckman, also P. M. and Henry Schroeder.

Drugs and Physicians.—Henry Adderly.

Wagon Maker.—E. F. Sick. *Tailor*—John Struss.

Dress Maker.—Miss Eliza Dillman.

Shoe Maker.—John Dannenbrink.

ROCKWOOD.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



HIS precinct is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and lies on the Mississippi. It comprises geographically portions of townships seven and eight south, and ranges five and six west. The surface generally is hilly and rough, and on approaching the Mississippi terminates in a high range of abrupt bluffs, extending along the river. Almost the entire territory was originally heavily wooded, and much of it is still in that condition. The soil of these uplands is quite productive. There is an area of bottom belonging to the precinct, which including Mary's River, Liberty and Sheep islands, perhaps does not exceed two thousand acres. Mary's River island, formerly called Crane's, from John Crane, who was the original settler of it and who died there in 1850, lies in the Mississippi and constitutes a part of township seven and eight south, range six west. It has an area of about one thousand acres, less than one-fourth of which lies in Chester precinct. Much of it is under cultivation. Liberty island, now with doubtful propriety so called, is a level area of about seven hundred acres of land, lying in the Mississippi, and in 1880, had a population of 988. The streams that supply water and drainage, are Mary's River, Little Nile, Degognia, Hiskison, and Jones creeks. The three former, together with the Mississippi, constitute, of the mainland, a peninsula. The timber is of an excellent character, and abundant. The soil is rich, and but little attention is paid to fertilizing. Wheat is the staple, though corn is raised, and yields abundantly in the bottoms. Fruit grows well and is extensively cultivated.

The first settlement in Rockwood precinct was made in 1802 by Benjamin Crane, on section 22, township 7, range 6. He had seven sons, Benjamin, Squire, William, James, Joel, Lewis and John. They settled about the mouth of Mary's river and on the island opposite, which once bore the family name. The next settlement was made by Emsley Jones, within the present limits of Rockwood village, as early as 1804. The small creek that flows through the village still bears his name. He was the first man capitally punished in the county. The execution occurred at Kaskaskia, in 1805, James Glibreath being then sheriff. Jones murdered a man named Reed, of Jackson county with whom he had quarreled. John Hickman built a cabin on the river at Rockwood village, in 1805. The site has long since been swept away by the current. John Mansker was originally from the neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1801 he

brought his family to Missouri and settled opposite section 11, where he remained about six years. He then came to Randolph county, and in 1807, located on Liberty formerly called Mansker island, where he remained till 1813, when he settled on section 10. The site of this settlement has been swept away. Samuel Mansker, son of the above, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1795. He went to Missouri, with his father at the age of six years, and came along to Liberty Island, at the age of twelve. About 1816 or '17 he married Nancy Crawford and settled on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, where he improved a good farm, much of which has been swallowed up by the river. He still lives on the old farm at the age of eighty-six, the oldest pioneer in the precinct and probably in the county. He was four times married and is now living with his fourth wife. He had a large family of children, seven of whom are now living. John Hindman was a native of Ireland, and about the year 1800 came to Kentucky where he married Ann Gaston. He remained here about five or six years, when he came with his family to Randolph county. He and his wife walked all the way, he leading a filly that bore upon his back, in a sort of basket, his two sons and only children, Robert, then about four, and Alexander two years of age. In 1806 he settled on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22, where he put up a cabin and remained about two years, and then moved to the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, where he died in 1825 or '26. His wife survived him for a period of time. Robert died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years. Alexander married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Barber, at the age of twenty-two, and in 1826 settled on the old homestead, in section 23, where he lived about five years. He then moved to the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, where he entered eighty acres of land and built a stone house still standing, in which he lived about twenty years and then moved to the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 12, where he built a frame house in which he still resides, at the age of seventy-six. He has seven children living, John, Samuel, Alexander Jr., James H., Ann, Emeline, and Sarah. Alexander, on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, township 8 south, range 6 west. Ann, Emeline and Sarah live in the precinct.

The Bilderback family settled first in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia in 1802. In 1818, William and Charles came to Rockwood precinct and entered land in section 7. They became permanent residents. Charles died in 1849. Alexander Barber, was a native of Connecticut. He came to the county from Ohio in 1804, and first settled on the east side of Kaskaskia river in the Bilderback settlement not far

from Riley's mill. He came to the precinct in 1825, and located about two miles north of Rockwood. In 1834, he settled on section 18, and purchased land. His first wife was Nancy Dennis, whom he married at Marietta, Ohio. He was a skilful millwright in his day and erected a mill on his farm. He held the office of justice of the peace for a period exceeding forty years, and was the first justice in the precinct. He died in 1861, leaving a widow who had been his second wife. Henry Clendinen was of Scotch descent, and came to the county from Kentucky, and in 1818, entered eighty acres of land in section 4. He brought along with him his wife and six grown children. He died in 1851. Descendants of the family are still living in the precinct, prominent among whom is Dr. M. W. Clendinen of Rockwood village. George Sebastian came to the precinct in 1830, from Kentucky. In that state he married Nancy, daughter of Leonard Carter, who settled on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, as early as 1820. He remained here but a short time and then went to Rockwood village, and finally to Jackson county, where he became a prosperous farmer. B. F. Sebastian was born in the county in 1838. The first settler on Sheep Island was George W. Steele. He built a cabin and began improvement here in 1837. He was soon after drowned and was succeeded in ownership by William Burns, who was the last occupant.

Near the S. W. corner of section 16, was an old French fortification of earthwork. Traces of it which have disappeared in the course of husbandry, were visible about twenty years ago. Not far from this point on the bank of Degognia creek, now lost to view, was visible only a few years since the grave of Degognia, an old Indian, or, as the name would seem to indicate, a Frenchman, whose history lies beyond the shadowy land even of tradition. Near the center of section 17, on a slight elevation now the site of George Cooper's residence, stood an old log cabin. This elevation on digging for the foundation of Mr. Cooper's house proved to be an Indian burial place from which were exhumed skeletons in a sitting posture. But few of them were removed. Among the bones taken out was a massive jaw bone, which must have been the property of a giant. Pottery of different designs was found. A vase, which was in a good state of preservation, contained a species of red powder. The oldest burial place in the precinct is just north of the Ebenezer school-house on the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 5. An early interment here was that of Henry Clendinen. Samuel Mansker improved the first farm.

VILLAGE OF ROCKWOOD.

The first to occupy the site of the village which was formerly called Liberty, was probably Elmsley Jones, already referred to. Samuel Mansker built the second, if not the first house, within her limits. The first store was established by James McCormick. In 1832 John Stearns, who immigrated from Kentucky, laid off the town into lots. January 20, 1836, Samuel Mansker and Joab Parks had it surveyed and platted by James Thompson, county surveyor. The plat was recorded in the office of the circuit clerk, July 25, 1836. It was soon after sought by a number of enter-

prising men. Among them was Captain W. B. Charles, who had followed the Mississippi for a number of years. His boat was laid up here, and during his suspense he concluded to become a resident, which he continued to be for a number of years, and then removed to Litchfield, Illinois, and there died. About this time James Dean, Harvey Clendinen, Samuel Barber, Dr. Manning, Thomas Frazier, E. G. Hall and many others came to the place and gave to it quite an impetus. Mansker, Clendinen and Barber established a store, and did an extensive business in the purchase and shipment of grain. The town was incorporated in the year 1837, with William B. Charles, Nathaniel Manning, Jacob Parks, John Stearns and John D. Stearns as trustees. John Stearns was chosen president, and Harvey Clendinen, clerk. About this time the citizens built a wharf, which was used for a number of years. Two years prior to this, in 1835, the first school-house, a hewed log structure, was built. At this school-house was preached, by the Reverend Mr. Reasoner, the first sermon delivered at a public place in the village. The first resident physician was Dr. Higgins. John Gray established a blacksmith shop as early as 1837. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1844 by Rev. C. C. Riggs. Its meetings were held in the school-house. The church building, a brick structure, was built in 1860. The school-house is a frame building. About 1855, the name of the village was changed from Liberty, and that of the post-office from Jones' Creek to Rockwood, an appellation in keeping with the natural surroundings of the place. In this year some of the citizens of the town and vicinity organized a joint stock company and began the building of a mill, which was completed and set in operation the next year. When built it was one of the largest class of merchant mills. It was burned in 1863, and rebuilt by J. B. Holmes, of Chester, at a cost of \$21,000. It is now owned by Samuel H. Canaday, of New Orleans, and leased and operated by H. B. Brown and Son. It is a stone, three-story basement and attic, sixty by forty mill, and has a capacity of about one hundred and forty barrels a day. It is equipped with a system of elevators, and has three run of four feet burrs. The engine room, like the mill proper, is built of dressed sand-stone. There is a cooper shop attached which employs ten hands. About twenty years ago Rockwood was one of the largest wood markets on the Mississippi. Prior to the construction of the railroads that extend through the county, it was a center of shipment for much of the interior, and was as such, at a period of its history, superior to Chester. Shipments of goods were received here for the merchants of Red Bud. The trade sustained a terrible blow by the change in the course of the river, which placed the village commercially nearly a mile inland. In 1860 it contained five dry goods stores, two grocery stores, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, one chair factory, one boot and shoe shop, one cooper shop, one hotel and three physicians. Population in 1880 numbers 231.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—William Vance, J. C. Barber, M. W. Clendinen, J. N. Taylor.
General Merchandise.—G. W. Walters.
General Merchandise and Drugs.—Benjamin Richards
 P. J. Wagner, W. G. Harry & Son.
Postmaster.—W. G. Harry.
Lawyer.—John P. Mann.
Justice of the Peace.—W. G. Harry.
Blacksmiths.—Robert Emery and Son.
Wagon Maker.—John Ried.
Carpenter.—G. W. Hooker.
Tailor.—Zivny.
Machinery Agent.—Benjamin Richards.
Dressmakers.—Mrs. J. A. Ried, Miss Francis Jeffrey.
Restaurant.—John Frazier.

BIOGRAPHIES.



SAMUEL MANSKER.

A LIFE of four-score years cannot fail to be full of eventful incidents, and especially is this true of the career of Samuel Mansker, born in Kentucky, in 1795; his family were pioneers of Missouri locating there in 1804, and a few years later settlers of Randolph county, Illinois

In 1807, the Manskers made their first improvements in Illinois, near Rockwood. The site has been washed away by the waters of the great river, many years. Upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, the throbs of patriotism beating

in his breast, led Samuel, then a lad of seventeen, to offer his services to his country, as a drummer boy. They were accepted. For over seventy years he has resided where his father located before him, a few miles below Chester. Here he has followed his business of farming, flat-boating and trading with great success. He is one of the largest land owners in the county. A man of great energy, perseverance and courage. One of the few who served in the war of 1812 now living.

WINE HILL.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.



HIS precinct is in the southeast side of Randolph, adjoining Jackson county. It is quite irregular in shape, and comprises in geographical area, portions of townships six and seven south, range five west and a portion of township seven south, range six west, and contains in all about twenty-five sections of land. The principal streams, supplying water and drainage, are Little Mill and Mobb Creeks and Mary's River. The surface is composed principally of hilly up-land. Gillespie's Prairie in the northeast contains about four hundred acres of level surface. There is also some good bottom land at the junction of Little Mill Creek and Mary's River. Most of the land, especially the hill-sides, was originally heavily wooded. Much of the surface, however, consisted of open hill-tops covered with a growth of tall grass. These open ridges proved to be fertile and well adapted to the production of wheat and clover, yielding more certain results than the prairie. The timber consists principally of oak and hickory, and is still abundant. Wheat, both in the prairie and the high lands, is the staple production. Clover is largely grown and turned under with the plow as a fertilizer. The precinct is well supplied with schools. There are five within its limits. The principal one is at Shiloh Hill, which at one time made considerable pretensions. An attempt was made to elevate it to the dignity of a college, and to this end a charter was granted to ten trustees by the State Legislature. The precinct is well organized and free from debt. It had, census of 1880, a population of 881. The woods, considering the ruggedness of much of the surface, are well kept. But little attention is paid to stock breeding. Henry Eichelman introduced the Durham breed of cattle, about 1872. The cholera of a few years ago, gave a set-back to hog-breeding, from which recovery has not yet been effected. The Essex, the Berkshire, and the Poland China breeds have received attention. The Berkshire is the favorite.

The earliest permanent settlement was made in the region of Shiloh Hill. Benjamin Brown located here in 1816. But little is known of his history. In 1817, the Bradley family made a permanent settlement in this neighborhood, which bears their name. They were hardy, influential and public spirited men, and well-fitted for pioneer life. They were James, Franklin, William and Richard. In this same year came William Guin, from Sumner county, Tennessee. He was of Irish descent, the family having emigrated to this country and settled in South Carolina, about 1775. He

brought with him to the county, his wife, Francis Canaday, whom he had married in Sumner county. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in the N. W. quarter of section eleven, where he improved a good farm, and on which he lived until 1848, the date of his death. He was the pioneer settler in Gillespie's Prairie, and the cabin he there erected, and the improvements he began, were among the very first evidences of civilization in the precinct. He had a family of eleven children, whose descendants are quite numerous in the county.

About the same time the settlement of Shiloh Hill was increased by the accession of Barrows and Houseman; Jas. M. Houseman was for a number of years a respectable farmer of that region, where descendants of the family still reside. In 1819 Adonijah Ball made a settlement on Rock Castle creek; this settlement was then in advance of the frontier line; he came to Illinois from Connecticut, and finally moved to Missouri, when he accidentally killed himself while carrying water. John Stearns came in from Tennessee about 1821, and settled on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3; he lived here a number of years, and then moved to the town of Rockwood, where he engaged in merchandising; he was an active and enterprising man, and in 1842 laid out the town into lots. He died here, and was buried in Gillespie's grave-yard in section 2. James Gillespie came to what is now known as Wine Hill precinct in 1826, and entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, and built a hewed log house; he was born in 1794. He went from Sumner county, North Carolina, to Tennessee when twelve years of age, and lived there till he came to Illinois, and permanently located on section 2. He brought with him, in an ox-cart, his wife, whom he married in 1819, and three children, John, Elizabeth, and Nellie. He was an active, public-spirited man, and manifested much interest in public instruction. The people of the county testified their appreciation of his worth by electing him to the position of Associate Justice of the county court. The beautiful prairie in which he lived bears his name. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in several important engagements under Colonel Coffee. He died in 1865. His son, John, married Miss Ann Askins, and settled down on section 3; here he died in 1849. Elizabeth married John K. Burk. Nellie became the wife of Willis Osborn, who first settled in Jackson county; he afterward went to Missouri, and thence to Oregon, on the way to which State Nellie died and was buried at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Gillespie had seven children born here—three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. Colonel David Gillespie lives on the old homestead, and in

the old ancestral house; in his door-yard stands a pear tree, more than eight feet in circumference, planted by his father over fifty years ago; it is said to be the largest of its species in Illinois. John B. Burk entered eighty acres of land, and built a cabin thereon, in 1827; he was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, in 1789; he there married Jane Cowan in 1816, and about three years later with her and their child, Thomas C., removed to Tennessee, where he remained till his departure for Illinois, which occurred at first without the company of his family, for whom he returned, after completing his cabin; he brought them, consisting of his wife and three sons, Thomas C., John K., and James, in an old North Carolina wooden-wheeled wagon; on his return to Tennessee, he fastened up in his newly-built house two dogs, for whom he had prepared a supply of Indian meal and water; on his arrival they seemed none the worse of their long imprisonment, and testified their joy at his return. He died in 1869. Thomas C. married Jemima Barrow, of Jackson county, by whom he had several children. He entered land in section 15. His death occurred at Shiloh Hill. John K. married Elizabeth Gillespie, and settled on forty acres of unimproved land in section 23; from this small beginning he became a large land owner. In 1877 he moved to Texas. By Elizabeth Gillespie he had thirteen children.

James McLaughlin came about 1828, from North Carolina. His family consisted of his wife, one son, James, Jr., and four daughters, Rebecca, Susan, Polly and Elizabeth. The two latter are still living, the others are dead. Mr. McLaughlin entered land in section 21, and built a hewed log house still standing, where he lived till old age. He died in the neighborhood. Abel Broughton and his wife, came from Tennessee, about 1838, and squatted on a piece of land in section 1, and there built a small cabin. On his arrival he had an old gray mare, which constituted the sum and substance of his property, and whose value did not exceed ten dollars. He used to make the old-time shuck collars and splint baskets. By industry and frugality he accumulated property and became a successful farmer and stock raiser. He finally squandered his property by dissipation. Among the names of earlier settlers, may be mentioned those of Duran Houseman and Martin Ireland. The former was from Tennessee. He entered forty acres of land in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, where he died and was buried. Judge Martin Ireland was born in Scott county, Kentucky, October 18, 1811. In 1835 he married Mary Short, grand-daughter of Rev. Ellis Short, the pioneer preacher. Two years later he came to Randolph county, bringing his wife and son, John J. He entered forty acres in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20. Other entries and purchases have largely increased his possessions. He now lives on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21.

In the vicinity of Wine Hill village the population is principally German. The first of that nationality to settle there, was Fritz Knop. He came in 1851, with his wife, from Hanover, and entered one hundred and twenty acres of land in the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section eight, where he died. Henry Helms came from Hanover, a single man in 1851. He entered forty acres in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section eight, where he

still lives. From the same place, in 1852, came Conrad Walters. He brought with him a wife and three children, and settled on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section eight. Conrad, Jr., lives on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section five. Another early German settler from Hanover, is D. Rickenberg, who came in 1852, and entered land in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section eight.

The pioneer miller, was Alexander Barber, who 'built a combined saw and grist water-power mill, on Mill creek, a portion of whose foundation is yet to be seen. It had one run of burrs and an upright saw, and was probably built about 1825. George Steele built a saw mill on Rock Castle creek, in section 32, as early as 1830.

The first school-house was built about 1830, and stood in the S. E. corner of section 10. The first to give instruction in it was Isaac Brown. Rev. Eli Short preached the first sermon at the house of James Gillespie, about 1830. An early preacher was Richard Davis. James Gillespie and John Burke were the early blacksmiths of the precinct, and at their shops on their farms did, for a number of years, the work in their line for the community. The Burk, Guin, and Gillespie families, planted orchards soon after their arrival, and a few of the original trees in the Gillespie orchard are still standing. Dr. Curtis Swanwick, who lived near Shiloh, was the first resident physician. His practice began not far from 1850. Dr. Ashby Jones, of Steelesville, had been the principal medical dependence prior to that date.

The first physician consulted by the settlers was Dr. Betts, of Kaskaskia. Jeremiah Chapman established the first wagon shop about 1856. A post-office was established in 1860 at Shiloh Hill, and kept by Mr. Pickett; Emanuel Canaday was the first justice of the peace under the present precinct organization. William A. Durkee sold the first goods, a half mile north of the town of Shiloh Hill, about the year 1852. The Germans in the neighborhood of Wine Hill hamlet introduced grape culture and wine-making quite extensively, and this circumstance gave rise to the name of Wine Hill. An early, and probably the first marriage, was that of James Barber and Sophia Crider, about 1832, at the house of James Gillespie, 'Squire John Stearns officiating. The Gillespie burial ground, section 2, is the oldest. The burial of a little son of John McNeill in this graveyard was probably the first burial. The first land entries were as follows: Richard Jones, August 3, 1818, entered one hundred and sixty acres, being the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2; November 18, 1817, John Crenshaw entered the one hundred and sixty acres of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11. Adam Storm entered the eighty acres in the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, October 3, 1818. January 1, 1819, the eighty acres in the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, were entered by John I. Henry.

VILLAGE OF SHILOH HILL.

This village, formerly called Steuben, is situated in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14. The first building was the old Shiloh school-house, erected some time prior to 1838. A notable fact connected with its history is, that Gen. John A. Logan was one of its inmates, and received a part of his early education under its clapboard

roof. It was used as a Union church house as well as for school purposes. It was in this house that Rev. Cyrus Chrisler, an old "Ironsides" Baptist minister, is said to have burned brimstone, to purge it from the devil, whom he claimed had been introduced through the agency of a fiddle used by Jabez Newton, an early singing master, in the instruction of his classes. The school of Shiloh Hill has ever been of a high grade, and its history is the pride of the villagers and neighbors. An eighty acre tract of land was ceded and a charter granted by the State Legislature to ten trustees about 1840, for the purpose of establishing a college to be called "Shiloh College." The scheme was never fruitful, beyond fostering and stimulating an interest in higher education. The old school house did duty till 1857, when a frame one was built on the same site. This was superseded in 1882 by the present, a handsome two-story brick building, which was erected at a cost of \$3,500. In 1856 the sale of town lots, which had been previously laid out, commenced. The town is able to report progress, and is enjoying a share of prosperity, as will appear from the following showing of the

PRESENT BUSINESS:

Physician—P. H. McMillan.

Dry Goods Merchant and Postmaster.—Dennis Sheldon.

General Merchandise and Drugs.—George Tegtmeyer.

Blacksmith.—William Newman.

Shoemaker.—Henry Brammer.

Tailor.—Fred. Helms.

Cooper.—David Criley.

General Agent.—George Tegtmeyer.

Carpenter.—C. J. Steele.

Wagon Maker.—Thomas Neeley.

The hamlet of Wine Hill occupies an eminence overlooking a fine landscape, embracing many valuable farms. The farm-buildings of this vicinity are largely new and well-painted. The thrift and economy of the Germans are making this one of the best farming districts in southern Illinois. In the hamlet is St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. It is a frame house, erected in 1862, and is, in point of time, the first church in the precinct. Its supercession in the near future by a brick building is contemplated. The minister first in charge was Rev. Christian Avers. The membership of the church numbers 75. Connected with it is a flourishing school, numbering from 75 to 80 scholars, established in 1862. Powell Grose was the first teacher. The school-house is a commodious frame building. The post-office here was established about 1866 or 1867, and was originally called Lakeville. The business consists of a general store kept by William Werre, who is also post-master; a blacksmith and wagon shop, operated by Henry Stiens; and a tailor's shop, of which Henry Lege is proprietor.

BEAUCOUP.

PERRY COUNTY.



BEAUCOUP is situated in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Washington county, on the east by Tamaroa, on the south and southwest by Pinckneyville, and on the west by Grand Cote precinct. It contained, census of 1880, a population of 1047. The surface, is level and divided between prairie and timber land, the latter largely predominating. Round Prairie, a circular area, is about one mile in diameter. It was originally larger, but has been encroached upon by the growth of the timber. The precinct, though originally in part covered in forests, as appears from a well-marked Indian trail, at present visible, was much less densely so than now. Much of the timber has grown up within the last thirty or forty years. The Indian trail, alluded to, extends in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and leads to Beaucoup creek, whose banks the Indians are supposed to have approached, through the trail, for the purpose of hunting and fishing. The St. Louis and Shawneetown road extends

through the precinct, crossing the Beaucoup. This is one of the old highways into the interior of Illinois. The timber consists, principally, of the various kinds of hard wood, and is of an excellent quality. The water-supply and drainage are derived from Beaucoup, Little Beaucoup and Swanwick creeks. The soil, like that of Tamaroa, is best adapted to the growing of wheat. The precinct has not a town or village within its limits. Camden was laid out, July 31, 1859, by Isaac Redfern, and platted and surveyed by Robert Steele, county surveyor. It was located on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5, town four south, range 2 west. It never prospered and was vacated years ago.

The first settler in township four, range two west, which includes Beaucoup precinct, and the northwest corner of Pinckneyville precinct was made in 1816 by John Hutchins and William Hutchins his brother, two years previous to the organization of the state. The Hutchins were natives of North Carolina, whence, with their wives, they went to Tennessee, stopped a while, and not being satisfied with the country, pushed forward to the Illinois Territory. Their original aim was Missouri, whither they were on their way, when in May, 1816, they camped upon the banks of Beau-

coup, where they made their permanent settlement. John Hutchings, besides himself and wife and four children, had a colored man named Landon Parks, and Agis, his wife, and another colored woman, named Dinah, in company with him. William Hutchings' family consisted of his wife and six children, and a Miss Delilah Jones, who afterwards became the wife of John R. Hutchings, his eldest son. When this body of emigrants, eighteen in all, with their several wagons and teams, halted upon Beaucoup for a few days' rest, they had no other expectation than to continue their journey when their teams had rested and recruited. They, however, found grouse so abundant and wild-honey so plentiful, and the whole country wearing such a rich and productive appearance, that they were delighted with what they saw, and the thought impressed them of abandoning their trip to Missouri. In the course of a few days, however, they continued their journey as far as Ratcliff's or Sawyer's Point, in Washington county, when they concluded to return to the camp they had last occupied on Beaucoup. They accordingly began their return, and when they arrived at their destination, there was encamped within sight of them a large body of Kaskaskia Indians upon what was then their favorite camping grounds, and what is now familiarly known as Hutchings' prairie. The Hutchings say that when they came, there were great quantities of elk's, antelope's and deer's bones scattered upon the prairie; that in Four Mile prairie, below Pinckneyville, there were many human bones to be found. The presence of these bones they supposed at that time to have been occasioned by a desperate fight between the Kaskaskia and Kickapoo Indians previous to their settlement here, in which a great many of the braves were killed on both sides, and in their running fight were left unburied. John Hutchings built his first cabin on the N. W. qr. of sec. 19, tp 4, range 2, which he entered July 25, 1817. He built a two-story house near the original cabin, which was known as the "Traveler's Inn" for a number of years; this building stood for upward of fifty years. William Hutchings first built in the south side of the Hutchings' prairie; in 1819 he removed to what is now known as the Watson place, where he resided till his death, about ten years after he came here. John R. Hutchings, oldest son of William Hutchings, is pretty familiarly known throughout the county, having been one of the early schoolmasters and Baptist ministers. He aided in the organization of our county in 1827, and was one of the commissioners to locate Pinckneyville as the county seat, and subsequently served as county judge.

Wesley W. Hutchings, who has kindly furnished the facts and dates of this precinct, through Mr. Todd, for this chapter, is the only surviving member of the family of William Hutchings, the first pioneer. He lives in Three Mile Prairie, Washington county, highly esteemed by all who know him. He was born at the new pioneer home, Oct. 4, 1822, on the east side of the creek.

Mrs. Mary Rice (wife of Hiram Rice, deceased), daughter of John Hutchings, is the only surviving member of that emigrant train of eighteen persons who made their homes in the territory of the precinct in May, 1816. She was five

years old when her father came to Illinois. The nearest settlement to the Hutchings' when they settled on Beaucoup was Ratcliff's or Sawyer's Point, as it was called, about fifteen miles distant, in Washington county. Mr. Hutchings says it was no uncommon thing for the whole family to start off early on Sabbath morning to attend preaching at Ratcliff's Point and get back home before night.

House raisings were very common in those early days, and the custom was to invite the neighbors in for ten and twelve miles around, those that lived farthest generally coming the evening before and going back on the morning after the raising. The nearest town to this settlement, when first found, was Kaskaskia. Here these early settlers did most, or all of their trading and milling. Deer skins, honey and bees wax were the chief articles of trade. These they exchanged for clothing and such other goods as they were compelled to have. Bee trees in those days were very rich. One tree cut in the precinct is represented as having combs varying from ten to twelve feet long; and as many as twenty gallons of honey are known to have been taken from one tree.

The settlers learned from the Indians the art of tanning deer skins. They made their hunting shirts, leather breeches and moccasins. Joshua M. Rice, emigrated from Tennessee to Illinois in 1829, and stopped at Hutchings' prairie, where he raised one crop. He then removed to township 4, in 1830. Abner S. Rice, son of Joshua M. Rice, was born in Tennessee in 1810, and Mrs. Lucy Rice was born in the same State in 1812, and belonged to another pioneer family named Hulls, that settled in Round prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Rice still live on the old place aged and esteemed citizens. In 1830, Jeremiah Dinnis settled in section 1, township 4, range 2, on land that was sold to Edward Hodges in 1834. Mr. Hodges says: "They raised cotton and flax for clothing; that the cotton, when planted thin, grew to a height of ten or twelve feet, and not maturing until late in the fall, was often killed by the frost; but, that when they learned to sow it thick, it grew the ordinary height and yielded well. Jacob Walker settled what is now known as the Page place, in 1831, his house being built directly on the line between Washington and Perry counties. Campbell Stuart settled on the Lindsley place 1831. Smith or Owens, on the Gilbert Rice place in section 10, Round prairie, in 1831. Christopher Stone, on the Wm. Chapman place in section 29, in 1841. Lewis Stille, on the Peyton Brown place in 1836. Elisha Dunn settled the Matthew Marlow place in 1836. James Gordan stopped in the Brown settlement before removing to Washington county. John Peyton settled the Evan Brown place, section 27, in 1841. Brown was in Pinckneyville in 1829. James Meadows settled the Shade place, in section 6, in 1833. The Campbell place was settled in 1836. Joseph Todd and wife, born in Lounenberg, made a permanent home, where he now resides, 1839. Mr. Todd came to America on a trial trip, to see the country, and visited all the principal cities on the seaboard, and then returned with his family. All these places were permanently settled in Beaucoup precinct, previous to, and in the year 1841, it

having at that time had a population of about eighty persons. Beacoup contained only about three sections of prairie lands, hence, we may the more easily account for its being so slow in settling up.

The children of the settlers living west from Hutchings' prairie first attended the school at the Big Rock school-house, in Washington county, and those on the east side went to a school in Mud prairie. The first school-house was built in 1837 on the Edmund Hodges' place, in section 1, and the second at the Truster place, in section 21, in 1850, both being small log buildings. After the introduction of the free school system four school districts were formed, and houses erected in each of them, at a cost of \$1,275.00.

Probably the first mill put up in the county was that built by John Hutchings, about 1820. It was of the band or tug sweep style, and ground corn only. Hutchings built it for the accommodation of his settlement, quite as much as for profit. It was operated by two horses or a yoke of oxen, and would grind as much as twenty-five bushels of corn in a day. In 1845, William Hutchings, Jr., built a tread grist and saw mill combined, upon the old Homestead place, on the bank of Beacoup. He ground corn and wheat and sawed lumber with it a number of years. Joseph Todd & Sons put up a steam circular saw-mill on the

former's farm in 1854, at a cost of \$2000. Hodges' horse-power mill was built in 1857, and was afterwards turned into a steam saw and grist mill. Crass' circular saw mill was built in 1867 or 1868. In the earliest days of our settlement the milling was done at Kaskaskia, Sparta or Murphy's steam mill, on Beacoup, in Washington county.

St Mary Magdalen's Church was built in 1869—a frame structure, 24 by 40 feet. The congregation was organized by Rev. Thomas Cuissic, in 1859.

The following are the first land entries in the precinct: May 16, 1833, William Hutchings entered the E. half of the N. E. quarter of section 24, 80 acres. March 1, 1837, John Hutchings entered the N.E. quarter of the S.E. quarter of section 24, 40 acres. April 15, 1837, Joshua McRice entered the N. half of the S. W. quarter of section 1, 80 acres. Same date, C. Mason entered the E. half of S. E. quarter, section 2, 80 acres. Jan. 17, 1837, John McKason entered the N. W. of the N. E. quarter of section 22, 33 acres.

Though the precinct possesses a productive soil and an abundance of valuable timber, the future depends upon the rich mines of coal, yet undeveloped, that underly its surface.



PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS
OF
RANDOLPH, MONROE AND PERRY COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

CITY OF CHESTER.

[illegible]

TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST.

[illegible]

CITY OF SPARTA.

[illegible]

CITY OF SPARTA.—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH. RANGE 5 WEST.

(Anderson, James B.	Starla	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Randolph Co., Ill. 1825
(Mittelsch, John R.	"	"	of James H. Anderson	"
(Duckey, Alex.	Starla	Sec. 4	Planting and Raising	Ireland
(Duckey, Alex.	Starla	"	of James H. Anderson	Randolph Co., Ill. 1847
(Frazier, Samuel M.	"	"	late husband of Eliza Derby	Randolph Co., Ill. 1843
(Frazier, Samuel M.	"	"	Principal of Eden School	Logan Co., Ohio
(Frazier, Samuel M.	"	"	Wife of Samuel M. Frazier	Ireland
(Gaston, James	"	"	Blacksmith and Wagon Maker	Ireland
(Gaston, James	"	"	late husband of Wagon Maker	Ireland
(Gaston, James	"	"	late wife of William J. Morrison	Randolph Co., Ill. 1820
(Morrison, A. Campbell	Presy.	Sec. 36	"	"

TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST.—(CONTINUED.)

Henry A. Hinch	Signatur	Sec. 30	Warner and Stark, Raleigh	Randolph, Co., Ill. 1849
Mary A. Miller	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Hugh Nisbett	" " 1860
Nisbett, Samuel	"	Sec. 30	Wife of Hugh Nisbett	San Francisco, 1849
Robert Joseph V. Brown	Gen. Signatur	Sec. 30	Former	San Francisco, 1849
Elizabeth A. Taylor	"	Sec. 30	Former	New Britain, Tenn. 1851
Warner, John James	"	Sec. 30	Wife of James Rowland	San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1856
Nancy Donnelly	"	Sec. 30	Wife of James Rowland	Ireland 1859
Elizabeth A. Taylor	"	Sec. 30	Wife of John Nisbett	Ireland 1859
Stewart, Arden	Permy	Sec. 30	Wife of Arthur Stewart	Baltimore, Md. 1857
Stewart, Arden	Permy	Sec. 30	Wife of Arthur Stewart	Baltimore, Md. 1857
Eliza Stewart (née Grange)	Permy	Sec. 30	Wife of Arthur Stewart	Baltimore, Md. 1857
Stewart, H. W.	Gen. Signatur	Sec. 30	Wife of H. W. Nisbett	Randolph, Co., Ill. 1859

CITY OF KED BUD.

[illegible]

TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 5 WEST.—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

TOWNSHIP 8 SOUTH. RANGE 5 WEST.

Cram, Frank W.	Rockwood	Sec. 8	Warner and Stock W. Crain	Rockwood	III, 1862
Content E. Clevidence	"	"	Wife of Frank W. Crain	"	"
Crain, James (see Morris)	"	Sec. 23	Father of Frank W. Crain	"	"
Clevidence, M. W.	Rockwood	"	Physician and Surgeon	Wagon Co., Ky.	1820
Clyta A. Wagner	Bled Jan. 16, 1841	"	Later wife of M. W. Clevidence	Rockwood Co., Ill.	1840
Clevidence, B. H.	Rockwood	Sec. 6	Father of M. W. Clevidence	Straburg, Pa.	1807
Clevidence, John H.	Died July 6, 1841	"	Father of J. H. and B. H. Clevidence	Randolph Co., Ill.	1857
Clevidence, John F.	Died Feb. 26, 1850	"	Brother of John H. Clevidence	Ky.	"
Clevidence, John L. Vickers	Rockwood	"	Brother of John H. Clevidence	Randolph Co., Ill.	1861
Marcerd Ann Burns	"	"	Wife of John L. Crane	Rockwood Co., Ill.	1841
Crane, Emily Kelly (see Ann)	Died July 6, 1841	Sec. 8	Retired of Thomas Kelly	Ireland	1842
Richards, Ben (deceased)	Rockwood	"	General Merchant	England	1804
Margaret A. Clevidence	"	"	Wife of Benjamin Richards	Randolph Co., Ill.	1842
Alvin Underhill	"	1868	First wife of B. F. Sebastian	Randolph Co., Ill.	1848
Sophia Lawler	Died March, 1850	"	Present wife of B. F. Sebastian	Randolph Co., Ill.	"
Eliza Richards	Died Feb. 1850	"	Former wife of John Tudor	France	1844
Mary A. Barnard	Died February 1, 1840	"	Wife of John Tudor	Mat Co., Ky.	1812

TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 8 WEST.

[illegible]

TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST.

[illegible]

CITY OF COLUMBIA—CONTINUED.

NAME	POST OFFICE	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	NATIVITY	SETTLED
Schmidt, Jacob A.	Columbia	Columbia	Proprietor of Buffalo	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1842
Schmidt, John C.	"	"	Dealers in Sash, Doors, Mouldings	Monroe Co., Ill.	1842
Schmidt, Joseph	"	"	Leads in Farm Machinery	Astoria, Wis.	1844
Scott, Alton	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Waukegan, Ill.	1844
Seibert, George	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Waukegan, Ill.	1844
Elizabeth, Petrie	"	"	Wife of Anton Vost	Monroe Co., Ill.	1844
Shaw, George	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., Ill.	1844
Weinel, August F.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1856
Waters, W. J.	"	"	Lumber Dealer and Livery Man	Germany	1856
	"	"	Veterinary Surgeon	Monroe Co., Ill.	1854

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 10 WEST.

Gilmore, William.	Sept. 25.	Co. Tyrone, Ire'd
Johnston, John.	"	"
Robt. Johnson, E.	Sept. 25.	Monroe Co., Ill.
Huth, Christian	Sept. 25.	Germany
Huth, Mary (nee Twiss)	Sept. 25.	Germany
Johnson, Philip	Sept. 25.	Prussia, Co., Ill.
Louisa McWacher	Sept. 25.	Rhein Bayern
James, Valentine, Jr	Sept. 25.	Monroe Co., Ill.
John, William	Sept. 25.	Monroe Co., Ill.
Lepko, William	Sept. 25.	Prussia, Co., Ill.
Morgan, John S.	Sept. 16.	Monroe Co., Ill.
Payne, Nancy (nee Wil-	Sept. 0.	Monroe Co., Ill.
James Hudson	Sept. 0.	Kentucky
Payne, Anthony N.	Dec. 21, 1849.	Tennessee
Payne, John	Jan. 11, 1879.	St. Clair Co., Ill.
Catherine Demmold	Oct. 11, 1841.	Prussia, Co., Ill.
Vogt, Louis	Sept. 33.	Prussia, Co., Ill.
Catherine Jenson.	Sept. 35.	Prussia, Co., Ill.

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 10 WEST.

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TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 9 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Berger, Emil	New Design.	Barksville St.	General Merchant	Germany	1892
Smith, Eck	Died	Barksville St.	First wife of Emil Berger	Philadelphia, Pa	1882
Smith, Frank	New Design	Barksville St.	First wife of Emil Berger	Germany	1875
Druse, W. D.	"	"	Grain Dealer	Germany	1875
Druse, W. D.	"	"	"	Germany	1875
Addie M. Johnston	Died Jan. 22 1879	"	First wife of W. D. Druse	Jefferson Co., Mo	1869
Emma John	New Design.	"	Present wife of W. D. Druse	Monroe Co., Ill.	1881
John Johnston	"	"	Farmer St. Patrick's Church.	Germany	1881
Grossman, Louis	Tipdown.	"	Farmer St. Patrick's Church.	Germany	1886
Dorothea Roehner	Died May 10, 1871	"	Late wife of Louis Grossman	Germany	1855
Martha, Henry	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1855
Martha, Henry	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1855
Van Ende, Christian	Tipdown.	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1855
Barbara Strehman	"	"	Wife of Christian Van Ende.	Germany	1855

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 11 WEST.

Charles James Ella Sinclair	Harrisonville	Harrisonville	Warner	Monroe Co., Ill.
Bentley, William F.	"	"	Fanner	Monroe Co., Ill.
Katie Wilson	"	"	Fanner	California
Edna, William C.	Fox or Pond	"	Wife of William F. Bamber	Monroe Co., Ill.
Eliza A. Miller	Harrisonville	Sec. 1	Wife of Lewis Brokaw	Monroe Co., Ill.
Crowder, George	"	Survey 405	Fanner	Monroe Co., Ill.
Malissa A. Dickerman	Died July 30, 1866	Harrisonville	Wife of William C. Cairns	Monroe Co., Ill.
Anna M. Fields	Died Feb. 20, 1874	"	First wife of Green Crowder	Monroe Co., Ill.
Maggie Fanklembek	Harrisonville	Harrisonville	Second wife of Green Crowder	Monroe Co., Ill.
Doorn, Charles F. W.	Monroe City	Sec. 12	Present wife of Green Crowder	Monroe Co., Ill.
Flacka, Charles	Harrisonville	Sec. 26	Sewing Machine F. W. Doerr	Monroe Co., Ill.
Wife of Michael Haupt	Died Jan. 13, 1892	"	Late wife of Charles Flacka	Monroe Co., Ill.
William A.	"	"	Proprietor of Saloon & Boarding House	Monroe Co., Ill.
Edna C. Wood	"	Survey 569	General Merchant	Monroe Co., Ill.
Edna C. Wood	"	Survey 569	Wife of William A. Horn	Monroe Co., Ill.
Mary A. Rivers	"	Harrisonville	Wife of Louis Horn	Monroe Co., Ill.
James, Charles L.	"	"	General Merchant	Monroe Co., Ill.
James, Thomas C.	"	"	Merchant and Farmer	Monroe Co., Ill.
Florien, Sinclair	"	Sec. 18	Wife of Thomas C. James	Monroe Co., Ill.
Mary L. Hunt	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Monroe Co., Ill.
Mary L. Hunt	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Monroe Co., Ill.
Livingstone, G. P.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Monroe Co., Ill.
Katie Hyatt	Monroe City	"	Wife of G. P. Livingstone	Washington Co., Mo.
Thomas A. Manning	"	"	Wife of Valentine Luper	Ireland
Laubenthal, Mathis	"	"	Proprietor Hotel and Saloon	Germany
Mathis	"	"	Wife of Mathis Laubenthal	Monroe Co., Ill.
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Present wife of Henry Laubenthal	Monroe Co., Ill.
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Wife of John Leisher	Monroe Co., Ill.
Laubenthal, John	"	"	General Blacksmithing	Monroe Co., Ill.
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Fanner & Aft for an Inch of Areses 1 Imp	Germany
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Wife of Charles Mokop	Germany
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Wife of John Margolf	Switzerland
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Wife of Frederick Meyer	Switzerland
Laubenthal, John	"	"	First wife of Henry Nidwagse	Pennsylvania
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Present wife of Henry Nidwagse	Monroe Co., Ill.
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Wife of Fred Neuberger	Hannover, Ger.
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Wife of Fred Neuberger	Monroe Co., Ill.
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Fanner	Butler Co., Ohio
Laubenthal, John	"	"	Wife of Harman Pilger	Harmon, Va.

TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH RANGE 3 WEST--CONTINUED.

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CITY OF DU QUIN.

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TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST.

Bischof, John G.	Pinkneyville, S.C., 21	Farmer	Bacon, Germany, 1851
Cadairan, Kasouis	Died May 18, 1871	Wife of John G. Bischof	Prussia, Germany, 1854
Frances Baum	Pinkneyville, S.C., 21	Present wife of John G. Bischof	Prussia, Germany, 1854
Bischof, John J.	"	Pinkneyville	Dealer in Agricultural Implements St. Louis, Mo., 1854
Bischof, John J.	Died June 24, 1877	First wife of John J. Bischof	Perry Co., Ill., 1856
Margaret McCormick (nee)	"	Present wife of John J. Bischof	Ireland, 1860
Sabbling	Pinkneyville	Dealer in Agricultural Implements	Perry Co., Ill., 1877
Bischof, Joseph B.	"	"	"

CITY OF DU QUOIN—CONTINUED.

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TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH. RANGE 1 WEST.

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TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	EDUCATION.
Williams, Franklin L.	Tombaca.	3	Farmer and School Director.	Perry Co., Ill.	1452
Allen L. Bayless.	"	3	Wife of Franklin L. Williams.	Franklin Co., Ill.	1450
Winthrop, Charles E. R.	"	2	Farmer and School Director.	Franklin Co., Ill.	1459
Douglas Lipe.	"	3	Wife of Charles E. Winthrop.	Douglas Co., Ill.	1451

TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST.

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TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST.

Aderson, M. S.	Swanwick	Swanwick	Strife, Agent and J. P.	Ireland	1854
Adair, W. M.	"	"	Wm. M. Schreiner.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1847
Parthina Harman	Died Mar. 10, 1852	"	General Merchant.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1844
Allen, Robert H.	Died April 24, 1850	25	Late wife of W. M. Adair.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1844
Nancy Craig	Sept. 25	26	First wife of Robert H. Allen.	Perry Co., Ill.	1839
Brown, Thomas	Controllor, 1854	6	Present wife of Robert H. Allen.	Perry Co., Ill.	1841
Brown, Thomas	Controllor, 1854	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Perry Co., Ill.	1859
Brown, Thomas	Controllor, 1854	6	Farmer of Thomas Brown.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1859
Elliot, J. C.	Died Dec. 7, 1871	"	Farmer of Thomas Brown.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1859
Lydia A. Moreland	"	"	First wife of J. C. Elliot.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1859
Maggie J. Hemmick	"	"	Present wife of J. C. Elliot.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1859
Johnnie Muzzeay	"	"	Present wife of J. C. Elliot.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1859
Fulton, James W.	Sept. 17	"	Wife of W. H. Perqueman.	Runnigh Co., Ill.	1876
Margat, M. Peters	Sept. 22	"	Partner and Stock Raiser.	Perry Co., Ill.	1857
Alton, J. B.	Sept. 23	"	Wife of James W. Fulton.	Perry Co., Ill.	1861
Fulton, F. R.	Sept. 15	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Perry Co., Ill.	1854
Rebecca A. Fulton	Sept. 6	"	Wife of E. R. Roshkoff.	Perry Co., Ill.	1861
White, John	Controllor, 1854	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	South Carolina	1852
White, James	Died April 3, 1851	"	Wife of John White.	Idaho	1852

TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	POPULATION.
Coon, Michael	Tamquea	Sect. 11	Winery and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger.	1850
Crook, John	"	"	"	"	1850
Hoppe, Mattie	"	Sect. 1	School Teacher	Perry Co., Ill.	1850
Hoppe, Mattie	East April 1	Sect. 1	"	Albion Co., Pa.	1850
Hoppe, Mary Ann (nee Newart)	Tamquea	Sect. 1	Wife of Mattie H.	Paterson Co., Va.	1850
Miller, Alfred (nee Geese)	"	Sect. 1	Farming	Paterson Co., Va.	1850
Miller, Alfred (nee Geese)	East April 1	Sect. 30	"	Paterson Co., Va.	1850
Wilson, Samuel	Tamquea	Sect. 1	Farmer	N. Y. Chair Co., Ohio	1841
Margaret James	"	Sect. 10	Wife of Samuel Wilson	"	1843

TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST,

(Brown, James H.)		Sect. 36	Fanner	Chester Dist., S.C.
(Cannon, May)		Sect. 36	First wife of James Huguenin	Barnwell Co., Ill.
(Nancy E. Jordan)		Sect. 36	Present wife of James Brown	Perry Co., Ill.
(Baker, John G.)		Sect. 36	Fanner	Barnwell Co., Ill.
(Hick, J. A.)		Sect. 36	Fanner	Germany
(Beck, Margaret) (nee-Den)		Sect. 36	Father of J. G. and A. F. Beck	Germany
(Cooper, Hugh)		Sect. 9	Mathew of J. G. and A. F. Beck	Germany
(Elizabeth Dwyer)		Sect. 9	Fanner of J. G. and A. F. Beck	Kentucky
(Caulter, John G.)		Sect. 9	Wife of Hugh Cooper	Kentucky
(Caulter, Susan)		Sect. 17	Mathew of J. G. and A. F. Beck	Germany
(Campbell, Jane C. (nee))		Sect. 17	Father of S. T. Campbell	Greenville, Pa.
(Dwight, James)		Sect. 17	Mathew of S. T. Campbell	Lynchburg Co., Tenn.
(Mary J. Torris)		Sect. 32	Fanner of James Devenny	Lawrence Co., Ill.
(Kana L. Higgins)		Sect. 32	Wife of James Devenny	Barnwell Co., Ill.
(Hummer, Matthew)		Sect. 34	Wife of Henry L. Eason	Perry Co., Ill.
(Cutler-Sutton)		Sect. 34	Fanner	Randolph Co., Ill.
(Huggins, John)		Sect. 39	Fanner	Ireland
(Huggins, Mary) (nee)		Sect. 39	Reverend	England, S. G.
(Faxon, Herman)	Died July 25, 1870	Sect. 7	First wife of John Huguenin	Wilson Co., Tenn.
(Horton, John)	Cattleville	Sect. 7	Fanner	Ireland
(Jane E. Beattie)		Sect. 7	Wife of John H. McConechie	Randolph Co., Ill.
(John H. Horton)	Cattleville	Sect. 18	Wife of John H. McConechie	Jackson Co., Ill.
(Mary Parkhill)		Sect. 20	Fanner	Randolph Co., Ill.
(Stewart, Renswick Shaw)		Sect. 20	First wife of Renswick Shaw	Buckham Co., Ill.

TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST

(Boul. Frank P.	sect. 19.	Fernier and Stuck Raiser	Belleville, Ill.	1868
" " " " "	sect. 11.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1869
" " " " "	sect. 12.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1870
" " " " "	sect. 20.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1871
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1872
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1873
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1874
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1875
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1876
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1877
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1878
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1879
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1880
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1881
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1882
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1883
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1884
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1885
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1886
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1887
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1888
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1889
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1890
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1891
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1892
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1893
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1894
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1895
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1896
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1897
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1898
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1899
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1900
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1901
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1902
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1903
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1904
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1905
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1906
" " " " "	sect. 26.	" " " " "	" " " " "	1907

TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST.

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TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST—CONTINUED.

Pyatt, James M.	Sept. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Perry Co., Ill.	1851
Pyatt, Harriet E. Brown	Sept. 18	Wife of James M. Pyatt.	Perry Co., Ill.	1851
Walker, William J.	Sept. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Perry Co., Ill.	1851
Walker, Elizabeth	2, 1854	First wife of William J. Walker.	Perry Co., Ill.	1851
Kirsh, Taylor	Sept. 25	First wife of William J. Walker.	Perry Co., Ill.	1857

TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST.

Baird, Alexander P.		Four Mile	Sect. 13	Fanner and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co., Ill.	1829
Benjamin J. Henderson		Pineville	Sect. 9	Wife of Alexander P. Baird	N. Humboldt Co., Pa.	1865
Bigsby, Campbell		Pineville	Sect. 13	Wife of Alexander P. Baird	South Carolina	1846
Bingham, Isaac		Died Oct. 1862		Wife of M. Bigham	North Carolina	1846
Bingham, Eph (see West)		Died Oct. 1862		Father of M. Bigham	South Carolina	1846
Brown, C. S.	(tree)	Pineville	Sect. 25	Fanner and Stock Raiser	Knox Co., Tenn.	1818
Crawford, Candace		Doeksville	Sect. 17	Father of Benjamin D. Cain	Gaines Co., Texas	1829
Crowder, G. W.		Doeksville	Sect. 23	Fanner and Stock Raiser	Ferry Co., Ill.	1850
Dale, J. A. Jenkins		Doeksville	Sect. 23	Wife of D. C. Campbell	Ferry Co., Ill.	1857
Daniels, Joseph		Died Sept. 7, 1878		Father of D. C. Campbell	Cavell Co., Ky.	1837

TAMAROA TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST.

1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
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TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST.

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TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST.

Karriss, Joseph	Do Quin	Sept. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co., Ill.	1813
Elizabeth C. Jones	Tamara	Sept. 7	Wife of Josiah Harker	Perry Co., Pa.	1835
Heape, Lydas	Tamara	Sept. 7	Far. Stock Raiser & School Com'r	York Co., Pa.	1840
Annalyn, Walter	Do Quin	Sept. 30	Farmer, Stock Raiser & School Com'r	Franklin Co., Va.	1840
Elizabeth Morgan	Do Quin	Sept. 30	Farmer, Brick Maker and Builder	England	1832
Oates, William	St. Johns	Sept. 31	Wife of William Jackson	Perry Co., Mo.	1832
John C. Pugh	Do Quin	Sept. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Mo.	1832
Provost, Philip C. C.	Do Quin	Sept. 25	Farmer and Justice of Peace	England	1840
Harriet Jones	Doed Jan. 1842	Sept. 25	First wife of P. C. C. Provost	Tennessee	1839
Missouri Ungard	Doed Feb. 22, 1866	Sept. 25	Present wife of P. C. C. Provost	Tennessee	1839
Boots, B. G.	Tamara	Sept. 5	Present wife of P. C. C. Provost	Ohio	1843
Martha S. Holt	Doed July 18, 1864	Sept. 5	Farmer. Pres. State Teachers Assn	Onondaga Co., N.Y.	1839
William Frederick A.	Tamara	Sept. 4	First wife of B. J. Rents	Tolland Co., Conn.	1840
William Frederick A.	Tamara	Sept. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co., Ill.	1855
Amelia A. White	Do Quin	Sept. 3	Wife of F. A. Williams	Campbell Co., Ky.	1860
William, Frederick	Do Quin	Sept. 3	Farmer of F. A. Williams	Orange Co., Ind.	1862
W. Williams (new Union)	Do Quin	Sept. 3	Farmer of F. A. Williams	Orange Co., Ind.	1862

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MAY 13, A. D. 1870; RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE JULY 2, 1870; IN FORCE, AUGUST 8, 1870; AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, WITH THE DATES OF RATIFICATION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the north-west corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights. 2. Due Process of Law. 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed. 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel. 5. Right of Trial by Jury. 6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures. 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus. 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished. 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial. 11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture. 12. Imprisonment for Debt. 13. Compensation for Property taken. 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants. 15. Military Power Subordinate. 16. Quartering of Soldiers. 17. Right of Assembly and Petition. 18. Elect one to be Free and Equal. 19. What Laws ought to be. 20. Fundamental Principles. |
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§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out or the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent occurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Assembly elective. 2. Time of Election—Vacancies. 3. Who are Eligible. 4. Disqualification by Crime. 5. Oath taken by members. 6. Senatorial Apportionments. 7. & 8. Minority Representation. 9. Time of meeting—General Rule. 10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals—Protest. 11. Style of Laws. 12. Origin and passage of Bills. 13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments. 14. Privileges of members. 15. Disabilities of members. 16. Bills making Appropriations. 17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited. 19. Extra Compensation or Allowance. 20. Public Credit not loaned. 21. Pay and mileage of members. 22. Special Legislation prohibited. 23. Against Release from Liability. 24. Proceedings on Impeachment. 25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing. 26. State not to be sued. 27. Lottery and Gift Enterprises. 28. Office of Office not Extended. 29. Protection of operative miners. 30. Concerning Roads—public and private. 31. Draining and Ditching. 32. Homestead and Exemption Laws. 33. Completion of the State House. |
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§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely, to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

Note—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8 of this article cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two

members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such offices or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONIES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter. *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for

the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment or which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid. *And provided further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void. *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$8 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever, except \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons or places;
- Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating county and township affairs;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
- Providing for change of venue in civil and criminal cases.
- Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in township's incorporated towns or cities;
- Summoning and empanelling grand or petit juries;
- Providing for the management of common schools;
- Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
- The protection of game or fish;
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
- Inflicting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers, are elected or appointed;
- Changing the law of descent;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever ;
In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted ;

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment ; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate ; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State ; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder ; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price ; and no member thereof or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State-house, a sum exceeding in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election ; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Officers of this Department.
2. Of the State Treasurer.
3. Time of Electing State Officers.
4. Returns.—Tie—Contested Election.
5. Eligibility for office.
6. Governor—Power and Duty.
7. His Message and Statement.
8. Convening the General Assembly.
9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
10. Nominations by the Governor.
11. Vacancies may be filled.
12. Removals by the Governor.
13. Reprieves, Commutations, Pardons.

14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
16. Veio of the Governor.
17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
18. As President of the Senate.
19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
21. Reports of State Officers.
22. Great Seal of State.
23. Fees and Salaries.
24. Definition of "Office."
25. Oath of Civil Officers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall each with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of Government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified ; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter ; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter ; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected ; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened ; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators elected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers whose offices

are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may, call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by

law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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| 1. Judicial Powers of Courts. | 18. County Judges—County Clerks. |
| 2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four | 19. Appeals from County Courts. |
| Deville. | 20. Probate Courts Authorized. |
| 3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge | 21. Justices of the Peace and Constables. |
| 4. Terms of the Supreme Court. | 22. State's Attorney in each County. |
| 5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven | 23. Clerk Justices—Power of Judges. |
| Districts. | 24. Salaries of the Judges. |
| 6. Election of Supreme Judges. | 25. Criminal Court of Cook County. |
| 7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges. | 26. Clerks of Cook County Court. |
| 8. Appeals and Writs of Error. | 27. Justices in Chicago. |
| 9. Appointment of Reporter. | 28. Uniformity in the Courts. |
| 10. Clerks of the Supreme Court. | 29. Removal of any Judge. |
| 11. Appellate Courts Authorized. | 30. Judges to make Written Reports. |
| 12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. | 31. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies. |
| 13. Formation of Judicial Circuits. | 32. Process—Prosecutions—Population. |
| 14. Time of holding Circuit Courts. | |
| 15. Circuits containing Four Judges. | |
| 16. Six shares of the Circuit Judges. | |
| 17. Qualifications of Judges or Commissioners | |

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate room therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Mascout.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Ironquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Shuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges here-in, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of an office of any Judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judge then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number as chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representative in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the

term of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time; *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determination of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorney now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Cook county, The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said court, hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and quasi criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or quasi criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms

of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts), and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, power, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor or offence.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains; or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

1. Who are entitled to Vote.
2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
3. Privileges of Electors.
4. Absence on Public Business.

5. Soldier not deemed a Resident.
6. Qualifications for Office.
7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the

county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval services of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

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| § 1. Free Schools Established. | § 4. School Officers not Interested. |
| § 2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools. | § 5. County Superintendent of Schools. |
| § 3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian. | |

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church of sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| § 1. Principles of Taxation Stated. | § 8. Limitation on County Taxes. |
| § 2. Other and further Taxation. | § 9. Local Municipal Improvements. |
| § 3. Property Exempt from Taxation. | § 10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations. |
| § 4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes. | § 11. De-faulter not to be Eligible. |
| § 5. Right of Redemption Therefrom. | § 12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness. |
| § 6. Release from Taxation Forfeited. | |
| § 7. Taxes paid into State Treasury. | |

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, grocery keepers liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specifications of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of this State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness, as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation

from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

1. Formation of New Counties.
2. Division of any County.
3. Territory stricken from a County.
4. Removal of a County Seat.
5. Method of County Government.
6. Board of County Commissioners.
7. County affairs in Cook County.
8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
12. All Future Fees Uniform.
13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of removal of a county seat shall not be offered submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organizations, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, three shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATIONS.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 21,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 37,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 37,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants; *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established only by General Laws. 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited. 3. Election of Directors or Managers. 4. Construction of Street Railroads. 5. State Banks Forbidden—General Law. 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder. 7. Suspension of Specie Payment. 8. Of a General Banking Law. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Railroad Office, Books and Records. 10. Personal Property of Railroads. 11. Consolidations Forbidden. 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed. 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends. 14. Power over existing Companies. 15. Freight and Passenger Traffic regulated. |
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§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed, or amended, except those for charitable,

educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organizations of all corporations hereafter created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of corporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and no such directors or managers shall be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banks; institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent, below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent, below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State, for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belong-

ing to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

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| § 1. Persons composing the Military. | § 4. Privilege from Arrest. |
| § 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline. | § 5. Records, Banners and Relics. |
| § 3. Commissions of Officers. | § 6. Exemption from militia duty. |

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

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| § 1. What deemed Public Warehouses. | § 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads. |
| § 2. Sworn weekly statements required. | § 6. Power and Duty of the Legislature. |
| § 3. Examination of property stored. | § 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers. |
| § 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight. | |

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention. § 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted

and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad,
Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. Laws in force remain valid. § 2. Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures continued. § 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations continued. § 4. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the

board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of records in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook County shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake County until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President.*

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,

Robert A. King,
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,

James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English.
David Ellis,
Ferris Foreman,
Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,

Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Eleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward Y. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Schofield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
W. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tinchler,
C. Truesdale,
Henry Tubbs,
Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Wheaton,
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary.*

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary.*

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. Office of Secretary.
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 2nd day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1875.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amending section 31, article 4. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1877, ratified by a vote of the people November 5, 1878, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 29, 1878.

SECTION 31, ARTICLE 4.

The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

Amending section 8, article 10. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1879, ratified by a vote of the people November 2, 1880, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 23, 1880.

SECTION 8, ARTICLE 10.

In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882: A county judge, county clerk, sheriff, and treasurer; and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 or more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884). Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of sheriff, or treasurer, shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undisputed destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, or attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey ten, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be the President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and en-

joy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or to any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* This clause within brackets has been superseded and annulled by the XII Amendment.

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment, and conviction, of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places, as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only of levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general law prescribe the man-

ner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

*New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHEERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON,*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOVY. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACOB BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.
RICHARD BASSET.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DAN'L CARROL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Attest:

*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the free lo[m] of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right the of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law where the value in controversy shall

exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bails shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in this Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person to be voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall con-

sist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not

taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken oath as Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt of obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss for emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

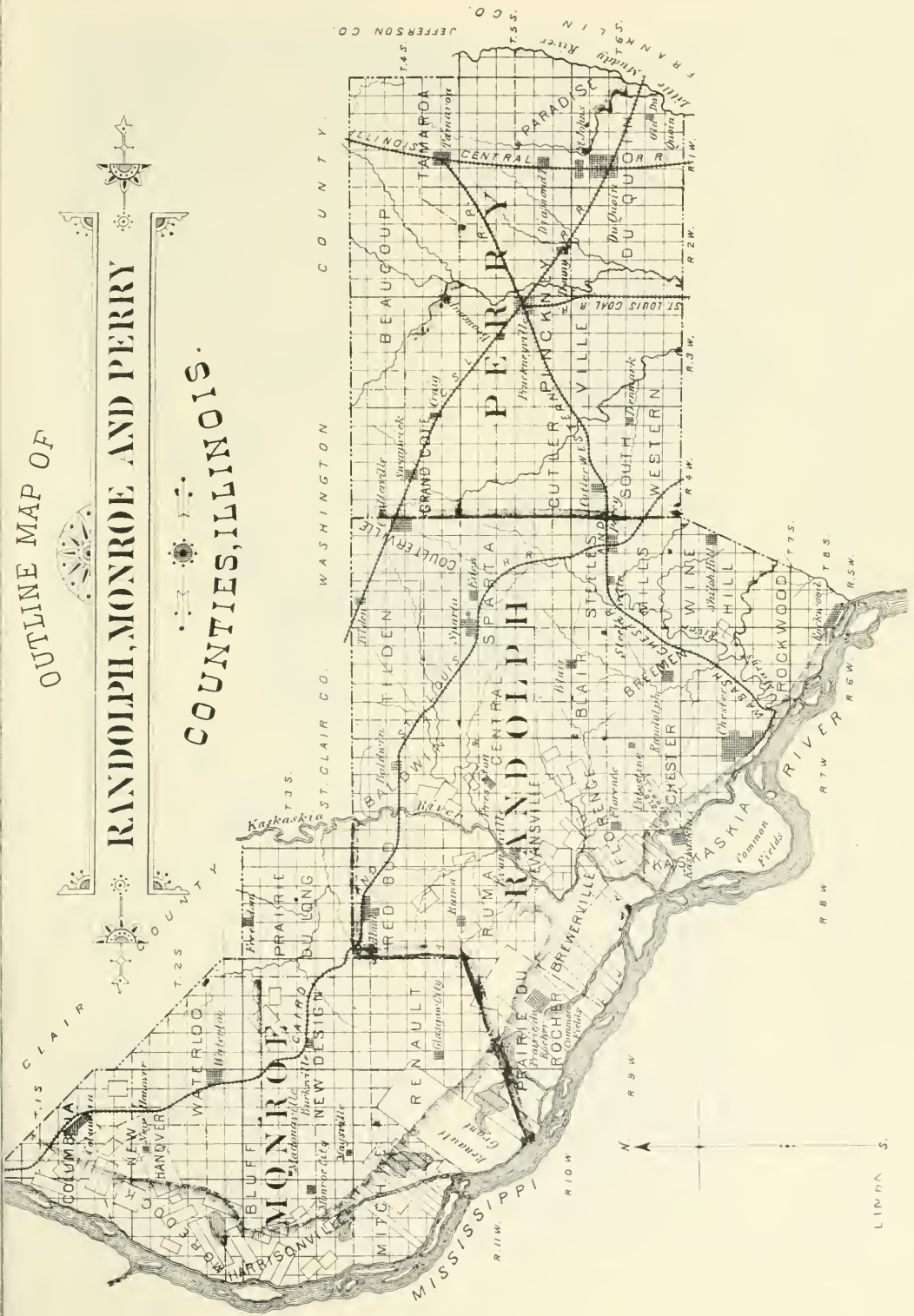
SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



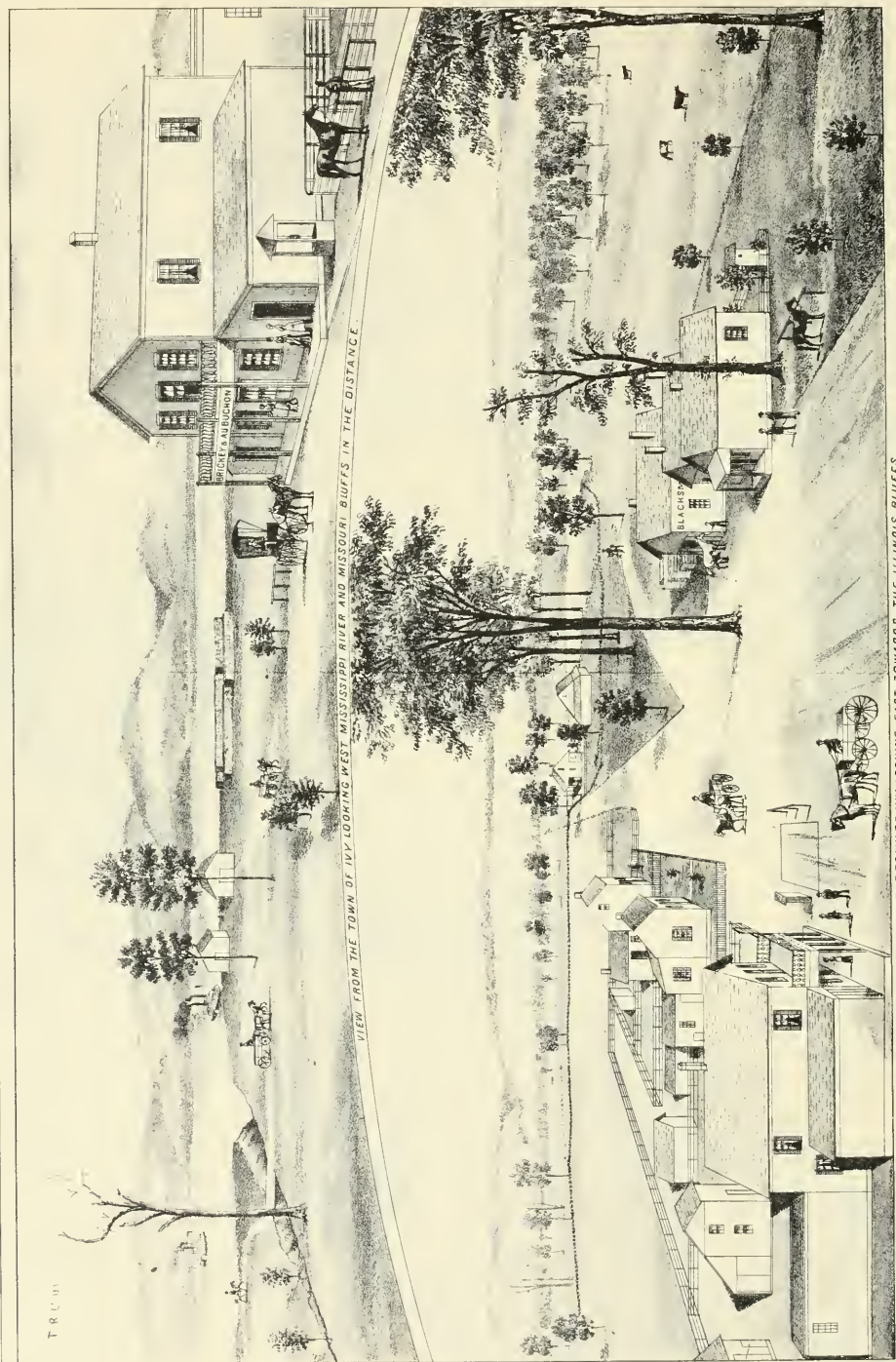
OUTLINE MAP OF

RANDOLPH, MONROE AND PERRY

COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.



TRUSS



VIEW FROM THE TOWN OF IVY LOOKING WEST MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND MISSOURI BLUFFS IN THE DISTANCE.

THE TOWN OF IVY LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE ILLINOIS BLUFFS.

THE TOWN OF IVY, PROPERTY OF BRICKEY & AU BUCHON AND FARM LANDS (200 ACRES) ADJOINING ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN MITCHIE PRECINCT, MONROE CO. ILL.



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